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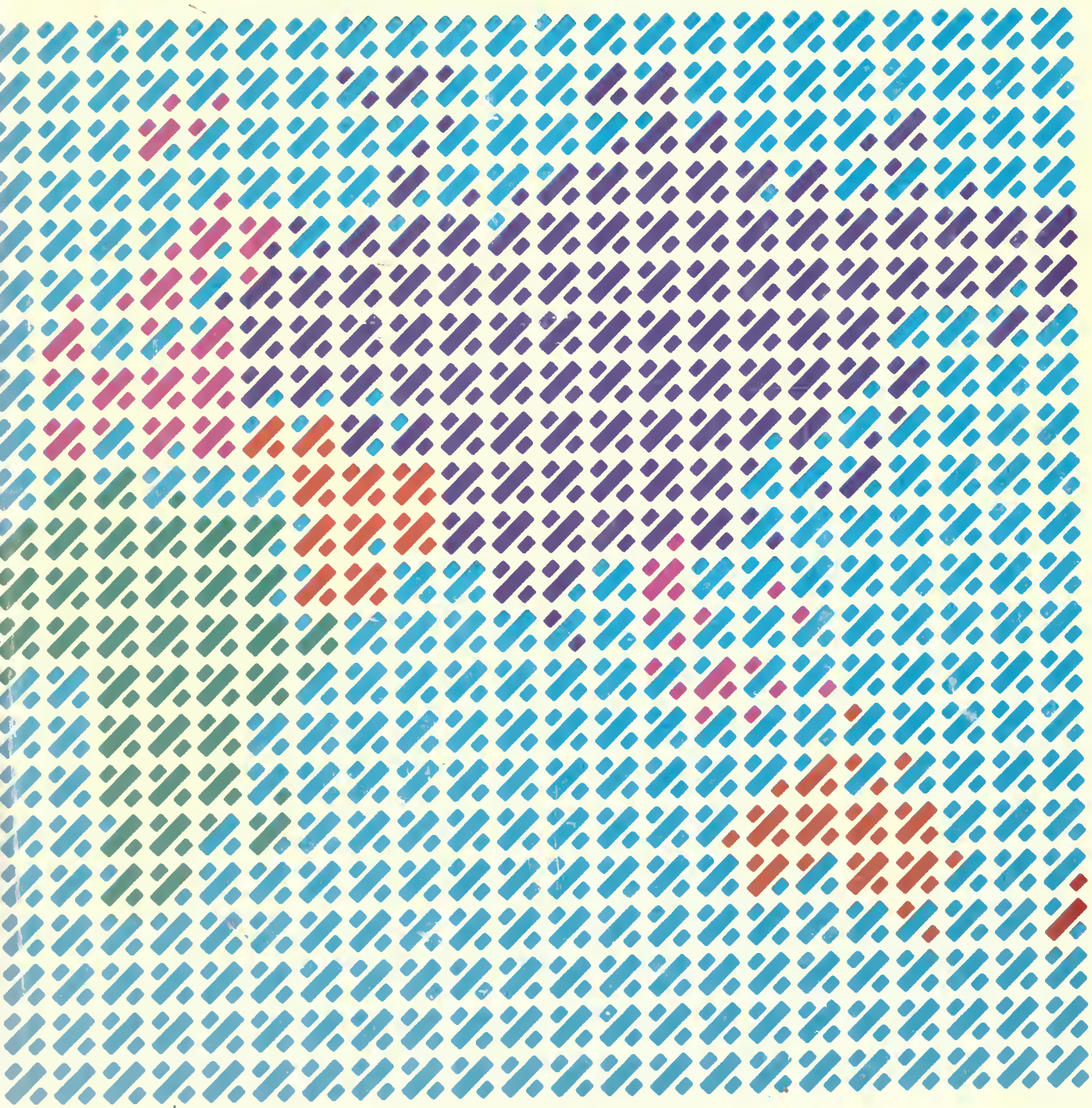

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Notes, Definitions, and Abbreviations

There have been some significant changes in this edition. A new Geography section has replaced the former Land and Water sections. Entries in the new section include area (total and land), comparative area, land boundaries, coastline, maritime claims, boundary disputes, climate, terrain, land use, environment, and special notes. In the Government section, a new entry on dependent areas has also been added.

Area: Total area is the sum of all land and water areas delimited by international boundaries and/or coastlines. Land area is the aggregate of all surfaces delimited by international boundaries and/or coastlines, excluding inland water bodies (lakes, reservoirs, rivers). Comparative areas are based on total area equivalents.

Boundary disputes: Every international land boundary in dispute from the "Guide to International Boundaries" published by the Department of State is included; the absence of this entry or "none"indicates no boundaries are in dispute. Additional information may follow that is border- or frontier-relevant, such as maritime disputes, geopolitical questions, or irredentist issues. However, inclusion does not necessarily constitute official acceptance or recognition by the US Government.

Contributors: The data are provided by the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency, the Bureau of the Census, and the Department of State.

Country abbreviations:

CAR	Central African Republic
FRG	Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany)
GDR	German Democratic Republic (East Germany)
PDRY	People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (South Yemen)
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Soviet Union)
YAR	Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen)

Dates of information: In general, information available as of 1 January 1987 was used in the preparation of this edition, with the following exceptions: population figures are projected for 1 July 1987, with the average annual population growth rates estimated for mid-1986 through mid-1987; major political events have been updated through 26 March 1987; military age figures are projected for 1987-91.

Economic abbreviations:

ave.	average
bbl	barrel (159 liters, 42 gallons)
b/d	barrel(s) per day
c.i.f	cost, insurance, and freight
est.	estimate
Ex-Im	Export-Import Bank of the United States
f.o.b.	free on board
GDP	gross domestic product
GNP	gross national product
kW	kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt-hour
ODA	official development assistance
OOF	other official flows
proj.	projected

International organization abbreviations: see Appendix B

Land use abbreviations:

NA%	data not available
NEGL%	negligible (magnitude of data is less than 0.5%)
0%	none (a determined value, not the absence of data)

Maritime claims: Inclusion of a claim does not necessarily constitute official acceptance or recognition by the US Government. Also, the proximity of neighboring states may prevent some national claims from being fully extended.

Money: All money figures are in US dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Political entities: Some of the countries, entities, dependencies, areas of special sovereignty, and governments included in this publication are not independent, and others are not officially recognized by the US Government.

Years: All year references are for the calendar year (CY) unless indicated as fiscal year (FY) or otherwise.

Afghanistan

See regional map VIII

Geography

Total area: 647,500 km^2; **land area:** 647,500 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Texas

Land boundaries: 5,510 km total

Boundary disputes: none; Pushtunistan and Baluchistan questions with Pakistan; periodic disputes with Iran over Helmand water rights

Climate: arid to semiarid; cold winters and hot summers

Terrain: mostly rugged mountains; plains in north and southwest

Land use: 12% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 46% meadows and pastures; 3% forest and woodland; 39% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: damaging earthquakes occur in Hindu Kush mountains; soil degradation, desertification, overgrazing, deforestation, pollution

Special notes: landlocked; narrow and strategic Vākhān (Wakhan Corridor) provides direct access to China and separates Pakistan from USSR

People

Population: 14,183,671 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 1.44%; these estimates include an adjustment for emigration to Pakistan and Iran during recent years, but do not take into account other demographic consequences of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan

Nationality: noun—Afghan(s); adjective—Afghan

Ethnic divisions: 50% Pushtun, 25% Tajik, 9% Uzbek, 9% Hazara; minor ethnic groups include Chahar Aimaks, Turkmen, Baluch, and others

Religion: 74% Sunni Muslim, 25% Shi'a Muslim, 1% other

Language: 50% Pashtu, 35% Afghan Persian (Dari), 11% Turkic languages (primarily Uzbek and Turkmen), 4% thirty minor languages (primarily Baluchi and Pashai); much bilingualism

Life expectancy: men 42.53, women 40.87 (1986)

Literacy: 12%

Labor force: 4.98 million (1980 est.); 67.8% agriculture and animal husbandry, 10.2% industry, 6.3% construction, 5.0% commerce, 7.7% services and other; current figures unavailable because of fighting (1986)

Organized labor: government-controlled unions are being established

Government

Official name: Democratic Republic of Afghanistan

Type: Communist regime backed by multidivisional Soviet force

Capital: Kabul

Administrative divisions: 29 provinces with centrally appointed governors

Legal system: not established; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Revolutionary Council acts as legislature and final court of appeal; Chairman of Council acts as chief of state; Cabinet and judiciary responsible to Council; Presidium chosen by Council has full authority when Council not in session; Loya Jirga (Grand National Assembly) supposed to convene eventually and approve permanent constitution

Government leaders: NAJIB, General Secretary, People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (since May 1986); Haji Mohammad CHAMKANI, Acting Chairman of the Revolutionary Council (since November 1986); Soltan Ali KESHTMAND, Prime Minister (since June 1981)

Suffrage: universal from age 18

Political parties and leaders: the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) has two factions—the Parchami faction has been in power since December 1979; members of the deposed Khalqi faction continue to hold some important posts

Communists: the PDPA claims 160,000 members (1986)

Other political or pressure groups: the military and other branches of internal security are being rebuilt by the Soviets; insurgency continues throughout the country; widespread opposition on religious grounds; widespread anti-Soviet sentiment

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, ITU, NAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO, WSG; suspended from OIC in January 1980

Economy

GNP: $3.52 billion, $250 per capita (1985); real growth rate 2.5% (1975-79); current growth rate figures not available (1986)

Natural resources: natural gas, oil, coal, copper, talc, barites, sulphur, lead, zinc, iron, salt, precious and semiprecious stones

Agriculture: subsistence farming and animal husbandry; main crops—wheat, fruits, nuts, karakul pelts, wool, mutton; an illegal producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade

Major industries: small-scale production of textiles, soap, furniture, shoes, fertilizer, and cement for domestic use; handwoven carpets for export

Electric power: 476,000 kW capacity; 1,390 million kWh produced, 90 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $778 million (f.o.b., 1985); mostly fruits and nuts, natural gas, and carpets

Imports: $902 million (c.i.f., 1985); mostly food supplies and petroleum products

Major trade partners: exports—mostly USSR and other Eastern bloc countries; imports—mostly USSR and other Eastern bloc countries

Budget: current expenditure Af42.6 billion, capital expenditure Af16.0 billion (FY86 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 50.6 afghanis=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: 21 March-20 March

Communications

Railroads: 9.6 km (single track) 1.524-meter gauge, spur of Soviet line from Kushka (USSR) to Towraghondī and from Termez (USSR) to Kheyrābād transhipment point (15 km) on south bank of Amu Darya; government owned

Highways: 21,000 km total (1984); 2,800 km hard surface, 1,650 km bituminous treated gravel and improved earth, 16,550 unimproved earth and tracks

Inland waterways: total navigability 1,200 km; chiefly Amu Darya, which handles steamers up to about 500 metric tons

Pipelines: natural gas, 180 km

Ports: 3 minor river ports (Shīr Khān is largest)

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 42 total, 34 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; 9 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 15 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: limited telephone, telegraph, and radiobroadcast services; television introduced in 1980; 31,200 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 5 AM and no FM stations, 1 TV station, 1 earth satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Armed Forces, Air and Defense Forces, border guard forces, Defense of the Revolution Force, National Police Force—operational battalions, Ministry for State Security (WAD), People's Militia

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 3,483,000; 1,868,000 fit for military service; about 144,000 reach military age (22) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 20 March 1984, $210 million, about 63% of central government budget

Albania

Geography

Total area: 28,750 km^2; land area: 27,400 km^2

Comparative area: slightly larger than Maryland

Land boundaries: 716 km total

Coastline: 362 km

Maritime claim:
Territorial sea: 15 nm

Boundary disputes: none; Kosovo question with Yugoslavia; Northern Epirus question with Greece

Climate: mild temperate; cool, cloudy, wet winters ; hot, clear, dry summers; interior is cooler and wetter

Terrain: mostly mountains and hills; small plains along coast

Land use: 21% arable land; 4% permanent crops; 15% meadows and pastures; 38% forest and woodland; 22% other; includes 1% irrigated

Environment: subject to destructive earthquakes; tsunami occur along southwestern coast; deforestation

Special notes: strategic location on Strait of Otranto linking Adriatic Sea to Mediterranean Sea

People

Population: 3,085,985 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.03%

Nationality: noun—Albanian(s); adjective—Albanian

Ethnic divisions: 96% Albanian; remaining 4% are Greeks, Vlachs, Gypsies, Serbs, and Bulgarians

Religion: Albania claims to be the world's first atheist state; all churches and mosques were closed in 1967 and religious observances prohibited; pre-1967 estimates of religious affiliation—70% Muslim, 20% Albanian Orthodox, 10% Roman Catholic

Language: Albanian (Tosk is official dialect), Greek

Infant mortality rate: 86.8/1,000 (1971)

Life expectancy: 69

Literacy: 75%

Labor force: 584,000 (1978); about 22% agriculture, 40% industry and commerce, 38% other (1978)

Government

Official name: People's Socialist Republic of Albania

Type: Communist state

Capital: Tiranë

Administrative divisions: 26 rrethet (districts)

Legal system: based on constitution adopted in 1976; judicial review of legislative acts only in the Presidium of the People's Assembly, which is not a true court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Liberation Day, 29 November

Branches: legislature (People's Assembly), Council of Ministers, judiciary

Government leaders: Ramiz ALIA, Chairman, Presidium of the People's Assembly (chief of state, since November 1982); Adil ÇARÇANI, Chairman, Council of Ministers (premier, since November 1982)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: national elections held every four years; last elections 1 February 1987

Political parties and leaders: Albanian Workers Party only; First Secretary, Ramiz Alia (since April 1985)

Communists: 147,000 party members (November 1986); 4.9% of population

Algeria

Member of: CEMA, FAO, IAEA, IPU, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO; has not participated in CEMA since rift with USSR in 1961; officially withdrew from Warsaw Pact 13 September 1968

Economy

GNP: $2.7-2.9 billion (1986); about $930 per capita (1986)

Natural resources: oil, gas, coal, chromium

Agriculture: corn, wheat, potatoes, tobacco, sugar beets, cotton

Major industries: agricultural products and processing, textiles and clothing, lumber, and extractive industries (chrome and oil)

Shortages: spare parts, machinery and equipment, some food products and consumer goods

Electric power: 1,840,000 kW capacity; 4,900 million kWh produced, 1,610 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $345 million (1985 est.); asphalt, bitumen, petroleum products, metals and metallic ores, electricity, oil, vegetables, fruits, and tobacco

Imports: $335 million (1985 est.); machinery, machine tools, iron and steel products, textiles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals

Major trade partners: exports—Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Italy, Poland, France; imports—Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, FRG, Romania, Poland, Italy, Greece, France

Budget: revenues $2.24 billion, expenditures $2.23 billion; state investment $1.1 billion (1986)

Monetary conversion rate: 4.14 leks=US$1 (1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 437 km—425 1.435-meter standard gauge, single track, government owned; 12 km narrow gauge, single track (1986); line connecting Titograd (Yugoslavia) and Shkodër (Albania) completed August 1986

Highways: 4,989 km total; 1,287 km paved, 1,609 km crushed stone and/or gravel, 2,093 km improved or unimproved earth (1975)

Inland waterways: 43 km plus Albanian sections of Lake Scutari, Lake Ohrid, and Lake Prespa (1979)

Pipelines: crude oil, 117 km; refined products, 65 km; natural gas, 64 km

Freight carried: total freight—85.75 million metric tons; 1.946 billion metric tons/km; highways 1.298 billion metric tons/km; railways 618.8 million metric tons/km; internal waterways 29.2 million metric tons/km (1983)

Ports: 1 major (Durrës), 3 minor

Civil air: none

Airfields: 10 total; 6 with runways 2,500 m or longer

Telecommunications: 14 AM, 4 FM, 9 TV stations; 50,000 TV sets; 210,000 receiver sets

Defense Forces

Branches: Albanian People's Army, Frontier Troops, Interior Troops, Albanian Coastal Defense Command, Air and Air Defense Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 830,000; 687,000 fit for military service; 34,000 reach military age (19) annually

Military budget: announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, 1 billion leks; 10.6% of total budget

Geography

Total area: 2,381,740 km^2; land area: 2,381,740 km^2

Comparative area: more than three times the size of Texas

Land boundaries: 6,260 km total

Coastline: 998 km

Maritime claim:
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: arid to semiarid; mild, wet winters with hot, dry summers along coast; drier with cold winters and hot summers on high plateau; sirocco is a hot, dust/sand-laden wind especially common in summer

Terrain: mostly high plateau and desert; some mountains; narrow, discontinuous coastal plain

Land use: 3% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 13% meadows and pastures; 2% forest and woodland; 82% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: mountainous areas subject to severe earthquakes; desertification

Special notes: second largest country in Africa (after Sudan)

People

Population: 23,460,614 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.10%

Nationality: noun—Algerian(s); adjective—Algerian

Ethnic divisions: 99% Arab-Berber, less than 1% European
Religion: 99% Sunni Muslim (state religion); 1% Christian and Jewish
Language: Arabic (official), French, Berber dialects
Infant mortality rate: 106/1,000 (1984)
Life expectancy: 60
Literacy: 52%
Labor force: 3.7 million (1984); 40% industry and commerce, 30% agriculture, 17% government, 10% services; at least 11% of urban labor unemployed
Organized labor: 16-19% of labor force claimed; General Union of Algerian Workers (UGTA) is the only labor organization and is subordinate to the National Liberation Front

Government

Official name: Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria

Type: republic

Capital: Algiers

Administrative divisions: 31 wilayas (departments or provinces); 160 dairat (administrative districts); 691 communes

Legal system: based on French and Islamic law, with socialist principles; new constitution adopted by referendum November 1976; judicial review of legislative acts in ad hoc Constitutional Council composed of various public officials, including several Supreme Court justices; Supreme Court divided into four chambers; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Anniversary of the Revolution, 1 November

Branches: executive; unicameral legislature (National People's Assembly); judiciary

Government leaders: Col. Chadli BENDJEDID, President (since February 1979); Abdelhamid BRAHIMI, Prime Minister (since January 1984)

Suffrage: universal adult at age 18

Elections: presidential, 12 January 1984; departmental assemblies, 2 June 1974; local assemblies, 30 March 1975; legislative, 5 March 1982

Political parties and leaders: National Liberation Front (FLN), Secretary General Chadli Bendjedid

Communists: 400 (est.); Communist Party illegal (banned 1962)

Member of: AfDB, AlOEC, Arab League, ASSIMER, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, INTERPOL, IOOC, ITU, NAM, OAPEC, OAU, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $57 billion (1985 est.), $2,420 per capita; inflation rate about 15% (1986)

Natural resources: crude oil, natural gas, iron ore, phosphates, uranium, lead, zinc, mercury

Agriculture: wheat, barley, oats, grapes, olives, citrus, fruits, dates, vegetables; sheep, cattle

Major industries: petroleum, light industries, natural gas, mining, petrochemical, electrical, automotive plants (under construction), and food processing

Crude steel: 842,000 metric tons produced (1982)

Electric power: 3,148,000 kW capacity; 12,410 million kWh produced, 540 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $7.0 billion (f.o.b., 1986); petroleum and gas account for 98.0% of exports; US 39.0%, France 23.0% (1984)

Imports: $6.0 billion (f.o.b., 1986); major items—capital goods 35.0%, semifinished goods 25.0%, foodstuffs 18.0%; France 25.7%, US 6.0%

Major trade partners: US, FRG, France, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, Canada

Budget: $20 billion revenue, $20 billion expenditure (1984)

Monetary conversion rate: 4.81 Algerian dinars=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 4,146 km total; 2,632 km standard gauge (1.435 m), 1,258 km 1.055-meter gauge, 256 km 1.000-meter gauge; 300 km electrified; 345 km double track

Highways: 80,000 km total; 60,000 km concrete or bituminous, 20,000 km gravel, crushed stone, unimproved earth

Pipelines: crude oil, 6,612 km; refined products, 298 km; natural gas, 2,948 km

Ports: 6 major, 6 secondary, 11 minor

Civil air: 40 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 154 total, 146 usable; 55 with permanent-surface runways; 28 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 74 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 17 AM, 0 FM, and 1 TV stations; 1,445,000 TV sets; 3,500,000 receiver sets; 1 satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Branches: Armed Forces, Army, Navy, Air Force, National Gendarmerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 5,257,000; 3,249,000 fit for military service; 269,000 reach military age (19) annually

Andorra

See regional map V

Geography

Total area: 450 km^2; land area: 450 km^2

Comparative area: about two and one-half times the size of Washington, D.C.

Land boundaries: 105 km total

Climate: temperate; snowy, cold winters with cool, dry summers

Terrain: rugged mountains dissected by narrow valleys

Land use: 2% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 56% meadows and pastures; 22% forest and woodland; 20% other

Environment: deforestation, overgrazing

Special notes: landlocked

People

Population: 47,973 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.19%

Nationality: noun—Andorran(s); adjective—Andorran

Ethnic divisions: Catalan stock; 61% Spanish, 30% Andorran, 6% French, 3% other

Religion: virtually all Roman Catholic

Language: Catalan (official); many also speak some French and Castilian

Literacy: 100%

Labor force: largely shepherds and farmers

Government

Official name: Principality of Andorra

Type: unique co-principality under formal sovereignty of President of France and Spanish Bishop of Seo de Urgel, who are represented locally by officials called verguers

Capital: Andorra la Vella

Administrative divisions: 7 districts

Legal system: based on French and Spanish civil codes; Plan of Reform adopted 1866 serves as constitution; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: legislative (General Council of the Valleys) consisting of 28 members; executive—syndic (manager) and a deputy subsyndic chosen by General Council; judiciary chosen by Co-Princes who appoint two civil judges, a judge of appeals, and two battles (court prosecutors); final appeal to the Supreme Court of Andorra at Perpignan, France, or to the Ecclesiastical Court of the Bishop of Seo de Urgel, Spain

Government leaders: head of state—French Co-Prince François MITTERRAND (President of France since 1981) and Spanish Episcopal Co-Prince Mgr. Juan MARTÍ y Alanís (Bishop of Seo de Urgel, Spain, since 1971); Syndic—Francesc CERQUEDA Pasquet (since 1982); Subsyndic—Antoni GARRALLA Rossell (since 1986); head of government—Josep PINTAT Solans (Chief Executive since 1984; re-elected 1986)

Suffrage: those of 21 or over who are third-generation Andorrans can vote for General Council members

Elections: 28-member General Council chosen every four years; last election December 1985

Political parties and leaders: political parties not yet legally recognized; traditionally no political parties but partisans for particular independent candidates for the General Council on the basis of competence, personality, and orientation toward Spain or France; various small pressure groups developed in 1972; first formal political party, Andorran Democratic Association, was formed in 1976 and reorganized in 1979 as Andorran Democratic Party

Communists: negligible

Member of: UNESCO

Economy

Natural resources: hydroelectric power, mineral water

Agriculture: sheep raising; small quantities of tobacco, rye, wheat, barley, oats, and some vegetables

Major industries: tourism (particularly skiing), sheep, timber, tobacco, and smuggling

Electric power: 35,000 kW capacity; 140 million kWh produced, 2,860 kWh per capita (1986); power is mainly exported to Spain and France

Major trade partners: Spain, France

Monetary conversion rate: 6.62 French francs=US$1, 136.13 Spanish pesetas=US$1 (November 1986)

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: about 96 km

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: none

Telecommunications: international landline circuits to Spain and France; 1 AM station; about 12,800 telephones (43.5 per 100 popl.) (1982)

Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of Spain and France

Angola

Geography

Total area: 1,246,700 km^2; land area: 1,246,700 km^2

Comparative area: almost twice the size of Texas

Land boundaries: 5,070 km total

Coastline: 1,600 km

Maritime claims:
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 20 nm

Climate: semiarid in south and along coast to Luanda; north has cool, dry season (May to October) and hot, rainy season (November to April)

Terrain: narrow coastal plain rises abruptly to vast interior plateau

Land use: 2% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 23% meadows and pastures; 43% forest and woodland; 31% other

Environment: locally heavy rainfall causes periodic flooding on plateau; desertification

Special notes: Cabinda is separated from rest of country by Zaire

People

Population: 7,950,244 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.86%; includes Cabinda 109,802, average annual growth rate 6.64%

Nationality: noun—Angolan(s); adjective—Angolan

Ethnic divisions: 37% Ovimbundu, 25% Kimbundu, 13% Bakongo, 2% Mestiço, 1% European

Religion: 68% Roman Catholic, 20% Protestant, about 12% indigenous beliefs

Language: Portuguese (official); various Bantu dialects

Infant mortality rate: 148/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 40.6, women 42.9

Literacy: 20%

Labor force: 2,783,000 economically active (mid-1985 est.); 85% agriculture, 15% industry

Organized labor: about 450,695 (1980)

Government

Official name: People's Republic of Angola

Type: Marxist people's republic

Capital: Luanda

Administrative divisions: 18 provinces

Legal system: formerly based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law; being modified along socialist model

National holiday: Independence Day, 11 November

Branches: the official party is the supreme political institution; legislative—National People's Assembly

Government leader: José Eduardo dos SANTOS, President (since September 1979)

Suffrage: to be determined

Elections: none held to date

Political parties and leaders: Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola - Labor Party (MPLA - Labor Party), led by dos Santos, is the only legal party; National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), lost to the MPLA in immediate postindependence struggle, now carrying out insurgency

Member of: AfDB, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), ICAO, IFAD, ILO, IMO, INTELSAT, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UNICEF, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $3.0 billion, $390 per capita, 0% real growth (1986 est.)

Natural resources: petroleum, diamonds, iron, phosphates, copper, feldspar, gold, bauxite, uranium

Agriculture: cash crops—coffee, sisal, corn cotton, sugar, manioc, and tobacco; food crops—cassava, corn, vegetables, plantains, bananas, and other local foodstuffs; disruptions caused by civil war require food imports

Fishing: catch 112,000 metric tons (1982)

Major industries: mining (oil, diamonds), fish processing, brewing, tobacco, sugar processing, textiles, cement, food processing plants, building construction

Electric power: 540,000 kW capacity; 851 million kWh produced, 100 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $1.2 billion (f.o.b., 1986 est.) oil, coffee, diamonds, sisal, fish and fish products, timber, and cotton

Imports: $1.4 billion (f.o.b., 1986 est.); capital equipment (machinery and electrical equipment), food, vehicles and spare parts, textiles and clothing, medicines; substantial military deliveries

Major trade partners: US, USSR, Cuba, Portugal, and Brazil

Budget: total expenditures $2.7 billion (1986 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: official rate 30.214 kwanza=US$1; black market rate reportedly 1,200-1,500 kwanza=US$1 (December 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 3,189 km total; 2,879 km 1.067 meter gauge, 310 km 0.600-meter gauge

Highways: 73,828 km total; 8,577 km bituminous-surface treatment, 29,350 km crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth, remainder unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 1,295 km navigable

Ports: 3 major (Luanda, Lobito, Namibe), 5 minor

Pipelines: crude oil, 179 km

Anguilla

Civil air: 30 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 349 total, 252 usable; 25 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 12 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 71 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

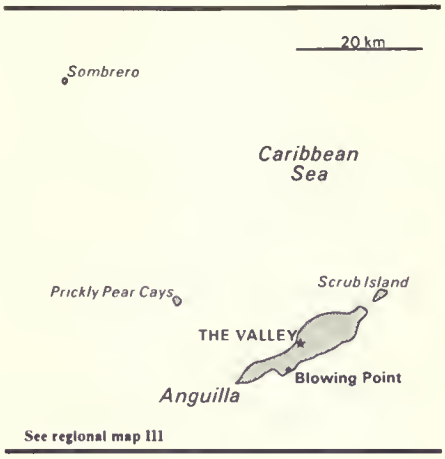
Telecommunications: fair system of wire, radio-relay, and troposcatter routes; high frequency used extensively for military/Cuban links; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations; 40,300 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 16 AM, 13 FM, 2 TV stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force/Air Defense; paramilitary forces—People's Defense Organization and Territorial Troops, Frontier Guard, Popular Vigilance Brigades

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,933,000; 972,000 fit for military service; 85,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983, $587 million; 25% of central government budget



See regional map III

Geography

Total area: 91 km^2; land area: 91 km^2

Comparative area: about one-half the size of Washington, D.C.

Coastline: about 61 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 3 nm

Climate: tropical; moderated by northeast trade winds

Terrain: flat and low-lying island of coral and limestone

Land use: NA% arable land; NA% permanent crops; NA% meadows and pastures; NA% forest and woodland; NA% other; mostly rock with sparse scrub oak, few trees, some commercial salt ponds

Environment: frequent hurricanes, other tropical storms (July to October)

Special notes: northernmost of Leeward Islands

People

Population: 6,828 (1987), average annual growth rate 0.69%

Nationality: noun—Anguillan(s); adjective—Anguillan

Ethnic divisions: mainly of black African descent

Religion: Anglican, Methodist, and Catholic

Language: English (official)

Literacy: 80%

Labor force: 2,000 Anguillans living overseas send remittances home; 26.4% unemployed (1984)

Government

Official name: Anguilla

Type: British dependent territory

Capital: The Valley

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution came into effect on 1 April 1982

Branches: 11-member House of Assembly, seven-member Executive Council

Government leaders: Allistair BAILLE, Governor and President of Executive Council (since 1983)

Suffrage: native born, resident before separation from St. Christopher and Nevis, or 15 years residence for belonger status

Elections: general election, March 1984

Political parties and leaders: Anguilla National Alliance (ANA), Emile Gumbs; Anguillan People's Party (APP), Ronald Webster

Voting strength: ANA, 4 seats; APP, 2 seats; 1 independent

Communists: none

Member of: Commonwealth

Economy

GDP: $6 million, $6,000 per capita (1983 est.)

Agriculture: pigeon peas, corn, sweet potatoes, sheep, goats, pigs, cattle, poultry

Fishing: inshore and reef fishing

Major industries: tourism, lobster exports, salt, fishing

Electric power: 3,000 kW capacity; 9 million kWh produced, 1,320 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: lobsters

Budget: revenues, $4.8 million; expenditures, $5.8 million (1984)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US$1 (December 1986)

Fiscal year: probably calendar

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: about 60 km surfaced

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 1 major (Road Bay), 1 minor (Blowing Point)

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

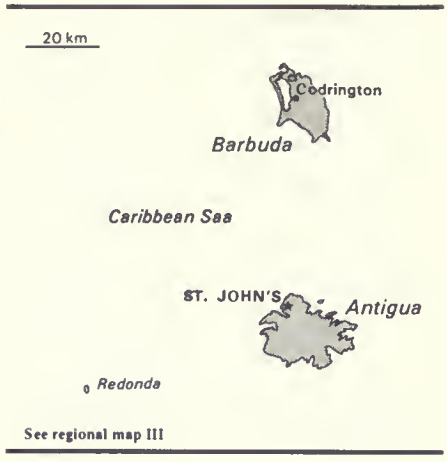
Airfields: 3 total, 3 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways of 1,100 m (Wallblake Airport)

Telecommunications: modern internal telephone system; 890 telephones (13.6 per 100 popl.); 1 FM and 3 AM stations; radio-relay link to St. Martin's Island

Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of United Kingdom

Branches: Police



Geography

Total area: 440 km^2; land area: 440 km^2

Comparative area: about two and one-half times the size of Washington, D.C.

Coastline: 153 km

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 24 nm
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical marine; little seasonal temperature variation

Terrain: mostly low-lying with some higher volcanic areas

Land use: 18% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 7% meadows and pastures; 16% forest and woodland; 59% other

Environment: subject to hurricanes and tropical storms (June to October); insufficient freshwater resources; deeply indented coastline provides many natural harbors

Special notes: about 650 km from Puerto Rico

People

Population: 69,280 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.47%

Nationality: noun—Antiguan(s); adjective—Antiguan

Ethnic divisions: almost entirely of black African origin; some of British, Portuguese, Lebanese, and Syrian origin

Religion: Anglican (predominant), other Protestant sects, some Roman Catholic

Language: English (official), local dialects

Infant mortality rate: 31.5/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: 70

Literacy: about 90%

Labor force: 30,000; 20% unemployment (1983); agriculture 11%, industry 7%, and commerce and services 82%

Government

Official name: Antigua and Barbuda

Type: independent state recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

Capital: St. John's

Administrative divisions: 6 parishes, 2 dependencies (Barbuda, Redonda)

Legal system: based on English common law; British Caribbean Court of Appeal has exclusive original jurisdiction and an appellate jurisdiction

Branches: bicameral legislative, 17-member popularly elected House of Representatives and 17-member Senate; executive, Prime Minister and Cabinet; judiciary, Court of Appeals

Government leaders: Vere Cornwall BIRD, Sr., Prime Minister (since 1976); Lester BIRD, Deputy Prime Minister (since 1976); Sir Wilfred Ebenezer JACOBS, Governor General (since 1967)

Suffrage: universal suffrage at age 18

Elections: every five years; last general election 17 April 1984

Political parties and leaders: Antigua Labor Party (ALP), Vere C. Bird, Sr., Lester Bird; United National Democratic Party (UNDP), Dr. Ivor Heath

Voting strength: (1984 election) House of Representatives—ALP, 16 seats; independent, 1 seat

Communists: negligible

Other political or pressure groups: Antigua Caribbean Liberation Movement (ACLM), a small leftist nationalist group led by Leonard (Tim) Hector

Member of: CARICOM, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMF, ISO, OAS, UN, UNESCO, WHO, WMO

Argentina

Economy

GDP: $158 million (1984), $1,980 per capita; inflation rate 4.0% (1985)

Natural resources: negligible

Agriculture: cotton (main crop), sugar, livestock

Major industries: tourism 15.2%, construction 7.7%, manufacturing 0.5%

Electric power: 29,000 kW capacity; 63.8 million kWh produced, 780 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $41 million (f.o.b., 1984); clothing, rum, lobsters

Imports: $134 million (f.o.b., 1984); fuel, food, machinery

Major trade partners: exports—47% Trinidad and Tobago, 8% Barbados, 1% US; imports—49% US, 13% UK, 4% Jamaica, 2% Trinidad and Tobago (1983)

Aid: bilateral commitments, ODA and OOF (1970-80) from Western (non-US) countries, $20 million

Budget: (current) revenues, $40 million; expenditures, $44 million (1984)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean (EC) dollars=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: 64 km 0.760-meter narrow gauge, 13 km 0.610-meter gauge, employed almost exclusively for handling cane

Highways: 240 km main

Ports: 1 major (St. John's), 1 minor

Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total, 1 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: good automatic telephone system; 6,700 telephones (9.2 per 100 popl.); tropospheric scatter links with Saba and Guadeloupe; 6 AM, 2 FM, 2 TV stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable; 1 satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Branches: Antigua and Barbuda Defense Force, Royal Antigua and Barbuda Police Force

Geography

Total area: 2,766,890 km^2; land area: 2,736,690 km^2

Comparative area: about four times the size of Texas

Land boundaries: 9,414 km total

Coastline: 4,989 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Territorial sea: 200 nm (overflight and navigation permitted beyond 12 nm)

Boundary disputes: Uruguay; short section with Chile is indefinite; claims Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) which are administered by UK; territorial claim in Antarctica

Climate: mostly temperate; arid in southeast; subantarctic in southwest

Terrain: rich plains of the Pampas in northern half, flat to rolling plateau of Patagonia in south, rugged Andes along western border

Land use: 9% arable land; 4% permanent crops; 52% meadows and pastures; 22% forest and woodland; 13% other; includes 1% irrigated

Environment: Tucumán and Mendoza areas in Andes subject to earthquakes; pamperos are violent windstorms that can strike Pampas and northeast; irrigated soil degradation; desertification

Special notes: second largest country in South America (after Brazil); strategic location relative to sea lanes between Atlantic and Pacific Oceans (Strait of Magellan, Beagle Channel, Drake Passage)

People

Population: 31,144,775 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 1.27%

Nationality: noun—Argentine(s); adjective—Argentine

Ethnic divisions: 85% white, 15% mestizo, Indian, or other nonwhite groups

Religion: 90% nominally Roman Catholic (less than 20% practicing), 2% Protestant, 2% Jewish, 6% other

Language: Spanish (official), English, Italian, German, French

Infant mortality rate: 36/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 68

Literacy: 94%

Labor force: 16.8 million (1984 est.); 15.9% agriculture, 24.3% manufacturing, 13.2% commerce, 11.5% transport and communications, 7.7% finance and banking, 4.4% utilities, 3.6% construction, 2.7% mining, 16.7% services and other; 6.3% unemployment (April 1985)

Organized labor: 3 million; about 33% of labor force

Government

Official name: Argentine Republic

Type: republic

Capital: Buenos Aires

Administrative divisions: 22 provinces, 1 district (Federal Capital), and 1 territory

Legal system: mixture of US and West European legal systems; constitution adopted 1853 is in effect; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 25 May

Branches: executive (President, Vice President, Cabinet); legislative (National Congress—Senate, Chamber of Deputies); national judiciary

Government leaders: Raúl ALFONSIN, President (since December 1983); Víctor MARTINEZ, Vice President (since December 1983)

Elections: general elections held 30 October 1983; Senate elections held November 1986; Gubernatorial and Congressional elections scheduled for 1987; next general election 1989

Political parties: operate under statute passed in 1983 that sets out criteria for participation in national elections; Radical Civic Union (UCR)—moderately left of center; Justicialist Party (JP)—Peronist umbrella political organization; Intransigent Party (PI)—leftist party; Union of the Democratic Center—conservative party); several provincial parties

Communists: some 70,000 members in various party organizations, including a small nucleus of activists

Other political or pressure groups: Peronist-dominated labor movement, General Confederation of Labor (Peronist-leaning umbrella labor organization), Argentine Industrial Union (manufacturers' association), Argentine Rural Society (large landowners' association), business organizations, students, the Catholic Church, the Armed Forces

Member of: FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, LAIA, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO, WSG

Economy

GDP: $63.3 billion at average official exchange rate (1985), $2,090 per capita; 80% consumption, 15% investment; 5% net exports; 4.4% real GDP decline (1985); economic activity grew by 2-3% in 1986

Natural resources: pampas, lead, zinc, tin, copper, iron, manganese, oil, uranium

Agriculture: main products—cereals, oilseed, livestock products; major world exporter of temperate zone foodstuffs

Fishing: catch 377,200 metric tons; exports $127.4 million (1985)

Major industries: food processing (especially meat packing), motor vehicles, consumer durables, textiles, chemicals, printing, and metallurgy

Steel: 2.9 million metric tons produced, 95 kg per capita (1985)

Electric power: 15,300,000 kW capacity; 42,790 million kWh produced, 1,370 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $8.4 billion (f.o.b., 1985); wheat, corn, oilseed, hides, wool

Imports: $4.1 billion (f.o.b., 1985); chemical products, machinery, metallurgical products, fuel and lubricants

Major trade partners: exports—20% USSR, 13% US, 9% Netherlands, 5% Brazil, 5% Italy, 5% Japan, 4% FRG; imports—18% US, 16% Brazil, 14% FRG, 9% Bolivia, 7% Japan, 6% France (1985)

Budget: (1986) general government revenues $26.4 billion; current and capital expenditures $31.3 billion at average official exchange rate for 1986

Monetary conversion rate: 1.25 australes=US$1 (31 December 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 39,738 km total; 3,086 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 22,788 km 1.676-meter broad gauge, 13,461 km 1.000-meter gauge, 403 km 0.750-meter gauge; of total in country, 142 km are electrified

Highways: 208,350 km total, of which 47,550 km paved, 39,500 km gravel, 101,000 km improved earth, 20,300 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 11,000 km navigable

Pipelines: 4,090 km crude oil; 2,200 km refined products; 9,918 km natural gas

Ports: 7 major, 30 minor

Civil air: 54 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1,849 total, 1,689 usable; 126 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,695 m, 29 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 334 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: extensive modern system; 2.45 million telephones (7.9 per 100 popl.), radio relay widely used; 2 satellite stations with 3 Atlantic Ocean antennas; 163 AM, 10 shortwave, 196 TV stations; 30-station domestic satellite network

Defense Forces

Branches: Argentine Army, Navy of the Argentine Republic, Argentine Air Force, National Gendarmerie, Argentine Naval Prefecture, National Aeronautical Police

Military manpower: males 15-49, 7,500,000; 6,084,000 fit for military service; 256,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $1.1 billion; 7.3% of central government budget

Aruba

See regional map III

Geography

Total area: 193 km^2; land area: 193 km^2

Comparative area: slightly larger than Washington, D.C.

Coastline: about 72 km

Maritime claims:
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical marine; little seasonal temperature variation

Terrain: flat with a few hills; scant vegetation

Land use: 0% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 0% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 100% other

Environment: lies outside the Caribbean hurricane belt

Special notes: 28 km from Venezuela

People

Population: 62,125 (1987 est.), average annual growth rate 0.34%

Nationality: noun—Aruban(s); adjective—Aruban

Ethnic divisions: 85% mixed African; remainder Carib Indian, European, Latin, and Oriental

Religion: 82% Roman Catholic, 8% Protestant; also small Hindu, Muslim, Confucian, and Jewish minority

Language: Dutch (official), Papiamento (a Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, English dialect), English (widely spoken), Spanish

Literacy: 95%

Labor force: 30% oil refining; 10% unemployment

Government

Official name: Aruba

Capital: Oranjestad

Type: self-governing until complete independence from the Netherlands is granted in 1996

Legal system: based on Dutch civil law system, with some English common law influence

Government leaders: Acting Governor Maximo CROES; Henny EMAN, Prime Minister (since January 1986)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Political parties and leaders: People's Electoral Movement (MEP), Nel Oduber, acting leader; Aruban Patriotic Party (PPA), Benny Nisbet; Aruban People's Party (AVP), Henny Eman; Democratic Party of Aruba (PDA), Dr. Leo Berlinski; National Democratic Action Party (ADN), Pedro Kelly; governing coalition includes the AVP, former PPA and PDA dissidents, and the ADN (Berlinski, originally a member of the coalition government, was forced out of the Cabinet because of corruption charges in 1986; a faction of his PDA continues to support the coalition, calling itself the Democratic Action Party AD-86)

Economy

GNP: $461.4 million, $6,885 per capita; real growth rate - 5.8% (1984)

Agriculture: little production

Major industries: petrochemicals, oil refining, petroleum transshipment facilities, tourism, light manufacturing

Electric power: 310,000 kW capacity, 945 million kWh produced, 1,410 kWh per capita (1986)

Budget: revenues, $100 million; expenditures $150 million (1985)

Monetary conversion rate: 1.8 Aruban florins=US$1 (1986)

Communications

Ports: 2 (Oranjestad, Sint Nicolaas)

Airfield: government-owned airport east of Oranjestad

Telecommunications: facilities, which include extensive interisland radio-relay links, are generally adequate; 49,600 telephones; 3 AM and 3 FM stations; 1 TV station

Defense

Defense is the responsibility of the Netherlands until 1996

Australia

Geography

Total area: 7,686,850 km^2; land area: 7,617,930 km^2

Comparative area: almost as large as conterminous US

Coastline: 25,760 km

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 12 nm
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 3 nm

Boundary disputes: none; maritime dispute with Indonesia; territorial claim in Antarctica (Australian Antarctic Territory)

Climate: generally arid to semiarid; temperate in south and east; tropical in north

Terrain: mostly low plateau with deserts; fertile plain in southeast

Land use: 6% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 58% meadows and pastures; 14% forest and woodland; 22% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: subject to severe droughts and floods; cyclones along coast; limited freshwater availability; irrigated soil degradation; regular, tropical, invigorating, sea breeze known as the doctor occurs along west coast in summer; desertification

Special notes: world's smallest continent but sixth largest country

People

Population: 16,072,986 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 1.21%

Nationality: noun—Australian(s); adjective—Australian

Ethnic divisions: 96% Caucasian, 4% Asian, Aboriginal, and other

Religion: 26.1% Anglican, 26.0% Roman Catholic, 24.3% other Christian

Language: English, native languages

Infant mortality rate: 10/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 72.1, women 78.7 (1983)

Literacy: 98.5%

Labor force: 7.6 million (November 1986); 26.9 manufacturing and industry; 22.4 public and community services; 20.0 wholesale and retail trade; 18.1 finance and services; 6.0% agriculture; 8.2% unemployment (January 1987)

Organized labor: 62% of total employees (1986)

Government

Official name: Commonwealth of Australia

Type: federal parliamentary state recognizing Elizabeth II as sovereign or head of state

Capital: Canberra

Administrative divisions: 6 states and 2 territories

Dependent areas: Ashmore and Cartier Islands, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Coral Sea Islands, Heard Island and McDonald Islands, Norfolk Island

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution adopted 1900; High Court has jurisdiction over cases involving interpretation of the constitution; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Australia Day, 26 January

Branches: bicameral legislature (Federal Parliament—Senate and House of Representatives); Prime Minister and Cabinet responsible to House; independent judiciary

Government leaders: Sir Ninian STEPHEN, Governor General (since July 1982); Robert HAWKE, Prime Minister (since March 1983)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: held at three-year intervals or sooner if Parliament is dissolved by Prime Minister; last election 1 December 1984

Political parties and leaders: government—Australian Labor Party (Robert Hawke); opposition—Liberal Party (John Howard), National Party (Ian Sinclair), Australian Democratic Party (Janine Haines), Nuclear Disarmament Party (Michael Denborough)

Voting strength: (1984 parliamentary election) House of Representatives—Labor Party 82 seats, Liberal-National coalition 66 seats; Senate—Labor Party 34 seats, Liberal-National coalition 33 seats, Australian Democratic Party 7 seats, independents 2 seats

Communists: 4,000 members (est.)

Other political or pressure groups: Australian Democratic Labor Party (anti-Communist Labor Party splinter group); Peace and Nuclear Disarmament Action (Nuclear Disarmament Party splinter group)

Member of: ADB, AIOEC, ANZUS, CIPEC (associate), Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, DAC, ELDO, ESCAP, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IATP, IBA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, OECD, SPF, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy

GDP: $153.0 billion (1985), $9,760 per capita; 60% private consumption, 22% investment, 17.1% government expenditure; 1.25% average annual real growth rate (1986); inflation rate 8.9% (October 1986)

Austria

Natural resources: bauxite, coal, iron ore, copper, tin, silver, uranium, nickel, tungsten, mineral sands, lead, zinc, diamonds, natural gas, oil

Agriculture: large areas devoted to grazing; 60% of area used for crops is planted in wheat; major products—wool, lamb, beef, wheat, fruits, sugarcane; self-sufficient in food

Major industries: mining, industrial and transportation equipment, food processing, chemicals

Crude steel: 6.6 million metric tons produced, 420 kg per capita (1985)

Electric power: 34,616,000 kW capacity; 125,000 million kWh produced, 7,810 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $22.9 billion (f.o.b., 1985); principal products—wheat, barley, beef, lamb, dairy products, wool, coal, iron ore

Imports: $26.0 billion (c.i.f., 1985) principal products—manufactured raw materials, capital equipment, consumer goods

Major trade partners: (1983-84) exports—26% Japan, 11% US, 6% New Zealand, 4% North Korea, 4% Singapore, 3% USSR; imports—22% US, 22% Japan, 7% UK, 6% FRG, 4% New Zealand

Aid: donor—ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-84), $7 billion

Budget: (FY86-87 proj.) expenditures, $49.3 billion; revenues, $47.0 billion; deficit, $2.3 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 1.55 Australian dollars=US$1 (14 January 1987)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: 40,661 km total (1985); 7,970 km 1.600-meter gauge, 16,201 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 16,307 km 1.067-meter gauge; 183 km dual gauge; 1,130 km electrified; government owned (except for a few hundred kilometers of privately owned track)

Highways: 837,872 km total; 243,750 km paved, 228,396 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface, 365,726 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 8,368 km; mainly by small, shallow-draft craft

Pipelines: crude oil, 2,475 km; refined products, 500 km; natural gas, 5,600 km

Ports: 12 major, numerous minor

Civil air: around 150 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1,014 total, 973 usable; 228 with permanent-surface runways, 2 with runways over 3,659 m; 20 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 486 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: very good international and domestic service; 8.7 million telephones (55 per 100 popl.); 258 AM, 67 FM, 134 TV stations; 3 international earth satellite stations; submarine cables to New Zealand and Papua New Guinea; domestic satellite service

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Australian Navy, Australian Army, Royal Australian Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,317,000; 3,792,000 fit for military service; 137,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1986, $4.6 billion; about 9.9% of total central government budget

See regional map V

Geography

Total area: 83,850 km^2; land area: 82,730 km^2

Comparative area: slightly smaller than Maine

Land boundaries: 2,582 km total

Boundary disputes: none; South Tyrol question with Italy

Climate: temperate; continental, cloudy; cold winters with frequent rain in lowlands and snow in mountains; cool summers with occasional showers

Terrain: mostly mountains with Alps in west and south; low local relief and gentle slopes along eastern and northern margins

Land use: 17% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 24% meadows and pastures; 39% forest and woodland; 19% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: due to steep slopes, poor soils, and cold temperatures, population is concentrated on eastern lowlands

Special notes: landlocked; strategic location at the crossroads of central Europe with many easily traversable Alpine passes and valleys

People

Population: 7,569,283 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.09%

Nationality: noun—Austrian(s); adjective—Austrian

Ethnic divisions: 99.4% German, 0.3% Croatian, 0.2% Slovene, 0.1% other

Religion: 88% Roman Catholic, 6% Protestant, 6% none or other

Language: German

Infant mortality rate: 16/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 73

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: 2.9 million (est. 1985); 41.10% industry and crafts, 57.55% services, 1.35% agriculture and forestry; 4.8% unemployed (est. 1985); an estimated 200,000 Austrians are employed in other European countries; foreign laborers in Austria number 138,700, about 5.4% of labor force (1984)

Organized labor: 1,672,820 members of Austrian Trade Union Federation (1984)

Government

Official name: Republic of Austria

Type: federal republic

Capital: Vienna

Administrative divisions: 9 states (länder)

Legal system: civil law system with Roman law origin; constitution adopted 1920, repromulgated 1945; judicial review of legislative acts by a Constitutional Court; separate administrative and civil/penal supreme courts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 26 October

Branches: bicameral legislature (Federal Assembly—Federal Council, National Council), directly elected President whose functions are largely representational, independent federal judiciary

Government leaders: Kurt WALDHEIM, President (since July 1986); Franz VRANITZKY, Chancellor (since June 1986)

Suffrage: universal over age 19; compulsory for presidential elections

Elections: presidential, every six years (next 1992); parliamentary, every four years (next 1990)

Political parties and leaders: Socialist Party of Austria (SPÖ), Fred Sinowatz, chairman; Austrian People's Party (ÖVP), Alois Mock, chairman; Freedom Party of Austria (FPÖ), Jörg Haider, chairman; Communist Party (KPÖ), Franz Muhri, chairman; Green Alternative List (GAL), Freda Meissner-Blau

Voting strength: 1986 parliamentary election—SP0 43.1%, ÖVP 41.3%, FPÖ 9.7%, GAL 4.8%, KPÖ .7%, other .32%; 1986 presidential election—(53.9% of 4.7 million votes cast) SP0 80 seats, ÖVP 77 seats, FP0 18 seats, GAL 8 seats

Communists: membership 15,000 est.; activists 7,000-8,000

Other political or pressure groups: Federal Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Austrian Trade Union Federation (primarily Socialist); three composite leagues of the Austrian People's Party (ÖVP) representing business, labor, and farmers; ÖVP-oriented League of Austrian Industrialists; Roman Catholic Church, including its chief lay organization, Catholic Action

Member of: ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, ECE, EFTA, EMA, ESRO (observer), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO, WSG

Economy

GDP: $66.26 billion, $8,888 per capita; 57% private consumption, 22% investment, 19% public consumption; real GNP growth rate, 2.9%; 3.3% inflation rate (1985)

Natural resources: iron ore, petroleum, timber, magnesite, aluminum, coal, lignite, cement, copper

Agriculture: livestock, forest products, cereals, potatoes, sugar beets; 84% self-sufficient

Major industries: foods, iron and steel, machinery, textiles, chemicals, electrical, paper and pulp

Crude steel: 5.3 million metric tons produced (1984)

Electric power: 15,846,000 kW capacity; 46,460 million kWh produced, 6,160 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $17.1 billion (f.o.b., 1985); iron and steel products, machinery and equipment, lumber, textiles, paper products, chemicals

Imports: $20.8 billion (c.i.f., 1984); machinery and equipment, chemicals, textiles and clothing, petroleum, foodstuffs, vehicles, office machines, pharmaceuticals

Major trade partners: (1984) imports—41% FRG, 8.2% Italy, 7.3% East Europe (excluding USSR), 4.5% Switzerland, 4.4% USSR, 3.7% US; exports—30.1% FRG, 9.6% East Europe (excluding USSR), 9.0% Italy, 6.7% Switzerland, 6.0% OPEC, 4.7% US

Aid: donor—ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-84), $1.4 billion

Budget: expenditures, $22.10 billion; revenues, $18.80 billion; deficit, $3.3 billion (1986)

Monetary conversion rate: 14.26 schillings=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 6,497 km total; 5.857 km government owned; 5,403 km 1.435-meter standard gauge of which 3,017 km electrified and 1,520 km double tracked; 454 km 0.760-meter narrow gauge of which 91 km electrified; 640 km privately owned 1.435- and 1.000-meter gauge

Highways: 95,412 km total; 34,612 are the classified network (including 1,012 km of autobahn, 10,400 km of federal, and 23,200 km of provincial roads); of this number, 21,812 km are paved and 12,800 km are unpaved; additionally, there are 60,800 km of communal roads (mostly gravel, crushed stone, earth)

Inland waterways: 446 km

Ports: 2 major river (Vienna, Linz)

Pipelines: 554 km crude oil; 2,611 km natural gas; 171 km refined products

Civil air: 25 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 56 total, 54 usable; 19 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

The Bahamas

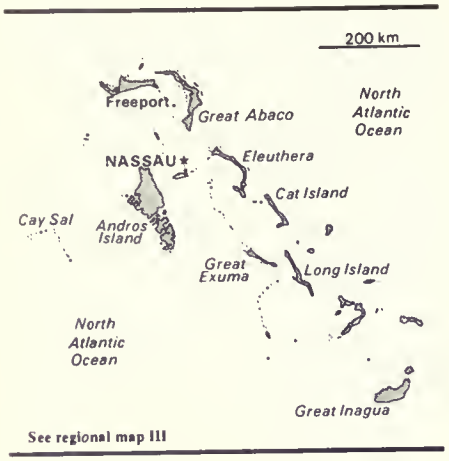
Telecommunications: highly developed and efficient; extensive TV and radiobroadcast systems with 6 AM, 693 FM, 910 TV stations; 1 INTELSAT (for Atlantic and Indian regions); 3.72 million telephones (45.9 per 100 popl.)

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Flying Division

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,964,000; 1,655,000 fit for military service; 57,000 reach military age (19) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $1.13 billion; about 4.2% of the proposed federal budget



See regional map III

Geography

Total area: 13,940 km^2; land area: 10,070 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Connecticut

Coastline: 3,542 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 3 nm

Climate: tropical marine; moderated by warm waters of Gulf Stream

Terrain: long, flat, coral formations with some low, rounded hills

Land use: 1% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; NEGL% meadows and pastures; 32% forest and woodland; 67% other

Environment: subject to hurricanes and other tropical storms; archipelago of about 700 islands and keys

Special notes: strategic location adjacent to US and Cuba

People

Population: 238,817 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 1.75%

Nationality: noun—Bahamian(s); adjective—Bahamian

Ethnic divisions: 85% black, 15% white

Religion: Baptist 29%, Anglican 23%, Roman Catholic 22%, smaller groups of other Protestants, Greek Orthodox, and Jews

Language: English; some Creole among Haitian immigrants

Infant mortality rate: 20.20/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: men 64, women 70

Literacy: 89%

Labor force: 82,000 (1982); 30% government, 25% hotels and restaurants, 10% business services, 5% agriculture; 30% unemployment (1983)

Organized labor: 25% of labor force

Government

Official name: The Commonwealth of The Bahamas

Type: independent commonwealth recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

Capital: Nassau

Legal system: based on English common law

National holiday: Independence Day, 10 July

Branches: bicameral legislature (Parliament—16-member appointed Senate, 43-member elected House of Assembly); executive (Prime Minister and Cabinet); judiciary

Government leaders: Sir Lynden Oscar PINDLING, Prime Minister (since 1969); Sir Gerald C. CASH, Governor General (since 1979)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: House of Assembly (June 1982); next election constitutionally due in five years

Political parties and leaders: Progressive Liberal Party (PLP), Sir Lynden O. Pindling; Free National Movement (FNM), Kendal Isaacs

Voting strength: 73,309 registered voters (July 1977); (1982 election) House of Assembly—PLP 32 seats, FNM 11 seats, others 0 seats

Communists: none known

The Bahamas *(continued)*

Other political or pressure groups: Vanguard Nationalist and Socialist Party (VNSP), a small leftist party headed by Lionel Carey; Trade Union Congress (TUC), headed by Leonard Archer

Member of: CARICOM, CDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAS, PAHO, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $2.1 billion, $8,950 per capita; real growth rate 2% (1986 est.); inflation rate 4.0% (1985)

Natural resources: salt, aragonite, timber

Agriculture: food importer; produces vegetables, tomatoes, pineapples, bananas, citrus fruits; pigs, sheep

Major industries: banking, tourism, cement, oil refining and transshipment, lumber, salt production, rum, aragonite, pharmaceuticals, spiral weld, and steel pipe

Electric power: 350,000 kW capacity; 885 million kWh produced, 3,770 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $296 million (f.o.b., 1985); pharmaceuticals, cement, rum, crawfish

Imports: $891 million (f.o.b., 1985); foodstuffs, manufactured goods, mineral fuels

Major trade partners: exports—US 90%, UK 10%; imports—Iran 30%, Nigeria 20%, US 10%, EC 10%, Gabon 10% (1981)

Aid: US economic commitments, including Ex-Im (1970-80), from US, $42 million; ODA and OOF economic commitments (1970-84), $168 million

Budget: (June 1986 est.) revenues, $422.4 million; expenditures, $414.9 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1.175 Bahamian dollars=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 2,400 km total; 1,350 km paved, 1,050 km gravel

Ports: 2 major (Freeport, Nassau), 9 minor

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 59 total, 56 usable; 29 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 23 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: highly developed, including 84,000 telephones (37.9 per 100 popl.) in totally automatic system; tropospheric scatter and cable links with Florida; 3 AM, 2 FM, and 1 TV stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables; satellite ground station under construction

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Bahamas Defense Force (a coast guard element only), Royal Bahamas Police Force

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985 $12.7 million, about 3% of the total budget

Bahrain

Geography

Total area: 620 km^2; land area: 620 km^2

Comparative area: about three times the size of Washington, D. C.

Coastline: 161 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: not specific
Territorial sea: 3 nm

Boundary disputes: none; territorial dispute with Qatar over the island of Ḥawār and its ring of islets

Climate: arid; mild, pleasant winters; very hot, humid summers

Terrain: mostly low desert plain rising gently to low central escarpment

Land use: 2% arable land; 2% permanent crops; 6% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 90% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: subsurface water sources being rapidly depleted (requires development of desalination facilities); dust storms; desertification

Special notes: close proximity to primary Middle East crude oil sources and strategic location in Persian Gulf through which much of western world's crude oil must transit to reach open ocean

People

Population: 464,102 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.54%

Bangladesh

Nationality: noun—Bahraini(s); adjective—Bahraini

Ethnic divisions: 63% Bahraini, 13% Asian, 10% other Arab, 8% Iranian, 6% other

Religion: Muslim (70% Shi'a, 30% Sunni)

Language: Arabic (official); English also widely spoken; Farsi, Urdu

Literacy: 40%

Labor force: 140,000 (1982); 42% of labor force is Bahraini; 85% industry and commerce, 5% agriculture, 5% services, 3% government

Government

Official name: State of Bahrain

Type: traditional monarchy; independent since 1971

Capital: Manama

Legal system: based on Islamic law and English common law; constitution went into effect in December 1973

National holiday: 16 December

Branches: Amir rules with help of a Cabinet led by Prime Minister; Amir dissolved the National Assembly in August 1975 and suspended the constitutional provision for election of the Assembly; independent judiciary

Government leader: Isa bin Sulman Al KHALIFA, Amir (since November 1961)

Suffrage: none

Political parties and pressure groups: political parties prohibited; several small, clandestine leftist and Shi'a fundamentalist groups are active

Communists: negligible

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), GCC, IBRD, ICAO, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

Economy

GDP: $4.6 billion, $11,190 per capita; real growth rate 7.5% (1984 est.)

Natural resources: oil, associated and nonassociated natural gas, fish

Agriculture: not self-sufficient in food production; produces some fruit and vegetables; engages in dairy and poultry farming and in shrimping and fishing

Major industries: petroleum processing and refining, aluminum smelting, offshore banking, ship repairing

Electric power: 1,552,000 kW capacity; 6.800 million kWh produced, 16,110 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $2.8 billion (f.o.b., 1985); nonoil exports $400 million; oil exports $2.4 billion (1985)

Imports: $2.8 billion (f.o.b., 1985); nonoil imports $1.4 billion; oil imports $1.0 billion (1985)

Major trade partners: UK, Japan, US, Saudi Arabia

Budget: $952 million current expenditures, $510 million capital expenditures (1986)

Monetary conversion rate: 0.38 Bahrain dinar=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 225 km bituminous surfaced; undetermined kilometers of natural surface tracks; 25 km bridge-causeway to Saudi Arabia opened in November 1986

Ports: 1 major (Mīnā' Sulmān), 1 minor (Mīnā' al Manāmah), 1 petroleum, oil, and lubricant terminal (Sitrah)

Pipelines: crude oil, 56 km; refined products, 16 km; natural gas, 32 km

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 3 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: excellent international telecommunications; adequate domestic services; 98,000 telephones (23.2 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 1 FM, and 2 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean, 1 Indian Ocean, and 1 ARABSAT satellite stations; tropospheric scatter and microwave to Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia; submarine cable to Qatar and United Arab Emirates

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Naval Wing, Air Wing

Military manpower: males 15-49, 168,000; 95,000 fit for military service

Geography

Total area: 144,000 km^2; land area: 133,910 km^2

Comparative area: slightly smaller than Wisconsin

Land boundaries: 2,535 km total

Coastline: 580 km

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 18 nm
Continental shelf: up to outer limits of continental margin
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: India

Climate: tropical; cool, dry winter (October to March); hot, humid summer (March to June); cool, rainy monsoon (June to October)

Terrain: mostly flat alluvial plain; hilly in southeast

Land use: 67% arable land; 2% permanent crops; 4% meadows and pastures; 16% forest and woodland; 11% other; includes 14% irrigated

Environment: vulnerable to droughts; much of country routinely flooded during summer monsoon season; overpopulation; deforestation

Special notes: almost completely surrounded by India; Joint River Commission on water sharing with upstream riparian India

Bangladesh *(continued)*

People

Population: 107,087,586 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.70%

Nationality: noun—Bangladeshi(s); adjective—Bangladesh

Ethnic divisions: 98% Bengali; 250,000 Biharis and fewer than one million tribals

Religion: 83% Muslim, about 16% Hindu, less than 1% Buddhist, Christian, and other

Language: Bangla (official), English widely used

Infant mortality rate: 119.4/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 53.9

Literacy: 23% (31% men, 16% women)

Labor force: 35.1 million (FY86); extensive export of labor to Saudi Arabia, UAE, Oman, and Kuwait; 74% of labor force is in agriculture, 15% services, 11% industry and commerce; unemployment and underemployment 40% (est.)

Government

Official name: People's Republic of Bangladesh

Type: republic; martial law lifted 10 November 1986

Capital: Dhaka

Administrative divisions: 4 divisions, 21 regions, 64 districts, 495 thanas (rural townships consisting of 4,472 unions or village groupings)

Legal system: civilian legal system suspended; traditionally based on English common law; constitution adopted December 1972, amended January 1975 to more authoritarian presidential system, and changed by proclamation in April 1977 to reflect Islamic character of nation; further change, by proclamation in December 1978, provided for the appointment of the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, and other Cabinet-rank ministers and defined the powers of the President

National holiday: National Day, 26 March; Victory Day, 16 December

Branches: constitution provides for unicameral legislature (Parliament), strong President; independent judiciary; President has substantial control over the judiciary

Government leaders: Hussain Mohammad ERSHAD, President (since December 1983, elected in October 1986); Mizanur Rahman CHOUDHURY, Prime Minister (since July 1986)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: some local elections held in December 1983; higher local elections held in May 1985; last parliamentary elections held in May 1986; last presidential election held in October 1986 electing President to a full five-year term

Political parties and leaders: Jatiyo Party, Hussain Mohammad Ershad; Bangladesh Nationalist Party, Begum Ziaur Rahman; Awami League, Sheikh Hasina Wazed; United People's Party, Kazi Zafar Ahmed; Democratic League, Khondakar Mushtaque Ahmed; Muslim League, Khan A. Sabur; Jatiya Samajtantrik Dal (National Socialist Party), M. A. Jalil; Bangladesh Communist Party (pro-Soviet), Mohammad Farhad; numerous small parties; political activity banned following March 1982 coup; ban lifted in March 1984, reimposed in March 1985, and lifted again in January 1986

Voting strength: May 1986 parliamentary elections—Jatiya Party (progovernment) 206 seats, Awami League 80 seats, Awami League Allies 21 seats, Jamaat-E-Islami 10 seats, Independents 5 seats, Muslim League 4 seats, JSD (Socialist) 4 seats

Communists: 2,500 members (est.)

Member of: ADB, Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IRC, ITU, NAM, OIC, SAARC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WFTU, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $13.9 billion (FY85, current prices), $140 per capita; 4.5% real growth (FY86); 11% inflation rate (FY86)

Natural resources: natural gas, uranium

Agriculture: large-scale subsistence farming, heavily dependent on monsoon rainfall; main crops are jute, tea, and rice; grain, cotton, and oilseed shortages

Fishing: production 751,000 metric tons (1984)

Major industries: jute manufactures, food processing, and cotton textiles

Electric power: 1,212,000 kW capacity; 4,590 million kWh produced, 40 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $934 million (f.o.b., FY85); raw and manufactured jute, leather, tea

Imports: $2.6 billion (c.i.f., FY85); foodgrains, fuels, raw cotton, fertilizer, manufactured products

Major trade partners: exports—Middle East 19%, US 18%, Japan 7%, UK 5%, Italy 4.7%; imports—US 13.7%, Western Europe 11.5%, Middle East 11%, Japan 7% (FY85)

Budget: (FY87) current expenditures, $1.25 billion; capital expenditures, $1.59 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 30.48 takas=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: 2,892 km total (1986); 1,914 km meter gauge, 978 km meter gauge; government owned

Highways: 7,240 km total (1985); 3,840 km paved, 3,400 km unpaved

Inland waterways: 5,150-8,046 km navigable waterways (includes 2,575-3,058 km main cargo routes)

Ports: 2 sea (Chittagong, Chalna), 7 inland

Pipelines: 650 km natural gas

Civil air: 15 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 18 total, 13 usable; 14 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate international radio communications and landline service; fair domestic wire and microwave service; fair broadcast service; 182,000 telephones (0.18 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, 6 FM, 11 TV stations; 2 satellite ground stations

Barbados

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force; paramilitary forces—Bangladesh Rifles, Bangladesh Ansars, Armed Police Reserve, Coastal Police

Military manpower: males 15-49, 25,768,000; 15,327,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1987, $218 million; about 18% of central government budget

See regional map III

Geography

Total area: 430 km^2; land area: 430 km^2

Comparative area: about twice the size of Washington, D. C.

Coastline: 97 km

Maritime claims:
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical; rainy season (June to November)

Terrain: relatively flat; rises gently to central highland region

Land use: 77% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 9% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 14% other

Environment: subject to hurricanes (especially June to November)

Special notes: easternmost Caribbean island

People

Population: 323,839 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.04%

Nationality: noun—Barbadian(s); adjective—Barbadian

Ethnic divisions: 80% African, 16% mixed, 4% European

Religion: 70% Anglican, 9% Methodist, 4% Roman Catholic, 17% other, including Moravian

Language: English

Infant mortality rate: 26.3/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 70.8

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 112,300 (1985 est.); 37% services and government; 22% commerce; 22% manufacturing and construction; 9% transportation, storage, communications, and financial institutions; 8% agriculture; and 2% utilities

Organized labor: 32%

Government

Official name: Barbados

Type: independent sovereign state within the Commonwealth recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

Capital: Bridgetown

Administrative divisions: 11 parishes and city of Bridgetown

Legal system: English common law; constitution came into effect upon independence in 1966; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 30 November

Branches: bicameral legislature (Parliament—21-member appointed Senate and 27-member elected House of Assembly); Cabinet headed by Prime Minister

Government leaders: Errol BARROW, Prime Minister (since May 1986); Sir Hugh SPRINGER, Governor General (since 1984)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: House of Assembly members have terms no longer than five years; last general election held 28 May 1986

Political parties and leaders: Barbados Labor Party (BLP), Henry Forde; Democratic Labor Party (DLP), Errol Barrow

Voting strength: (1981 election) BLP, 52.4%; DLP, 46.8%; independent, negligible; House of Assembly seats—BLP 24, DLP 3

Communists: negligible

Other political or pressure groups: People's Progressive Movement, Bobby Clarke; People's Pressure Movement, Eric Sealy; Workers' Party of Barbados, Dr. George Bell

Barbados *(continued)*

Member of: CARICOM, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $1,151.7 million (1984), $4,560 per capita; real GDP growth rate 2.5% (1986 est.) inflation rate 7.0% (1985)

Natural resources: negligible

Agriculture: main products—sugarcane, subsistence foods

Major industries: tourism, sugar milling, light manufacturing, component assembly for export

Electric power: 120,000 kW capacity; 389 million kWh produced, 1,540 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $352 million (f.o.b., 1985); sugar and sugarcane byproducts, electrical parts, clothing

Imports: $552 million (f.o.b., 1985); foodstuffs, consumer durables, machinery, fuels

Major trade partners: exports—42% US, 22% CARICOM, 7% UK; imports—48% US, 12% CARICOM, 8% UK, 6% Canada (1984)

Aid: US, including Ex-Im (FY70-84), $14 million; ODA and OOF commitments from other Western countries (1970-84), $125 million

Budget: (FY84) revenues, $288 million; expenditures, $323 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2.01 Barbados dollars=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 1,570 km total; 1,475 km paved, 95 km gravel and earth

Ports: 1 major (Bridgetown), 2 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 total, 1 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: islandwide automatic telephone system with 75,000 telephones (30.0 per 100 popl.); tropospheric scatter link to Trinidad and St. Lucia; 2 AM, 1 FM, and 1 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Barbados Defense Force, Royal Barbados Police Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 89,000; 63,000 fit for military service, no conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year 1986, $10.1 million; 3% of central government budget

Belgium

See regional map V

Geography

Total area: 30,510 km^2; land area: 30,230 km^2

Comparative area: slightly larger than Maryland

Land boundaries: 1,377 km total

Coastline: 64 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: not specific
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 3 nm

Climate: temperate; mild winters, cool summers; rainy, humid, cloudy

Terrain: flat coastal plains in northwest, central rolling hills, rugged mountains of Ardennes Forest in southeast

Land use: 24% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 20% meadows and pastures; 21% forest and woodland; 34% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: air and water pollution

Special notes: majority of West European capitals within 1,000 km of Brussels; crossroads of Western Europe

People

Population: 9,873,066 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.07%

Nationality: noun—Belgian(s); adjective—Belgian

Ethnic divisions: 55% Fleming, 33% Walloon, 12% mixed or other

Religion: 75% Roman Catholic; remainder Protestant, none, or other

Language: 56% Flemish (Dutch), 32% French, 1% German; 11% legally bilingual; divided along ethnic lines

Infant mortality rate: 11.15/1,000 (1979)

Life expectancy: men 68.6, women 75.1

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: 4 million; 58% services, 37% industry, 5% agriculture; 13.6% unemployed (1985)

Organized labor: 70% of labor force

Government

Official name: Kingdom of Belgium

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Brussels

Administrative divisions: nine provinces; as of 1 October 1980, Wallonia and Flanders have regional subgovernments with elected regional councils and executive officials; those regional authorities have limited powers over revenues and certain areas of economic, urban, environmental, and housing policy; Wallonia also has a separate Walloon Cultural Council

Legal system: civil law system influenced by English constitutional theory; constitution adopted 1831, since amended; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: National Day, 21 July

Branches: executive branch consists of King and Cabinet; Cabinet responsible to bicameral parliament (Senate and Chamber of Representatives); independent judiciary; coalition governments are usual

Government leaders: BAUDOUIN I, King (since August 1950); Wilfried MARTENS, Prime Minister (since April 1979, with a 10-month interruption in 1981)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: held at least once every four years; last held 13 October 1985

Political parties and leaders: Flemish Social Christian (CVP), Frank Swaelen, president; Walloon Social Christian (PSC), Gérard Deprez, president; Flemish Socialist (SP), Karel van Miert, president; Walloon Socialist (PS), Guy Spitaels, president; Flemish Liberal (PVV), Annemie Neyts-Uyttebroeck, president; Walloon Liberal (PRL), Louis Michel, president; Francophone Democratic Front (FDF), Georges Clerfayt, president; Volksunie (VU), Jaak Gabriels, president; Communist Party (PCB), Louis van Geyt, president; Walloon Rally (RW), Fernand Massart; Ecologist Party (ECOLO-AGALEV), loosely organized with no president; Anti-Tax Party (UDRT-RAD), Robert Hendrick, president; Vlaams Blok (VB), Karel Dillen

Voting strength: (1985 election) 212-seat Chamber of Representatives—CVP 49 seats, PS 35 seats, PVV 22 seats, SP 32 seats, PRL 24 seats, VU 16 seats, PSC 20 seats, FDF 3, ECOLO-AGALEV 9 seats, UDRT-RAD 1 seat, VB 1

Communists: under 5,000 members (December 1985 est.)

Other political or pressure groups: Christian and Socialist Trade Unions; Federation of Belgian Industries; numerous other associations representing bankers, manufacturers, middle-class artisans, and the legal and medical professions; various organizations represent the cultural interests of Flanders and Wallonia; various peace groups such as Flemish Action Committee Against Nuclear Weapons and Pax Christi

Member of: ADB, Benelux, BLEU, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ECE, ECOSOC, EIB, ELDO, EMS, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, ITC, ITU, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy

GNP: $79.9 billion (1985), $8,100 per capita; 65.3% private consumption, 17.9% government consumption, 15.6% investment, 1.2% net foreign balance (1983); 1.1% real growth rate (1985); average exchange rate 59.378 Belgian francs= US$1 (1985)

Natural resources: coal

Agriculture: livestock production predominates; main crops—grains, sugar beets, flax, potatoes, other vegetables, fruits

Fishing: catch 44,308 metric tons (1985); exports $83.52 million, imports $300.12 million

Major industries: engineering and metal products, processed food and beverages, chemicals, basic metals, textiles, glass, petroleum

Crude steel: 14.6 million metric tons capacity; 10.7 million metric tons produced, 1,086 kg per capita (1985)

Electric power: 16,921,000 kW capacity; 57,450 million kWh produced, 5,820 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) $53.3 billion (f.o.b., 1985); iron and steel products (cars), petroleum products, chemicals

Imports: (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) $55.8 billion (c.i.f., 1985); fuels, foodstuffs, chemicals

Major trade partners: (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union, 1985) exports—69.1% EC (19.0% France, 18.7% FRG, 14.3% Netherlands, 9.7% UK), 6.3% US, 2.8% Communist countries; imports—68.9% EC (21.1% FRG, 18.7% Netherlands, 15.2% France, 9.0% UK), 5.7% US, 3.4% Communist countries

Aid: ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-84), $3.8 billion

Budget: revenues, $23.3 billion; expenditures, $32.5 billion; deficit, $9.2 billion (1985)

Monetary conversion rate: 40.17 Belgian francs=US$1 (8 January 1987)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: Belgian National Railways (SNCB) operates 3,741 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, government owned; 2,563 km double track; 1,969 km electrified; 191 km 1.000-meter gauge, government owned and operated

Belgium *(continued)*

Highways: 103,396 km total; 1,317 km limited access, divided autoroute; 11,717 km national highway; 1,362 km provincial road; about 38,000 km other paved; about 51,000 km unpaved rural

Inland waterways: 2,043 km (1,528 km in regular commercial use)

Ports: 6 major, 1 minor

Pipelines: refined products, 1,115 km; crude, 161 km; natural gas, 3,300 km

Civil air: 47 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 44 total, 43 usable; 25 with permanent-surface runways; 14 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: excellent domestic and international telephone and telegraph facilities; 4.22 million telephones (42.8 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, 39 FM, 32 TV stations; 6 submarine cables; 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT stations; 2 EUTELSAT antennas

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,500,000; 2,114,000 fit for military service; 80,000 reach military age (19) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $3.4 billion; 8.3% of the central government budget

Belize

See regional map III

Geography

Total area: 22,960 km^2; land area: 22,800 km^2

Comparative area: slightly larger than Massachusetts

Land boundaries: 515 km total

Coastline: 386 km

Maritime claim:
Territorial sea: 3 nm

Boundary disputes: none; claimed by Guatemala

Climate: tropical; very hot and humid; rainy season (May to February)

Terrain: flat, swampy coastal plain; low mountains in south

Land use: 2% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 2% meadows and pastures; 44% forest and woodland; 52% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: frequent devastating hurricanes (September to December) and coastal flooding (especially in south); deforestation

Special notes: national capital moved 80 km inland from Belize City to Belmopan because of hurricanes; only country in Central America without a coastline on the Pacific Ocean

People

Population: 168,204 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 1.95%

Nationality: noun—Belizean(s); adjective—Belizean

Ethnic divisions: 51% black, 22% mestizo, 19% Amerindian, 8% other

Religion: 50% Roman Catholic; Anglican, Seventh-Day Adventist, Methodist, Baptist, Jehovah's Witnesses, Mennonite

Language: English (official), Spanish Maya, Carib

Infant mortality rate: 56/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 66

Literacy: about 90%

Labor force: 51,500 (1985); 30.0% agriculture, 16.0% services, 15.4% government, 11.2% commerce, 10.3% manufacturing; shortage of skilled labor and all types of technical personnel; over 14% are unemployed

Organized labor: 15% of labor force; 7 of 16 registered unions currently active

Government

Official name: Belize

Type: parliamentary; independent state; a member of the Commonwealth

Capital: Belmopan

Administrative divisions: 6 districts

Legal system: English law

Branches: bicameral legislature (National Assembly—electoral redistricting in October 1984 expanded House of Representatives from 18 to 28 seats; eight-member appointed Senate; either house may choose its speaker or president, respectively, from outside its membership); Cabinet; judiciary

Government leaders: Manuel A. ESQUIVEL, Prime Minister (since December 1984); Dr. Elmira Minita GORDON, Governor General (since December 1981)

Suffrage: universal adult at age 18

Elections: parliamentary elections held December 1984; municipal elections held December 1986

Political parties and leaders: United Democratic Party (UDP), Manuel Esquivel, Curl Thompson, Dean Lindo; People's United Party (PUP), George Price, Florencio Marin, Said Musa; Belize Popular Party (BPP), Louis Sylvestre

Benin

Voting strength: (December 1984) National Assembly—UDP 21 seats (25,785—54.1%), PUP 7 seats (20,971—44.0%); before redistricting, PUP held 13 seats, UDP 4 seats, and independents 1 seat

Communists: negligible

Other political or pressure groups: United Workers Union, which is connected with PUP

Member of: CARICOM, CDB, Commonwealth, FAO, GATT, IBRD, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, G-77, ISO, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $193 million (1985), $1,190 per capita; real growth rate 1.5% (1984)

Natural resources: arable land, timber, fish

Agriculture: main products—sugarcane, citrus fruits, corn, molasses, rice, beans, bananas, livestock products, honey; net importer of food; an illegal producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

Fishing: catch 1,349 metric tons (1980)

Major industries: sugar refining, garments, timber and forest products, furniture, rum, soap, beverages, cigarettes

Electric power: 34,340 kW capacity; 71 million kWh produced, 420 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $90.1 million (1985 est.); sugar, garments, seafood, molasses, citrus fruits, wood and wood products

Imports: $128 million (1985 est.); machinery and transportation equipment, food, manufactured goods, fuels, chemicals, pharmaceuticals

Major trade partners: exports—US 36%, UK 22%, Trinidad and Tobago 11%, Canada 10%; imports—US 55%, UK 17%, Netherlands Antilles 8%, Mexico 7% (1983)

Aid: US economic commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-85), $56 million; ODA and OOF commitments from Western (non-US) countries (1970-84), $174 million

Budget: revenues, $49 million; expenditures, $90 million (FY84/85)

Monetary conversion rate: 2 Belize dollars=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 2,575 km total; 340 km paved, 1,190 km gravel, 735 km improved earth, and 310 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 825 km river network used by shallow-draft craft; seasonally navigable

Ports: 2 major (Belize City, Belize City Southwest), 6 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 40 total, 35 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 8,650 telephones (4.5 per 100 popl.), above average system based on radio-relay; 6 AM, 5 FM stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station

Defense Forces

Branches: British Forces Belize, Belize Defense Force, Police Department

Military manpower: males 15-49, 37,000; 22,000 fit for military service; 1,800 reach military age (18) annually; the nucleus of the Belize Defense Force (BDF) is the former Special Force of the Belize Police, which was transferred intact to the new organization; the bulk of the early recruits were drawn from the Belize Volunteer Guard, a home guard force that had previously acted as a police reserve; the BDF currently consists of full-time soldiers known as the Regulars and an essentially reserve group, which has maintained the Volunteer Guard name; recruitment is voluntary and the terms of service vary

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1986, $3.5 million; 3.3% of central government budget

Geography

Total area: 112,620 km^2; land area: 110,620 km^2

Comparative area: slightly smaller than Pennsylvania

Land boundaries: 1,963 km total

Coastline: 121 km

Maritime claim:
Territorial sea: 200 nm

Climate: tropical; hot, humid in south; arid in north

Terrain: mostly flat to undulating plain; some hills and low mountains

Land use: 12% arable land; 4% permanent crops; 4% meadows and pastures; 35% forest and woodland; 45% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: hot, dry, dusty harmattan wind may affect north in winter; deforestation; desertification

Special notes: recent droughts have severely affected marginal agriculture in north; no natural harbors

People

Population: 4,339,096 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.52%

Nationality: noun—Beninese (sing., pl.); adjective—Beninese

Ethnic divisions: 99% African (42 ethnic groups, most important being Fon, Adja, Yoruba, Bariba); 5,500 Europeans

Benin *(continued)*

Religion: 70% indigenous beliefs, 15% Muslim, 15% Christian

Language: French (official); Fon and Yoruba most common vernaculars in south; at least six major tribal languages in north

Infant mortality rate: 45/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 46.9

Literacy: 11%

Labor force: 1.5 million (1982); 60% of labor force employed in agriculture; less than 2% of the labor force work in the industrial sector, and the remainder are employed in transport, commerce, and public services

Organized labor: about 75% of wage earners (two major and several minor unions)

Government

Official name: People's Republic of Benin

Type: Soviet-modeled civilian government

Capital: Porto-Novo (official), Cotonou (de facto)

Administrative divisions: 6 provinces, 84 districts

Legal system: based on French civil law and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 30 November

Branches: Revolutionary National Assembly, National Executive Council

Government leader: Brig. Gen. Mathieu KEREKOU, President and Chief of State (since 1972)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: National Assembly elections were held in November 1979; Assembly then formally elected Kérékou President in February 1980

Political parties: People's Revolutionary Party of Benin (PRPB) is sole party

Communists: PRPB espouses Marxism-Leninism

Member of: AfDB, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, Niger River Commission, OAU, OCAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $974.2 million (1984 est.), $250 per capita (1983); 1.6% growth (1984)

Natural resources: small offshore oil deposits; no other known minerals in commercial quantity

Agriculture: major cash crop is palm oil; peanuts, cotton, coffee, shea nuts, and tobacco also produced commercially; main food crops—corn, cassava, yams, rice, sorghum, millet; livestock, fish

Fishing: catch 21,000 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: palm oil and palm kernel oil processing, textiles, beverages

Electric power: 28,000 kW capacity; 24 million kWh produced, 5 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $172.5 million (f.o.b., 1984 est.); palm products, cotton, other agricultural products

Imports: $225.4 million (f.o.b. 1984 est.); thread, cloth, clothing and other consumer goods, construction materials, iron, steel, fuels, foodstuffs, machinery, and transport equipment

Major trade partners: France, EC, franc zone; preferential tariffs to EC and franc zone countries

Budget: revenues $119 million; expenditures, $119 million (1985 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 331.24 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 580 km, all 1.000-meter gauge, single track

Highways: 8,550 km total; 828 km paved, 5,722 km improved earth

Inland waterways: small sections, only important locally

Ports: 1 major (Cotonou)

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 9 total, 8 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system of open wire and radio relay; 16,200 telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 2 FM, and 1 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: eligible 15-49, 1,738,000; of the 805,000 males 15-49, 412,000 are fit for military service; of the 933,000 females 15-49, 471,000 are fit for military service; about 54,000 males and 52,000 females reach military age (18) annually; both sexes are liable for military service

Bermuda

Geography

Total area: 50 km^2; land area: 50 km^2

Comparative area: about one-third the size of Washington, D.C.

Coastline: 103 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 3 nm

Climate: subtropical; mild, humid; gales, strong winds common in winter

Terrain: low hills separated by fertile depressions

Land use: 0% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 0% meadows and pastures; 20% forest and woodland; 80% other; includes 11% leased for military bases

Environment: ample rainfall, but no rivers or freshwater lakes; consists of about 360 small coral islands

Special notes: 1,050 km east of North Carolina; some reclaimed land leased by US Government

People

Population: 58,033 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.18%

Nationality: noun—Bermudian(s); adjective—Bermudian

Ethnic divisions: 61% black, 39% white and other

Religion: 37% Anglican, 14% Roman Catholic, 10% African Methodist Episcopal (Zion), 6% Methodist, 5% Seventh-Day Adventist, 28% other

Language: English

Infant mortality rate: 7.1/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: men 69, women 76

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: 32,000 employed (1984); 25% clerical, 22% services, 21% laborers, 13% professional and technical, 10% administrative and managerial, 7% sales, 2% agriculture and fishing

Organized labor: 8,573 members (1985); largest union is Bermuda Industrial Union

Government

Official name: Bermuda

Type: British dependent territory

Capital: Hamilton

Administrative divisions: 9 parishes, 2 municipalities

Legal system: English law

Branches: Executive Council (cabinet) appointed by governor, led by government leader; bicameral legislature with an appointed Senate and a 40-member directly elected House of Assembly; Supreme Court

Government leaders: Viscount DUNROSSIL, Governor (since 1983); John William David SWAN, Premier (since 1982)

Suffrage: universal adult over age 21

Elections: at least once every five years; last general election October 1985

Political parties and leaders: United Bermuda Party (UBP), John W. D. Swan; Progressive Labor Party (PLP), Frederick Wade; National Liberal Party, Gilbert Darrell

Voting strength: 1985 elections—40 seats total—UBP 31 House of Assembly seats; PLP, 7; National Liberal Party, 2

Communists: negligible

Other political or pressure groups: Bermuda Industrial Union (BIU), headed by Ottiwell Simmons

Member of: INTERPOL, WHO

Economy

GDP: $1,148.1 million (1985-86), $19,800 per capita—factor cost (1984-85); real growth rate 1.1% (1983-84); average inflation rate 3.8% (1984-85)

Natural resources: limestone (used primarily for building)

Agriculture: main products—bananas, vegetables, Easter lilies, dairy products, citrus fruits

Major industries: tourism (33%), finance, structural concrete products, paints, perfumes, furniture

Electric power: 118,000 kW capacity; 378 million kWh produced, 6,410 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $38 million (1984); semitropical produce, light manufactures

Imports: $404 million (1984); fuel, foodstuffs, machinery

Major trade partners: 56% US, 11% Caribbean countries, 8% UK, 6% Canada, 19% other; tourists, 90% US

Aid: bilateral commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-81), from US $34 million; from Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-84), $265 million

Budget: revenues, $208 million; expenditures, $218 million (FY85/86 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 1 Bermuda dollar=US$1 (September 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 210 km public roads, all paved (about 400 km of private roads)

Ports: 3 major

Civil air: 16 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 total, 1 usable, 1 with permanent-surface runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: modern telecom system, includes fully automatic telephone system with 46,290 sets (84.6 per 100 popl.); 4 AM, 3 FM, 2 TV stations; 3 submarine cables; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite antennas

Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of United Kingdom

Branches: The Bermuda Regiment

Bhutan

See regional map VIII

Geography

Total area: 47,000 km^2; land area: 47,000 km^2

Comparative area: the size of Vermont and New Hampshire combined

Land boundaries: 870 km total

Climate: varies; tropical in southern plains; cool winters and hot summers in central valleys; severe winters and cool summers in Himalayas

Terrain: mostly mountainous with some fertile valleys and savanna

Land use: 2% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 5% meadows and pastures; 70% forest and woodland; 23% other

Environment: violent storms coming down from the Himalayas were the source of the country name which translates as Land of the Thunder Dragon

Special notes: landlocked; strategic location between China and India; controls several key Himalayan mountain passes

People

Population: 1,472,911 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.03%

Nationality: noun—Bhutanese (sing., pl.); adjective—Bhutanese

Ethnic divisions: 60% Bhote, 25% ethnic Nepalese, 15% indigenous or migrant tribes

Religion: 75% Lamaistic Buddhism, 25% Indian- and Nepalese-influenced Hinduism

Language: Bhotes speak various Tibetan dialects—most widely spoken dialect is Dzongkha (official); Nepalese speak various Nepalese dialects

Infant mortality rate: 162/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 43

Literacy: 5%

Labor force: 95% agriculture, 1% industry and commerce (1983); massive lack of skilled labor

Government

Official name: Kingdom of Bhutan

Type: monarchy; special treaty relationship with India

Capital: Thimphu; Paro is the administrative capital

Administrative divisions: 4 regions (east, central, west, south) divided into 18 districts

Legal system: based on Indian law and English common law; in 1907 the monarch assumed full power—no written constitution or bill of rights; in 1968-69 a separate judiciary that provided for local, district, and national courts with appellate jurisdiction was established; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 17 December

Branches: appointed ministers; 150-member indirectly elected National Assembly consisting of 110 village elders or heads of family, 10 monastic representatives, and 30 senior government administrators

Government leader: Jigme Singye WANGCHUCK, King (since 1974)

Suffrage: each family has one vote

Elections: popular elections on village level held every three years

Political parties: no legal parties

Communists: no overt Communist presence

Other political or pressure groups: Buddhist clergy, Indian merchant community, ethnic Nepalese organizations

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, IDA, IFAD, IMF, NAM, SAARC, UNESCO, UPU, UN, WHO

Economy

GDP: $300 million, $210 per capita; 6.7% real GDP growth (FY84/85)

Natural resources: timber, hydroelectric power

Agriculture: rice, corn, barley, wheat, potatoes, fruit, spices

Major industries: cement, chemical products, mining, distilling, food processing, handicrafts

Electric power: 352,000 kW capacity; 1,950 million kWh produced, 13 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $15.1 million (FY84/85); agricultural and forestry products, coal

Imports: total imports $69.4 million (FY84/85); imports from India $61.0 million; textiles, cereals, vehicles, fuels, machinery

Major trade partner: India

Budget: total receipts, $59.168 million; expenditures, $66.861 million (FY85/86 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: both ngultrums and Indian rupees are legal tender; 12.88 ngultrums=12.88 Indian rupees=US$1 (October 1985)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Highways: 1,304 km total; 418 km surfaced, 515 km improved, 371 km unimproved earth

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total; 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: facilities inadequate; 1,300 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 11,000 est. radio sets; no TV sets; 20 AM stations; no TV stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Bhutan Army

Military manpower: males 15-49, 362,000; 194,000 fit for military service; 16,000 reach military age (18) annually

Bolivia

Geography

Total area: 1,098,580 km^2; land area: 1,084,390 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of California and Texas combined

Land boundaries: 6,083 km total

Boundary disputes: none; has wanted a sovereign corridor to the Pacific Ocean since Atacama area was lost to Chile in 1884; dispute with Chile over Río Lauca water rights

Climate: varies with altitude; humid and tropical to cold and semiarid

Terrain: high plateau, hills, lowland plains

Land use: 3% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 25% meadows and pastures; 52% forest and woodland; 20% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: cold, thin air of high plateau makes physical activity very difficult; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

Special notes: landlocked; shares control of Lago Titicaca, world's highest navigable lake, with Peru

People

Population: 6,309,642 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.19%

Nationality: noun—Bolivian(s); adjective Bolivian

Ethnic divisions: 30% Quechua, 25% Aymara, 25-30% mixed, 5-15% European

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic; active Protestant minority, especially Methodist

Language: Spanish, Quechua, and Aymara (all official)

Infant mortality rate: 142/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 49

Literacy: 63%

Labor force: 1.7 million (1983); 50% agriculture, 26% services and utilities, 10% manufacturing, 4% mining, 10% other

Organized labor: 150,000-200,000, concentrated in mining, industry, construction, and transportation; mostly organized under Bolivian Workers' Central (COB) labor federation

Government

Official name: Republic of Bolivia

Type: republic

Capital: La Paz (seat of government); Sucre (legal capital and seat of judiciary)

Administrative divisions: nine departments with limited autonomy

Legal system: based on Spanish law and Code Napoleon; constitution adopted 1967; constitution in force except where contrary to dispositions dictated by governments since 1969; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 6 August

Branches: executive; bicameral legislature (National Congress—Senate and Chamber of Deputies); Congress began meeting again in October 1982; judiciary

Government leader: Víctor PAZ Estenssoro, President (since August 1985)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory at age 18 if married, 21 if single

Elections: presidential election on 14 July 1985 did not produce the required majority for any of the three leading candidates; Víctor Paz Estenssoro, center-left leader of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR), placed second in the popular vote to center-right Hugo Banzer, head of the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN); however, the MNR won 94 congressional seats compared to the ADN's 51; as a result, the Bolivian Congress on 5 August chose Paz Estenssoro to head the government; he was inaugurated on 6 August

Political parties and leaders: the two parties that garnered the most votes in the 1985 elections, the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR) and the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN), continue to have a tactical alliance; MNR, Víctor Paz Estenssoro; ADN, Hugo Banzer; Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), Jaime Paz Zamora; Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI), Hernán Siles Zuazo; Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB), Mario Gutiérrez; Authentic Revolutionary Party (PRA), Walter Guevara; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Benjamín Miguel; Nationalist Revolutionary Party of the Left, Juan Lechín Oquendo

Voting strength: (1985 election) ADN 28.11%, MNR 26.66%; MIR 8.86%

Member of: FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IATP, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, LAIA and Andean Sub-Regional Group (created in May 1969 within LAIA, formerly LAFTA), NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $3.79 billion (1986 est.), $610 per capita; 79.2% private consumption, 16.6% public consumption, 12.0% gross domestic investment; - 11.0% current account balance (1983); real growth rate - 3.7% (1986)

Natural resources: tin, natural gas, petroleum, zinc, tungsten, antimony, silver, iron ore

Agriculture: main crops—potatoes, corn, rice, sugarcane, yucca, bananas, coffee; imports significant quantities of wheat; an illegal producer of coca for the international drug trade

Major industries: mining, smelting, petroleum refining, food processing, textiles, and clothing

Electric power: 508,000 kW capacity; 2,080 million kWh produced, 330 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $673 million (f.o.b., 1985); tin, natural gas, silver, tungsten, zinc, antimony, lead, bismuth, gold, coffee, sugar, cotton

Imports: $582 million (c.i.f., 1985); foodstuffs, chemicals, capital goods, pharmaceuticals, transportation

Major trade partners: exports—Argentina 44%, US 24%, EC 19%, FRG 6%, UK 4%; imports—Brazil 22%, US 16%, EC 16%, Argentina 14%, Japan 13%, FRG 4% (1984)

Budget: revenues, $476.9 million; expenditures, $669.8 million (1986 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 1,923,000 pesos=US$1 (December 1986); currency changed to boliviano on 1 January 1987 with a one-year transition period; 1.92 bolivianos=US$1 (1 January 1987)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 3,675 km total; 3,538 km 1.000-meter gauge and 32 km 0.760-meter gauge, all government owned, single track; 105 km 1,000-meter gauge, privately owned

Highways: 38,836 km total; 1,300 km paved, 6,700 km gravel, 30,836 km improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: officially estimated to be 10,000 km of commercially navigable waterways

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,670 km; refined products, 1,495 km; natural gas, 580 km

Ports: none (Bolivian cargo moved through Arica and Antofagasta, Chile, and Matarani, Peru)

Civil air: 56 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 711 total, 643 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 7 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 130 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: radio-relay system being expanded; improved international services; 144,300 telephones (2.6 per 100 popl.); 129 AM, 62 shortwave, 38 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station

Defense Forces

Branches: Bolivian Army, Bolivian Navy, Bolivian Air Force (literally, the Army of the Nation, the Navy of the Nation, the Air Force of the Nation)

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,510,000; 984,000 fit for military service; 65,000 reach military age (19) annually

Botswana

See regional map VII

Geography

Total area: 600,370 km^2; land area: 585,370 km^2

Comparative area: slightly smaller than Texas

Land boundaries: 3,774 km total

Boundary disputes: short section with Namibia is indefinite

Climate: tropical; warm winters and hot summers

Terrain: predominately flat to gently rolling tableland

Land use: 2% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 75% meadows and pastures; 2% forest and woodland; 21% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: continuing drought severely affecting important cattle industry; overgrazing; desertification

Special notes: landlocked; very long boundary with South Africa

People

Population: 1,149,141 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.48%

Nationality: noun—Motswana (sing.), Botswana (pl.); adjective—Botswana

Ethnic divisions: 95% Batswana; about 4% Kalanga, Basarwa, and Kgalagadi; about 1% white

Religion: 50% indigenous beliefs, 50% Christian

Language: English (official), Setswana

Infant mortality rate: about 63/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: 63.5 (1985)

Literacy: about 24% in English; about 35% in Tswana; less than 1% secondary school graduates

Labor force: about 400,000 total; 110,000 formal sector employees (1984); most others are engaged in cattle raising and subsistence agriculture; 40,000 formal sector employees spend at least six to nine months per year as wage earners in South Africa (1980); 17% unemployment (1983)

Organized labor: 16 trade unions organized

Government

Official name: Republic of Botswana

Type: parliamentary republic; independent member of Commonwealth

Capital: Gaborone

Administrative divisions: 10 administrative districts

Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law and local customary law; constitution came into effect 1966; judicial review limited to matters of interpretation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Botswana Day, 30 September

Branches: executive—President appoints and presides over the Cabinet, which is responsible to National Assembly; bicameral legislature (National Assembly with 34 popularly elected members and four members elected by the 34 representatives; House of Chiefs with deliberative powers only); judicial—local courts administer customary law, High Court and subordinate courts have criminal jurisdiction over all residents, Court of Appeal has appellate jurisdiction

Government leader: Dr. Quett K. J. MASIRE, President (since July 1980)

Suffrage: universal adult at age 21

Elections: general elections held 8 September 1984

Political parties and leaders: Botswana Democratic Party (BDP), Quett Masire; Botswana National Front (BNF), Kenneth Koma; Botswana People's Party (BPP); Botswana Independence Party (BIP), Motsamai Mpho

Voting strength: (September 1984 election) Legislative Assembly—BDP, 28 seats; BNF, 5 seats; BPP, 1 seat

Communists: no known Communist organization; Koma of BNF has long history of Communist contacts

Member of: AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, Southern African Customs Union, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $905 million, $880 per capita; average annual real growth 2% (FY83/84)

Natural resources: diamonds, copper, nickel, salt, soda ash, potash, coal

Agriculture: principal crops are corn, sorghum, millet, cowpeas; livestock raised and exported; heavy dependence on imported food

Major industries: livestock processing; mining of diamonds, copper, nickel, coal, salt, soda ash, potash; tourism

Electric power: 174,000 kW capacity; 533 million kWh produced, 480 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $653 million (f.o.b. 1985); diamonds, cattle, animal products, copper, nickel

Imports: $535 million (c.i.f., 1985); foodstuffs, vehicles, textiles, petroleum products

Major trade partners: Switzerland, US, UK, other EC members of Southern African Customs Union

Budget: revenues, $433 million; expenditures, $351 million (FY84/85 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 1.88 pula=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: 726 km 1.0 67-meter gauge

Highways: 11,514 km total; 1,600 km paved; 1,700 km crushed stone or gravel, 5,177 km improved earth, 3,037 km unimproved earth

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 105 total, 97 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 24 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: the small system is a combination of open-wire lines, radio-relay links, and a few radiocommunication stations; 17,900 telephones (1.7 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 2 FM, 2 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Air Wing, Botswana Police

Military manpower: males 15-49, 215,000; 113,000 fit for military service; 13,000 reach military age (18) annually

Brazil

Geography

Total area: 8,511,970 km^2; land area: 8,456,510 km^2

Comparative area: larger than conterminous US

Land boundaries: 13,076 km total

Coastline: 7,491 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Territorial sea: 200 nm

Boundary disputes: Paraguay (Rio Paraná area), Uruguay; claims a Zone of Interest in Antarctica

Climate: mostly tropical, but temperate in south

Terrain: mostly flat to rolling lowlands in north; some plains, hills, mountains, and narrow coastal belt

Land use: 7% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 19% meadows and pastures; 67% forest and woodland; 6% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: recurrent droughts in northeast; floods and frost in south; deforestation in Amazon basin

Special notes: largest country in South America; shares common boundaries with every South American country except Chile and Ecuador

People

Population: 147,094,739 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.45%

Nationality: noun—Brazilian(s); adjective—Brazilian

Ethnic divisions: Portuguese, Italian, German, Japanese, black, Amerindian; 55% white, 38% mixed, 6% black, 1% other

Religion: (1980) 89% Roman Catholic (nominal)

Language: Portuguese (official), English

Infant mortality rate: 70/1,000 (1986)

Life expectancy: 62.8

Literacy: 76%

Labor force: 50 million in 1984; 40% services, 35% agriculture, 25% industry

Organized labor: about 25 million (1986)

Government

Official name: Federative Republic of Brazil

Type: federal republic; democratically elected president since March 1985

Capital: Brasília

Administrative divisions: 23 states, 3 territories, 1 federal district

Legal system: based on Latin codes; dual system of courts, state and federal; constitution adopted in 1967 and extensively amended in 1969; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 7 September

Branches: strong executive with very broad powers; bicameral legislature (National Congress) with growing powers, comprised of Senate and Chamber of Deputies that will combine to form a Constituent Assembly in 1987 to draft a new constitution; 11-man Supreme Court

Government leader: José SARNEY Costa, President (since April 1985)

Suffrage: compulsory over age 18

Elections: Tancredo Neves indirectly elected by an electoral college composed of members of congress and delegates from the state legislatures, ending 20 years of military rule; died before assuming office; municipal elections held November 1985; congressional and gubernatorial elections held November 1986; constitutional convention February 1987

Political parties and leaders: Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB), Ulysses Guimaraes, president; Liberal Front Party of President Sarney's government coalition, Mauricio Campos, president; other parties—Workers Party (PT), Brazilian Labor Party (PTB), Democratic Workers Party (PDT), and Social Democratic Party (PDS); Communist parties legalized in March 1985—Brazilian Communist Party (PCB) and Communist Party of Brazil (PCdoB)

Voting strength: (November 1986 Congressional elections) 77% government coalition (PMDB and PFL), 7% PDS, 10% leftist opposition parties (PT, PDT, PCB)

Communists: about 30,000

Other political or pressure groups: left wing of the Catholic Church and labor unions allied to leftist Worker's Party are critical of military government's social and economic policies

Member of: FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $250 billion, $1,740 per capita (1986 est.); 83% consumption, 16% gross investment, 2% net foreign balance (1984 est.); real growth rate 8.3% (1985); inflation rate about 70% (1986)

Natural resources: iron ore, manganese, bauxite, nickel, uranium, tin, gemstones, hydroelectric power

Agriculture: main products—coffee, rice, corn, sugarcane, cocoa, soybeans, cotton, manioc, oranges; nearly self-sufficient except for wheat; an illegal producer of coca and cannabis for the international drug trade

Fishing: catch 958,908 metric tons (1984); exports, $174 million (f.o.b., 1984); imports, $36 million (f.o.b., 1984)

Major industries: textiles and other consumer goods, chemicals, cement, lumber, iron ore, steel, motor vehicles, other metalworking industries, capital goods, tin

Crude steel: 20.0 million metric tons capacity; 17.5 million metric tons produced (1985); 125 kg per capita

Electric power: 42,945,000 kW capacity; 1,680,000 million kWh produced, 1,170 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $25.1 billion (f.o.b., 1985); soybeans, coffee, transport equipment, iron ore, steel products, chemicals, machinery, orange juice, shoes, sugar

Imports: $12.7 billion (f.o.b., 1985); petroleum, machinery, chemicals, fertilizers, wheat, copper

Major trade partners: exports—27% US, 27% EC, 9% Latin America, 5% Japan, 32% other (1985); imports—35% Middle East and Africa, 20% US, 12% Latin America, 15% EC, 4% Japan, 14% other (1985)

Budget: public sector—revenues, 92,529 million cruzados; current expenditures, 75,541 million cruzados; capital expenditures, 35,070 million cruzados (1984)

Monetary conversion rate: 14.11 cruzados=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 29,781 km total; 25,155 km 1.000-meter gauge, 4,339 km 1.600-meter gauge, 200 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 87 km 0.760-meter gauge; 1,915 km electrified

Highways: 1,498,000 km total; 48,000 km paved, 1,400,000 km gravel or earth

Inland waterways: 50,000 km navigable

Ports: 8 major, 23 significant minor

Pipelines: crude oil, 2,000 km; refined products, 465 km; natural gas, 257 km

Civil air: 176 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 4,470 total, 3,615 usable; 332 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m; 23 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 489 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good telecom system; extensive radio-relay facilities; 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT stations with total of 3 antennas; 64 domestic satellite stations; 9.86 million telephones (7.3 per 100 popl.); 1,141 AM, 171 shortwave, 200 TV stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables

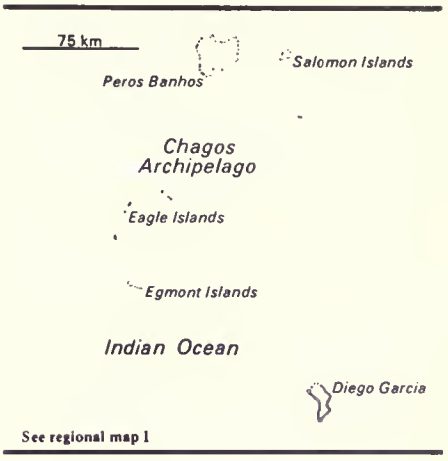
Defense Forces

Branches: Brazilian Army, Navy of Brazil, Brazilian Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 37,002,000; 25,022,000 fit for military service; 1,579,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: estimated for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $4.3 billion; 7.2% of central government budget

British Indian Ocean Territory



See regional map 1

Geography

Total area: 80 km^2; land area: 80 km^2

Comparative area: less than one-half the size of Washington, D.C.

Coastline: about 120 km

Maritime claim:
Territorial sea: 3 nm

Boundary disputes: none; Diego Garcia claimed by Mauritius

Climate: tropical marine; hot, humid, moderated by trade winds

Terrain: flat and low (up to 4 meters in elevation)

Land use: 0% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 0% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 100% other

Environment: consists of 2,300 islands

Special notes: Diego Garcia, largest and southernmost island, occupies strategic location in central Indian Ocean

People

Population: no permanent civilian population; formerly about 3,000 islanders

Ethnic divisions: civilian inhabitants, known as the Ilois, evacuated to Mauritius before construction of UK and US defense facilities

Government

Official name: British Indian Ocean Territory

British Indian Ocean Territory *(continued)*

Type: colony administered by United Kingdom

Capital: none

Government leaders: W. Marsden, Commissioner (since 1986; resident in UK); T. C. Stitt, Administrator (since 1986)

Economy

Electric power: provided by US military

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: short stretch of paved road between port and airfield on Diego Garcia

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 1 major (Diego Garcia)

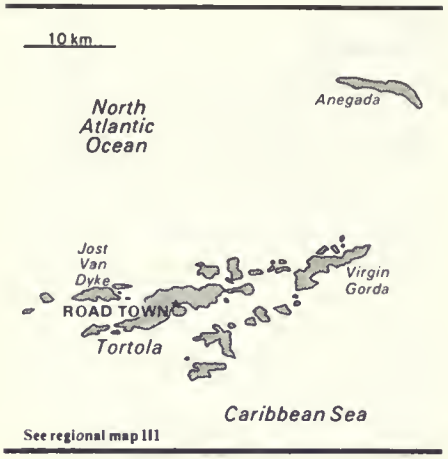
Airfields: 1 total, 1 usable with permanent-surface runways over 3,659 m on Diego Garcia

Telecommunications: minimal telecommunications facilities; US Navy operates 1 AM, 1 FM, and 1 TV stations

Defense Forces

United Kingdom and United States defense facilities

British Virgin Islands



Geography

Total area: 150 km^2; land area: 150 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Washington, D. C.

Coastline: 80 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 3 nm

Climate: subtropical; humid; temperatures moderated by trade winds

Terrain: coral islands relatively flat; volcanic islands steep, hilly

Land use: 20% arable land; 7% permanent crops; 33% meadows and pastures; 7% forest and woodland; 33% other

Environment: subject to hurricanes and tropical storms

Special notes: strong ties to nearby US Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico

People

Population: 12,374 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.12%

Nationality: noun—Virgin Islander(s); adjective—Virgin Islander

Ethnic divisions: over 90% black, remainder of white and Asian origin

Religion: majority Methodist; others include Anglican, Church of God, Seventh-Day Adventist, Baptist, and Roman Catholic

Language: English (official)

Literacy: 98.3%

Work force: 4,911 (1980)

Government

Official name: British Virgin Islands

Type: British dependent territory

Capital: Road Town

Administrative divisions: 9 electoral districts

Legal system: English law; justice is administered by the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court and Courts of Summary Jurisdiction and Magistrates; there is a resident puisne judge on the islands; new constitution in 1977

National holiday: Territory Day, 1 July

Branches: Executive Council (cabinet) consists of the Governor as chairman, four ministers of the legislature, and an ex officio member who is the attorney general; Legislative Council consists of the Speaker (elected from outside the Council), nine elected members, and an ex officio member who is the attorney general

Government leaders: Mark HERDMAN, Governor and Chairman of the Executive Council (since 1986); H. Lavitty STOUTT, Chief Minister (since 1986)

Suffrage: universal adult over 18

Elections: at least once every five years; last general election held 30 September 1986

Political parties and leaders: United Party (UP), Conrad Maduro; Virgin Islands Party (VIP), H. Lavitty Stoutt; Independent, C. B. Romney

Voting strength: 1986 elections—UP 2 seats; VIP 5 seats; Independents 2 seats

Communists: probably none

Member of: Commonwealth

Economy

GDP: $77.1 million (1983)

Agriculture: limited—livestock (including poultry), fish, fruit, and vegetables

Fishing: 293 metric tons fish, 25 metric tons crustaceans (1975)

Brunei

Major industries: tourism (over 45%), construction, rum, concrete block

Electric power: 7,500 kW capacity; 33 million kWh produced, 2,750 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $2.0 million (1981); fresh fish, gravel, sand, fruits, and vegetables

Imports: $49.8 million (1981); building materials, automobiles, foodstuffs, machinery

Major trade partners: mostly with neighboring US Virgin Islands

Budget: revenues, $19.79 million; expenditures, $19.0 million (1984 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: official currency is the US dollar

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 106 km motorable roads (1983)

Inland waterways: none

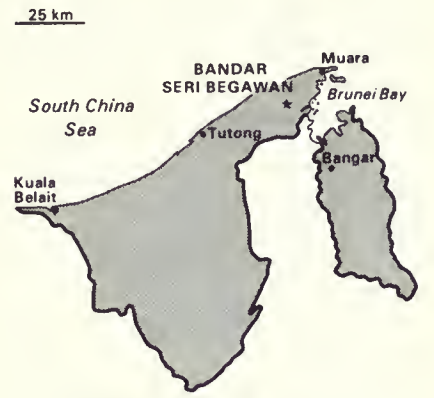
Ports: 1 major (Road Town)

Airfields: 3 total; 3 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways

Telecommunications: 3,000 telephones—worldwide external telephone service and cable communication links; 1 AM and 1 TV stations

Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom



See regional map IX

Geography

Total area: 5,770 km^2; land area: 5,270 km^2

Comparative area: slightly larger than Delaware

Land boundary: 381 km with Malaysia

Coastline: 161 km

Maritime claims:
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; possible territorial claim in complex dispute over Spratly Islands involving China, Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan, and Vietnam

Climate: tropical; hot, humid, rainy

Terrain: flat coastal plain rises to mountains in east; hilly lowland in west

Land use: 1% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 1% meadows and pastures; 79% forest and woodland; 18% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: typhoons, earthquakes, and severe flooding are rare

Special notes: close to vital sea lanes through South China Sea linking Indian and Pacific Oceans; two parts physically separated by Malaysia; almost an enclave of Malaysia

People

Population: 249,961 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.67%

Nationality: noun—Bruneian(s); adjective—Bruneian

Ethnic divisions: 64% Malay, 20% Chinese, 16% other

Religion: 60% Muslim (official); 8% Christian; 32% Buddhist and indigenous beliefs

Language: Malay (official), English, and Chinese

Life expectancy: 73.7

Literacy: 45%

Labor force: 68,128 (includes members of the Army); 50.4% production of oil, natural gas, and construction; 47.6% trade, services, and other; 2.0% agriculture, forestry, and fishing (1984)

Organized labor: 2% of labor force

Government

Official name: State of Brunei Darussalam

Type: constitutional sultanate; became a sovereign state and fully independent from United Kingdom on 1 January 1984

Capital: Bandar Seri Begawan

National holiday: National Day, 23 February

Administrative divisions: four administrative districts

Legal system: based on Islamic law; constitution promulgated by the Sultan in 1959

Branches: chief of state is Sultan (advised by appointed Privy Council), who appoints Executive Council and Legislative Council

Government leader: Sir HASSANAL Bolkiah, Sultan and Prime Minister (since August 1968)

Suffrage: universal at 21; three-tiered system of indirect elections; popular vote cast for lowest level (district councilors)

Elections: last elections—March 1965; further elections postponed indefinitely

Political parties and leaders: Brunei National Democratic Party (established on 18 September 1985, the first legal political party), Abdul Latif bin Abdul Hamid, Chairman; Brunei National United Party (established on 4 February 1986), Anak Hasanuddin, chairman

Communists: probably none

Brunei *(continued)*

Member of: ASEAN, ESCAP (associate member), IMO, INTERPOL, OIC, UN

Economy

GDP: $3.422 billion, $14,750 per capita (1985)

Natural resources: oil, natural gas

Agriculture: rice, pepper; imports most food

Major industry: crude petroleum, liquefied natural gas, construction

Electric power: 163,000 kW capacity; 470 million kWh produced, 2,000 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $3.1 billion (1985); 98-99% crude oil, liquefied natural gas, and petroleum products

Imports: $640 million (1985); includes machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food, beverages, tobacco, and other; most consumer goods imported

Major trade partners: exports—(crude petroleum and liquefied natural gas) roughly two-thirds to Japan; imports—Singapore 24%, Japan 20%, US 16% (1985)

Budget: revenues, $2,109 million; expenditures, $1,219 million; surplus $890 million (1985)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.16 Brunei dollars=US$1 (March 1986) inflation under 2.0% (1985/86)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 13 km 0.610-meter narrow-gauge private line

Highways: 1,090 km total; 370 km paved (bituminous treated) and another 52 km under construction, 720 km gravel or unimproved

Inland waterways: 209 km; navigable by craft drawing less than 1.2 meters

Ports: 1 major (Muara), 4 minor

Pipelines: crude oil, 135 km; refined products, 418 km; natural gas, 920 km

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 3 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: service throughout country is adequate for present needs; international service good to adjacent Sabah and Sarawak; radiobroadcast coverage good; 27,000 telephones (11.0 per 100 popl.); Radio Brunei broadcasts from 4 AM/FM stations and 1 TV station; 52,000 radio receivers; 1 satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Brunei Armed Forces, including air wing, navy, and ground forces; British Gurkha Battalion; Royal Brunei Police; Gurkha Reserve Unit

Military manpower: males 15-49, 61,000; 37,000 fit for military service; about 3,300 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $197.6 million; about 17% of central government budget

Bulgaria

See regional map V

Geography

Total area: 110,910 km^2; land area: 110,550 km^2

Comparative area: slightly larger than Ohio

Land boundaries: 1,883 km total

Coastline: 354 km

Maritime claims:
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; Macedonia question with Greece and Yugoslavia

Climate: temperate; cold, damp winters; hot, dry summers

Terrain: mostly mountains with lowlands in north and south

Land use: 34% arable land; 3% permanent crops; 18% meadows and pastures; 35% forest and woodland; 10% other; includes 11% irrigated

Environment: subject to earthquakes, landslides; deforestation

Special notes: strategic location near Turkish Straits; controls key land routes from Europe to Middle East and Asia

People

Population: 8,960,749 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.08%

Nationality: noun—Bulgarian(s); adjective—Bulgarian

Ethnic divisions: 85.3% Bulgarian, 8.5% Turk, 2.6% Gypsy, 2.5% Macedonian, 0.3% Armenian, 0.2% Russian, 0.6% other

Religion: regime promotes atheism; religious background of population is 85% Bulgarian Orthodox, 13% Muslim, 0.8% Jewish, 0.7% Roman Catholic, 0.5% Protestant, Gregorian-Armenian, and other

Language: Bulgarian; secondary languages closely correspond to ethnic breakdown

Infant mortality rate: 20.2/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 69, women 74

Literacy: 95% (est.)

Labor force: 4,113,546 (1983); 34% industry, 22% agriculture, 44% other

Government

Official name: People's Republic of Bulgaria

Type: Communist state

Capital: Sofia

Administrative divisions: 27 okrugs (districts); capital city of Sofia has equivalent status

Legal system: based on civil law system, with Soviet law influence; new constitution adopted in 1971; judicial review of legislative acts in the State Council; has accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: National Liberation Day, 9 September

Branches: legislative (National Assembly); judiciary, Supreme Court

Government leaders: Todor Khristov ZHIVKOV, Chairman, State Council (President and Chief of State; since July 1971); Georgi Ivanov ATANASOV, Chairman, Council of Ministers (Premier; since March 1986)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: held every five years for National Assembly; last election held in June 1986; more than 99% of electorate voted

Political parties and leaders: Bulgarian Communist Party, Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary; Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, a puppet party, Petur Tanchev, secretary of Permanent Board

Communists: 932,055 party members (April 1986)

Mass organizations and front groups: Fatherland Front, Dimitrov Communist Youth Union, Central Council of Trade Unions, National Committee for Defense of Peace, Union of Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism, Committee of Bulgarian Women, All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship

Member of: CEMA, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMO, IPU, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO; Warsaw Pact, International Organization of Journalists, International Medical Association, International Radio and Television Organization

Economy

GNP: $57.8 billion, $6,460 per capita; real growth rate, − 0.8% (1985)

Natural resources: bauxite, copper, lead, zinc, coal, lignite, lumber

Agriculture: mainly self-sufficient; main crops—grain, tobacco, fruits, vegetables, sheep, hogs, poultry, cheese, sunflower seeds

Fishing: catch 121,000 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: food processing, machine and metal building, electronics, chemicals

Shortages: some raw materials; scattered energy and food shortages in 1985

Crude steel: 2.9 million metric tons produced (1985), 324 kg per capita

Electric power: 11,298,000 kW capacity; 45,000 million kWh produced, 4,956 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $ 13.8 billion (f.o.b., 1986 est.); 54% machinery and equipment; 19% agricultural products; 10% fuels, mineral raw materials, and metals; 10% manufactured consumer goods; 7% other

Imports: $14.1 billion (f.o.b., 1986 est.); 47% fuels and minerals, 33% machinery and equipment, 5% chemicals, 4% manufactured consumer goods, 11% other (1982)

Major trade partners: 56% USSR, 19% other Communist countries, 25% non-Communist countries

Monetary conversion rate: 0.95 leva=US$1 (July 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 4,278 km total; all government owned (1984); about 4,033 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 245 km narrow gauge; 823 km double track; 2,053 km electrified

Highways: 36,336 km total; 33,042 km hard surface (including 211 km superhighways); 3,294 km earth roads (1984)

Inland waterways: 471 km (1981)

Pipelines: crude, 193 km; refined product, 418 km; natural gas, 1,400 km

Freight carried: rail—82.9 million metric tons, 18.1 billion metric tons/km; highway—914 million metric tons, 17.1 billion metric tons/km; waterway—4.0 million metric tons, 2.0 billion metric tons/km (1985)

Ports: 3 major (Varna, Varna West, Burgas), 6 minor; principal river ports are Ruse and Lom

Civil air: 65 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 380 total; 15 with runways 2,500 m or longer

Telecommunications: 15 AM, 14 FM, 13 TV stations; 1 Soviet TV relay; 2,002,000 TV sets; 2,100,000 receiver sets; at least 1 satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Branches: Bulgarian People's Army, Frontier Troops, Air and Air Defense Forces, Bulgarian Navy

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,156,000; 1,808,000 fit for military service; 65,000 reach military age (19) annually

Military budget: est. for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, 1.2 billion leva; 6.0% of total budget

Burkina

See regional map VII

Geography

Total area: 274,200 km^2; land area: 273,800 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Colorado

Land boundaries: 3,307 km total

Climate: tropical; warm, dry winters; hot, wet summers

Terrain: mostly flat to dissected, undulating plains; hills in south

Land use: 10% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 37% meadows and pastures; 26% forest and woodland; 27% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: recent droughts and desertification severely affecting marginal agricultural activities, population distribution, economy; overgrazing; deforestation

Special notes: landlocked

People

Population: 8,276,272 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.42%

Nationality: noun—Burkinabe; adjective—Burkinabe

Ethnic divisions: more than 50 tribes; principal tribe is Mossi (about 2.5 million); other important groups are Gurunsi, Senufo, Lobi, Bobo, Mande, and Fulani

Religion: 65% indigenous beliefs, about 25% Muslim, 10% Christian (mainly Catholic)

Language: French (official); tribal languages belong to Sudanic family, spoken by 50% of the population

Infant mortality rate: 182/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 42

Literacy: 7%

Labor force: 90% agriculture; 10% industry, commerce, services, and government; about 30,000 are wage earners; about 20% of male labor force migrates annually to neighboring countries for seasonal employment

Organized labor: four principal trade union groups represent less than 1% of population

Government

Official name: Burkina Faso (since August 1984)

Type: military; established by coup on 4 August 1983

Capital: Ouagadougou

Administrative divisions: 30 provinces; 250 departments

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law

National holiday: Independence Day, 4 August

Branches: President is an army officer; military council of unknown number; 21-member military and civilian Cabinet; judiciary

Government leaders: Cdr. Thomas SANKARA, President (since August 1983)

Suffrage: none

Elections: political process suspended; no talk of returning to constitutional rule

Political parties and leaders: all political parties banned following November 1980 coup

Communists: small Communist party front group; some sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: committees for the defense of the revolution, watchdog/political action groups established by current regime throughout the country in both organizations and communities

Member of: AfDB, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, EIB (associate), Entente, FAO, GATT, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, NAM, Niger River Commission, OAU, OCAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $1.1 billion, $170 per capita; real growth, - 1.3% (1983)

Natural resources: manganese, limestone, marble, gold, antimony, copper, nickel, bauxite, lead, phosphates

Agriculture: cash crops—peanuts, shea nuts, sesame, cotton; food crops—sorghum, millet, corn, rice; livestock; food deficiency

Fishing: catch 7,000 metric tons (1983 est.)

Major industries: agricultural processing plants, brewery, bottling, and brick plants; a few other light industries

Electric power: 73,000 kW capacity; 159 million kWh produced, 22 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $110 million (f.o.b., 1983); livestock (on the hoof), peanuts, shea nut products, cotton, sesame

Imports: $230 million (f.o.b., 1983); textiles, food, and other consumer goods, transport equipment, machinery, fuels

Major trade partners: Ivory Coast and Ghana; overseas trade mainly with France and other EC countries; preferential tariff to EC and franc zone countries

Aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-84), $1.8 billion; US authorized, including Ex-Im (FY70-85), $223 million; Communist countries (1970-85), $64 million

Budget: revenues, $220 million; current expenditures, $148 million; development expenditures, $161 million (1983)

Monetary conversion rate: about 331.24 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Burma

Communications

Railroads: 1,173 km Ouagadougou to Abidjan (Ivory Coast line); 516 km 1.000-meter gauge, single track in Burkina

Highways: 16,500 km total; 1,300 km paved, 7,400 km improved, 7,800 km unimproved

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 56 total, 51 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 6 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

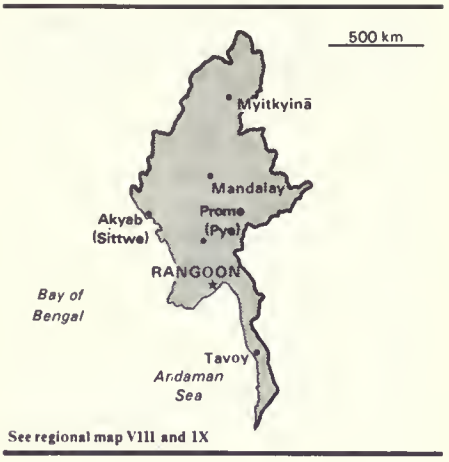
Telecommunications: all services only fair; radio-relay, wire, radio communication stations in use; 13,900 telephones (under 0.2 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 2 FM, 2 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,772,000; 905,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $26.9 million; about 18.1% of central government budget



See regional map VIII and IX

Geography

Total area: 676,550 km^2; land area: 657,740 km^2

Comparative area: nearly as large as Texas

Land boundaries: 5,850 km total

Coastline: 3,060 km

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 24 nm
Continental shelf: edge of continental margin or 200 nm
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical monsoon; cloudy, rainy, hot, humid summers (southwest monsoon, June to September); less cloudy, scant rainfall, mild temperatures, lower humidity during winter (northeast monsoon, December to April)

Terrain: central lowlands ringed by steep, rugged highlands

Land use: 15% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 1% meadows and pastures; 49% forest and woodland; 34% other; includes 2% irrigated

Environment: subject to destructive earthquakes and cyclones; flooding and landslides common during rainy season (June to September); deforestation

Special notes: strategic location near major Indian Ocean shipping lanes

People

Population: 38,822,484 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.08%

Nationality: noun—Burmese; adjective—Burmese

Ethnic divisions: 68% Burman, 9% Shan, 7% Karen, 4% Raljome, 3% Chinese, 2% Indian, 7% other

Religion: 85% Buddhist, 15% indigenous beliefs, Muslim, Christian, or other

Language: Burmese; minority ethnic groups have their own languages

Infant mortality rate: 96/1,000 (1986)

Life expectancy: 57

Literacy: 78%

Labor force: 14.8 million (est. 1985/86); 66.1% agriculture, 12.0% industry, 10.6% government, 9.7% trade, 1.6% other

Organized labor: Workers' Asiayone or association (1.8 million members) and Peasants' Asiayone (7.6 million members) integrated into the country's sole political party

Government

Official name: Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma

Type: republic

Capital: Rangoon

Administrative divisions: seven divisions (predominantly Burman population) and seven states (based on ethnic minorities), subdivided into townships, village-tracts (rural), and wards (urban)

Legal system: People's Justice system and People's Courts instituted under 1974 constitution; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 4 January

Branches: Council of State rules through a Council of Ministers; National Assembly (Pyithu Hluttaw or People's Congress) has legislative power

Government leader: U SAN YU, President and Chairman of Council of State (since November 1981)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: National Assembly and local People's Councils elected in 1985

Political parties and leaders: government-sponsored Burma Socialist Program Party only legal party; U Ne Win, party chairman

Communists: est. 15,000 (primarily as an insurgent group on the northeast frontier)

Other political or pressure groups: Kachin Independence Army; Karen Nationalist Union, several Shan factions (all insurgent groups)

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $7.05 billion (in current prices), $190 per capita; real growth rate 6.2%; 7% inflation rate (FY85/86)

Natural resources: oil, timber, tin, copper, tungsten, lead, asbestos, some marble, limestone, precious stones; possibly chromium, gypsum

Agriculture: accounts for 64% of total employment and about 27% of GDP; main crops—paddy, beans, pulses, maize, oilseeds, sugarcane, peanuts; almost 100% self-sufficient; most rice grown in deltaic land; an illegal producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade

Fishing: catch 585,800 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: agricultural processing; textiles and footwear; wood and wood products; petroleum refining; mining of copper, tin, tungsten, iron; construction materials

Electric power: 826,000 kW capacity; 1,750 million kWh produced, 50 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $317.27 million (f.o.b., FY85/86); teak and hardwoods, rice, pulses and beans, base metals, ores, marine products, rubber

Imports: $602.32 million (f.o.b., FY85/86); machinery and transportation equipment, building materials, oil industry equipment

Major trade partners: exports—Singapore, Western Europe, China, UK, Japan; imports—Japan, Western Europe, Singapore, UK

Budget: revenues, $3,754 million; expenditures, $4,381 million (FY85/86 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 7.18 kyats=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: 4,353 km total; all government owned; 3,878 km 1.000-meter gauge, 113 km narrow-gauge industrial lines; 362 km double track

Highways: 27,000 km total; 3,200 km bituminous, 17,700 km improved earth or gravel, 6,100 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 12,800 km; 3,200 km navigable by large commercial vessels

Pipelines: crude, 1,117 km; natural gas, 330 km

Ports: 4 major, 6 minor

Civil air: 17 major transport aircraft (including 3 helicopters)

Airfields: 89 total, 83 usable; 29 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 37 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: meets minimum requirements for local and intercity service; international service is good; radiobroadcast coverage is limited to the most populous areas; 49,597 telephones (1982/83; 1 per 1,000 popl.); 2 AM, 1 FM, and 1 TV stations (1985); 1 satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: eligible 15-49, 18,940,000; of the 9,439,000 males 15-49, 5,069,000 are fit for military service; of the 9,501,000 females 15-49, 5,091,000 are fit for military service; 413,000 males and 403,000 females reach military age (18) annually; both sexes are liable for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1987, $249.48 million; about 21.7% of central government budget

Burundi

Geography

Total area: 27,830 km^2; land area: 25,650 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Maryland

Land boundaries: 974 km total

Climate: temperate; warm; occasional frost in uplands

Terrain: mostly rolling to hilly highland; some plains

Land use: 43% arable land; 8% permanent crops; 35% meadows and pastures; 2% forest and woodland; 12% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: soil exhaustion; soil erosion; deforestation

Special notes: landlocked; straddles crest of the Nile-Congo watershed

People

Population: 5,005,504 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.92%

Nationality: noun—Burundian(s); adjective—Burundi

Ethnic divisions: Africans—85% Hutu (Bantu), 14% Tutsi (Hamitic), 1% Twa (Pygmy); other Africans include around 70,000 refugees, mostly Rwandans and Zairians; non-Africans include about 3,000 Europeans and 2,000 South Asians

Religion: about 67% Christian (62% Roman Catholic, 5% Protestant), 32% indigenous beliefs, 1% Muslim

Language: Kirundi and French (official); Swahili (along Lake Tanganyika and in the Bujumbura area)

Infant mortality rate: 121/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 42.3

Literacy: 25%

Labor force: about 1.9 million (1983); 93.0% agriculture, 4.0% government, 1.5% industry and commerce, 1.5% services

Organized labor: sole group is the Union of Burundi Workers (UTB); by charter, membership is extended to all Burundi workers (informally); figures denoting active membership unobtainable

Government

Official name: Republic of Burundi

Type: republic

Capital: Bujumbura

Administrative divisions: 15 provinces, subdivided into arrondissements and communes according to a 1982 redistricting

Legal system: based on German and French civil codes and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 July

Branches: executive (President and Cabinet); judicial; legislature (National Assembly) reestablished in 1982

Government leader: Col. Jean-Baptiste BAGAZA, President and Head of State (since 1976)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: new constitution approved by national referendum in November 1981; election to National Assembly held in October 1982

Political parties and leaders: National Party of Unity and Progress (UPRONA), a Tutsi-led party, declared sole legitimate party in 1966; second national party congress held in 1984; Col. Jean-Baptiste Bagaza confirmed as party president for five-year term

Communists: no Communist party

Member of: AfDB, EAMA, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $963 million (1984 est.), $217 per capita (1985); 3% real growth rate (1983)

Natural resources: nickel, uranium, rare earth oxide, peat, cobalt, copper, platinum (not yet exploited)

Agriculture: major cash crops—coffee, cotton, tea; main food crops—manioc, yams, peas, corn, sorghum, bananas, haricot beans

Major industries: light consumer goods such as blankets, shoes, soap; assembly of imports; public works construction; food processing

Electric power: 34,000 kW capacity; 44 million kWh produced, 9 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $83.5 million (1984); coffee (87%), tea, cotton, hides and skins

Imports: $158 million (1984); textiles, foodstuffs, transport equipment, petroleum products

Major trade partners: US, EC countries

Budget: revenues, $121.4 million; expenditures, $146.4 million (1983)

Monetary conversion rate: 121.7 Burundi francs=US$ 1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 5,900 km total; 400 km paved, 2,500 km gravel or laterite, 3,000 km improved or unimproved earth

Inland waterways: Lake Tanganyika; 1 lake port, at Bujumbura, connects to transportation systems of Zaire and Tanzania

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 8 total, 7 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: sparse system of wire and low-capacity radio-relay links; about 6,000 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 2 FM, and 1 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army (including naval and air units); paramilitary Gendarmerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,108,000; 580,000 fit for military service; 56,000 reach military age (16) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $39.3 million; about 18% of central government budget

Cambodia

Geography

Total area: 181,040 km^2; land area: 176,520 km^2

Comparative area: the size of Missouri

Land boundaries: 2,438 km total

Coastline: 443 km

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 24 nm
Continental shelf: 200 nm
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: Vietnam (three areas); occupied by Vietnam

Climate: tropical; rainy, monsoon season (May to October); dry season (December to March); little seasonal temperature variation

Terrain: mostly low, flat plains; mountains in southwest and north

Land use: 16% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 3% meadows and pastures; 76% forest and woodland; 4% other; includes 1% irrigated

Environment: a land of paddies and forests dominated by Mekong River and Tonle Sap

Special notes: buffer between Thailand and Vietnam

People

Population: 6,536,079 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.26%

Nationality: noun—Cambodian(s); adjective—Cambodian

Ethnic divisions: 90% Khmer (Cambodian), 5% Chinese, 5% other minorities

Religion: 95% Theravada Buddhism, 5% other

Language: Khmer (official), French

Life expectancy: men 42, women 44.9

Literacy: 48%

Government

Official name: People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK; pro-Vietnamese, in Phnom Penh); the three resistance groups function collectively as the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK)

Type: PRK is Communist; CGDK is nationalist coalition of one Communist and two non-Communist factions

Capital: Phnom Penh

Administrative divisions: 20 provinces

Legal system: no information

National holiday: 17 April for both regimes

Branches: PRK—unicameral legislature (National Assembly); highest authority of the land is technically the Council of State, whose chairman serves as the country's president; Council of Ministers oversees implementation of party policies—chairman is equivalent of premier

Government leaders: PRK—HENG SAMRIN, President (since January 1979); HUN SEN, Prime Minister; CGDK—Prince NORODOM SIHANOUK, President (since July 1982); SON SANN, Prime Minister (since July 1982); KHIEU SAMPHAN, Vice President (since July 1982)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Political parties and leaders: PRK—Kampuchean Peoples Revolutionary Party, the Communist party installed by Vietnam in 1979; CGDK—an umbrella organization for three resistance groups, including Democratic Kampuchea under Khieu Samphan, Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) under Son Sann, and National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia under Prince Norodom Sihanouk

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, Mekong Committee (inactive), NAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO for CGDK; none for PRK

Economy

Natural resources: timber, gemstones, some iron ore, manganese, phosphates, hydroelectric power (potential)

Agriculture: mainly subsistence except for rubber plantations; main crops—rice, rubber, corn; food shortages—rice, meat, vegetables, dairy products, sugar, flour

Major industries: rice milling, fishing, wood and wood products, rubber

Shortages: fossil fuels

Electric power: 125,000 kW capacity; 142 million kWh produced, 20 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: probably less than $10 million (1983 est.); natural rubber, rice, pepper, wood

Imports: probably less than $30 million (1983); international food aid; Soviet bloc economic development aid (post-1979)

Trade partners: Vietnam, USSR, Eastern Europe, Japan, India

Aid: US (FY70-85), $715 million; other Western (1970-84), $265 million

Military transfers: US (FY70-82), $1.2 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 4 riels=US$1 (1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 612 km 1.000-meter gauge; government owned

Highways: 13,351 km total; 2,622 km bituminous, 7,105 km crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth; and 3,624 km unimproved earth; some roads in disrepair

Inland waterways: 3,700 km navigable all year to craft drawing 0.6 meters; 282 km navigable to craft drawing 1.8 meters

Ports: 2 major, 5 minor

Cameroon

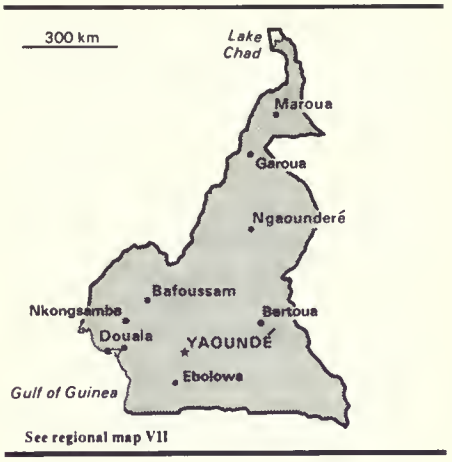
Airfields: 26 total, 13 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: service barely adequate for government requirements and virtually nonexistent for general public; international service limited to Vietnam and other adjacent countries; earth satellite station scheduled for early 1987; radiobroadcasts limited to 1 station; 1 TV station

Defense Forces

Branches: PRK—People's Republic of Kampuchea Armed Forces; resistance forces are the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (Khmer Rouge), Khmer People's National Liberation Armed Forces, and Sihanoukist National Army

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,782,000; 988,000 fit for military service; about 73,000 reach military age (18) annually



Geography

Total area: 475,440 km^2; land area: 469,440 km^2

Comparative area: slightly larger than California

Land boundaries: 4,554 km total

Coastline: 402 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: not specific
Territorial sea: 50 nm

Boundary disputes: none; sporadic border dispute with Nigeria

Climate: varies with terrain from tropical along coast to semiarid and hot in north

Terrain: diverse with coastal plain in southwest, dissected plateau in center, mountains in west, plains in north

Land use: 13% arable land; 2% permanent crops; 18% meadows and pastures; 54% forest and woodland; 13% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: recent volcanic activity with release of poisonous gases; deforestation; overgrazing; desertification

Special notes: sometimes referred to as the hinge of Africa

People

Population: 10,255,332 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.66%

Nationality: noun—Cameroonian(s); adjective—Cameroonian

Ethnic divisions: over 200 tribes of widely differing background; 31% Cameroon Highlanders, 19% Equatorial Bantu, 11% Kirdi, 10% Fulani, 8% Northwestern Bantu, 7% Eastern Nigritic, 13% other African, less than 1% non-African

Religion: 51% indigenous beliefs, 33% Christian, 16% Muslim

Language: English and French (official), 24 major African language groups

Infant mortality rate: 113/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: 44

Literacy: 65%

Labor force: (1983) 74.4% agriculture, 11.4% industry and transport, 14.2% other services

Organized labor: under 45% of wage labor force

Government

Official name: United Republic of Cameroon

Type: unitary republic; one-party presidential regime

Capital: Yaoundé

Administrative divisions: 10 provinces divided into departments, arrondissements, districts, led by provincial governors appointed by President

Legal system: based on French civil law system, with common law influence; unitary constitution adopted 1972; judicial review by Supreme Court when a question of constitutionality is referred to it by the President; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: National Day, 20 May

Branches: executive (President), legislative (National Assembly), and judicial (Supreme Court)

Government leader: Paul BIYA, President (since November 1982)

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: parliamentary elections held May 1983; presidential elections held January 1984

Cameroon *(continued)*

Political parties and leaders: Cameroon People's Democratic Movement (known as the Cameroon People's National Union during 1966-85), Paul Biya, President

Communists: no Communist party or significant number of sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: Cameroon People's Union (UPC), remains an illegal group with its factional leaders in exile

Member of: AfBD, EAMA, ECA, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, NAM, Niger River Commission, OAU, OIC, UDEAC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $7.3 billion (1983-84), about $770 per capita; average annual growth rate 6.5% (1984); average inflation rate 15% (1984)

Natural resources: oil, natural gas, bauxite, iron ore, timber

Agriculture: commercial and food crops—coffee, cocoa, timber, cotton, rubber, bananas, peanuts, palm oil and palm kernels; root starches, livestock, millet, sorghum, and rice

Fishing: 75,000 metric tons (1984)

Major industries: crude oil production, small aluminum plant, food processing, light consumer goods industries; sawmills

Electric power: 604,000 kW capacity; 4,200 million kWh produced, 2,540 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $855.2 million (f.o.b., 1984); crude oil, cocoa, coffee, timber, aluminum, cotton, natural rubber, bananas, peanuts, tobacco, tea, mineral products, food, alcohol, metal and metal products, textiles, wood products

Imports: $1.101 billion (f.o.b., 1984); consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment, alumina for refining, petroleum products, food, beverages, electrical equipment, chemical products

Major trade partners: most trade with France, other EC countries, and the US

Budget: revenues, $1.6 billion; current expenditures, $2.3 billion (1986-87 projected)

Monetary conversion rate: 331.24 Communauté Financière Africaine francs=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: 1,173 km total; 858 km 1.000-meter gauge, 145 km 0.600-meter gauge

Highways: about 65,000 km total; includes 2,682 km bituminous, 30,000 km unimproved earth, 32,318 km gravel, earth, and improved earth

Inland waterways: 2,090 km; of decreasing importance

Ports: 1 major (Douala), 3 minor

Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 63 total, 58 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 25 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good system of open wire and radio-relay; 26,000 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 10 AM, 1 FM, and 1 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force; paramilitary Gendarmerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,345,000; 1,181,000 fit for military service; 111,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1987, $153.6 million; 6.5% of central government budget

Canada

See regional map 11

Geography

Total area: 9,976,140 km^2; land area: 9,220,970 km^2

Comparative area: slightly larger than US

Land boundaries: 9,010 km total

Coastline: 243,791 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; maritime disputes with France, US

Climate: varies from temperate in south to subarctic and arctic in north

Terrain: mostly plains with mountains in west and lowlands in southeast

Land use: 5% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 3% meadows and pastures; 35% forest and woodland; 57% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: 80% of population concentrated within 160 km of US border; continuous permafrost in north a serious obstacle to development

Special notes: second largest country in world; strategic location between USSR and US via polar route

People

Population: 25,857,943 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.91%

Nationality: noun—Canadian(s); adjective—Canadian

Ethnic divisions: 45% British Isles origin, 29% French origin, 23% other European, 1.5% indigenous Indian and Eskimo

Religion: 46% Roman Catholic, 16% United Church, 10% Anglican

Language: English and French (official)

Infant mortality rate: 9.1/1,000 (1982)

Life expectancy: men 71.9, women 79

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 12.88 million (1986 average); 68% services (37% government, 23% trade and finance, 8% transportation), 18% manufacturing, 6% construction, 3.8% agriculture, 4.2% other; 9.6% unemployment (1986 average)

Organized labor: 30.6% of labor force; 39.6% of nonagricultural paid workers

Government

Official name: Canada

Type: federal state recognizing Elizabeth II as sovereign

Capital: Ottawa

Administrative divisions: 10 provinces and 2 territories

Legal system: based on English common law, except in Quebec, where civil law system based on French law prevails; constitution as of 1982 (formerly British North America Act of 1867 and various amendments); accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Canada Day, 1 July

Branches: federal executive power vested in cabinet collectively responsible to House of Commons and headed by Prime Minister; federal legislative authority resides in Parliament (282 seats) consisting of Queen represented by Governor General, Senate, and House of Commons; judges appointed by Governor General on the advice of the government; Supreme Court is highest tribunal

Government leaders: Brian MULRONEY, Prime Minister (since September 1984); Jeanne SAUVE, Governor General (since May 1984)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: legal limit of five years but in practice usually held within four years; last election September 1984; 75% voter turnout

Political parties and leaders: Liberal, John Turner; Progressive Conservative, Brian Mulroney; New Democratic, Edward Broadbent

Voting strength: (1984 election) Progressive Conservative, 50%; Liberal, 28%; New Democratic Party, 19%; parliamentary seats as of December 1986—Progressive Conservative 209, Liberal 40, New Democratic Party 30, vacant 3

Communists: 2,000

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, DAC, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICES, ICO, ICRC, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, PAHO, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy

GDP: $366.0 billion, $14,280 per capita; 61.4% consumption, 19.7% investment, 17.2% government, 0.8% net foreign trade; no change in inventories (1986); real growth rate 3.0% (1985-86); inflation rate 4.2% (1986)

Natural resources: nickel, zinc, copper, gold, lead, molybdenum, potash, silver, fish, forests, wildlife

Agriculture: livestock, grains (principally wheat), dairy products, feedgrains, oilseeds, tobacco; food shortages—fresh fruits and vegetables

Fishing: catch 1.25 million metric tons (1984)

Major industries: processed and unprocessed minerals, food products, wood and paper products, transportation equipment, chemicals, fish products, petroleum and natural gas

Shortages: rubber, fruits, precision instruments

Crude steel: 15.0 million metric tons produced (1985); 590 kg per capita

Electric power: 99,298,000 kW capacity; 448,840 million kWh produced, 17,500 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $88.1 billion (f.o.b., 1985); principal items—transportation equipment; wood and wood products, including paper; ferrous and nonferrous ores; crude petroleum; wheat; Canada is a major food exporter

Imports: $75.3 billion (f.o.b., 1985); principal items—transportation equipment, machinery, crude petroleum, communication equipment, textiles, steel, fabricated metals, office machines, fruits and vegetables

Major trade partners: imports—71.6% US, 5.9% Japan, 3.0% UK; exports—78.5% US, 4.9% Japan, 2.0% UK, 1.3% USSR (1985)

Aid: US, including Ex-Im Bank (FY70-84), $1.9 billion; ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-84), $18.5 billion

Budget: total revenues $61.32 billion; current expenditures $84.91 billion; budget deficit $23.59 billion (1985)

Monetary conversion rate: C$1.373=US$1 (8 January 1987)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: 81,088 km total; 79,917 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 129 km electrified; 1,171 km 1.067-meter gauge (in Newfoundland); 178 km 0.915-meter gauge (unused)

Highways: 884,272 km total; 712,936 km surfaced (250,023 km paved), 171,336 km earth

Inland waterways: 3,000 km, including St. Lawrence Seaway

Pipelines: oil, 23,564 km total crude and refined; natural gas, 74,980 km

Ports: over 250 ports of which 25 are sizeable deep water ports

Civil air: 636 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1,407 total, 1,076 usable; 412 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways over 3,659 m, 30 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 306 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: excellent service provided by modern telecom media; 18.0 million telephones (66.4 per 100 popl.); countrywide AM, FM, and TV coverage, including 900 AM, 80 FM, 1,100 TV stations; 6 coaxial submarine cables; 3 satellite stations with a total of 5 antennas and 300 domestic satellite stations

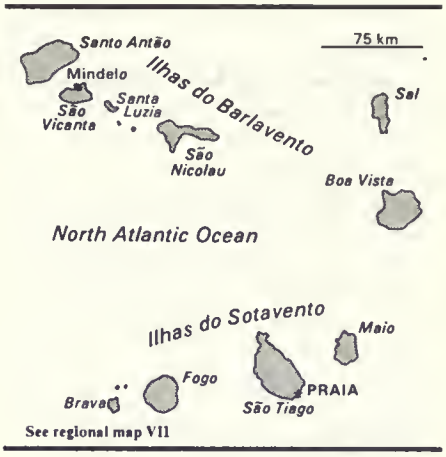
Defense Forces

Branches: Mobile Command, Maritime Command, Air Command, Communications Command, Canadian Forces Europe, Training Command

Military manpower: males 15-49, 7,036,000; 6,183,000 fit for military service; 189,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1986, $8.0 billion; about 10.3% of central government budget

Cape Verde



Geography

Total area: 4,030 km^2; land area: 4,030 km^2

Comparative area: slightly larger than Rhode Island

Coastline: 965 km

Maritime claim: (measured from claimed archipelagic baselines)
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: temperate; warm, dry, summer precipitation very erratic

Terrain: steep, rugged, rocky, volcanic

Land use: 9% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 6% meadows and pastures; NEGL% forest and woodland; 85% other; includes 1% irrigated

Environment: subject to prolonged droughts; harmattan wind can obscure visibility; volcanically and seismically active; deforestation; overgrazing

Special notes: strategic location 500 km from African coast near major north-south sea routes; important communications station; important sea and air refueling site

People

Population: 344,282 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.61%

Nationality: noun—Cape Verdean(s); adjective—Cape Verdean

Ethnic divisions: about 71% Creole (mulatto), 28% African, 1% European

Religion: Catholicism fused with indigenous beliefs

Language: Portuguese and Crioulo, a blend of Portuguese and West African words

Infant mortality rate: 60/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 61

Literacy: 37%

Labor force: bulk of population engaged in subsistence agriculture

Government

Official name: Republic of Cape Verde

Type: republic

Capital: Praia

Administrative divisions: 2 distritos subdivided into 14 concelhos

Legal system: based on constitution

National holiday: Independence Day, 5 July

Branches: 56-member National People's Assembly; the official party is the supreme political organization

Government leaders: Aristides PEREIRA, President (since July 1975); Pedro PIRES, Prime Minister (since July 1975)

Suffrage: universal over age 15

Elections: National Assembly election held December 1985, the second since independence

Political parties and leaders: only legal party, African Party for Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV), led by Aristides Pereira, secretary general; PAICV established in January 1981 to replace the former ruling party in both Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau, the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC), in protest of the November 1980 coup in Guinea-Bissau

Communists: a few Communists and some sympathizers

Member of: FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GNP: $110 million, $320 per capita (1983)

Cayman Islands

Natural resources: salt, basalt rock, pozzolana, limestone, kaolin

Agriculture: main crops—bananas, coffee, sugarcane, corn, beans

Fishing: catch 13,205 metric tons (1983); largely undeveloped but provides major source of export earnings

Major industries: salt mining

Electric power: 14,000 kW capacity; 18 million kWh produced, 56 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $1.6 million (f.o.b., 1983); fish, bananas, salt, flour

Imports: $68.1 million (c.i.f., 1983); petroleum products, corn, rice, machinery, textiles

Major trade partners: Portugal, UK, Japan, Angola, Zaire

Budget: public revenues, $20.4 million; current expenditures, $26.7 million (1984)

Monetary conversion rate: 89.21 escudos=US$1 (December 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Ports: 2 major (Mindelo and Praia), 2 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 6 total, 6 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

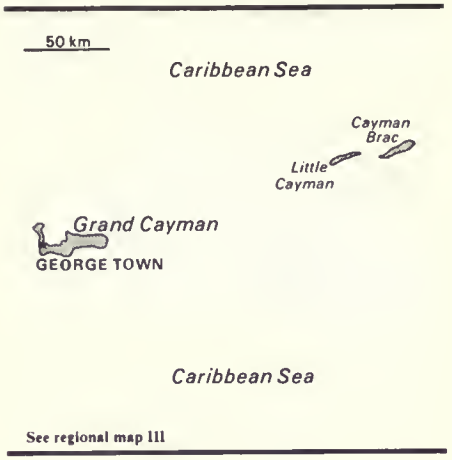
Telecommunications: interisland radio-relay system, high frequency radio to mainland Portugal and Guinea-Bissau; about 1,740 telephones (0.6 per 100 popl.); 2 FM, 5 AM stations; 1 small TV station; 2 coaxial submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Branches: People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARP); Army, Navy, and Air Force are separate components of FARP

Military manpower: males 15-49, 64,000; 38,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1980, $15 million; about 5% of central government budget



See regional map III

Geography

Total area: 260 km^2; land area: 260 km^2

Comparative area: less than twice the size of Washington, D. C.

Coastline: 160 km

Maritime claims:
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 3 nm

Climate: tropical marine with warm summers and cool winters

Terrain: low lying limestone base surrounded by coral reefs

Land use: 0% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 8% meadows and pastures; 23% forest and woodland; 69% other

Environment: within the Caribbean hurricane belt, but rarely affected

Special notes: important location between Cuba and Central America

People

Population: 23,192 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.46%

Nationality: noun—Caymanian(s); adjective—Caymanian

Ethnic divisions: 40% mixed, 20% white, 20% black, 20% expatriates of various ethnic groups

Religion: United Church (Presbyterian and Congregational), Anglican, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Church of God, other Protestant denominations

Language: English

Literacy: 97.5%

Labor force: 8,061; 18.7% service workers, 18.6% clerical, 12.5% construction, 6.7% finance and investment, 5.9% directors and business managers (1979)

Organized labor: Global Seaman's Union; Cayman All Trade Union

Government

Official name: Cayman Islands

Type: British dependent territory

Capital: George Town

Administrative divisions: 8 electoral districts

Legal system: British common law and local statutes

National holiday: Constitution Day, 8 July

Branches: executive—Governor and Executive Council (3 appointed official members and 4 elected members chosen by the Legislative Assembly from its elected members); legislative—unicameral Legislative Assembly (12 elected members and 3 appointed by Governor); judicial—Summary Court, Grand Court, Cayman Islands Court of Appeal, Her Majesty's Privy Council

Government leader: George Peter LLOYD, Governor and President of the Executive Council (since 1982)

Suffrage: universal adult over age 18

Elections: elections held every four years

Political parties and leaders: no formal political parties

Communists: none

Member of: Commonwealth

Economy

GDP: $225.0 million, $10,227 per capita (1982)

Agriculture: minor production of vegetables and livestock, turtle farming

Major industries: tourism, banking, insurance and finance, real estate and construction

Electric power: 29,000 kW capacity; 90 million kWh produced, 4,090 kWh per capita (1986)

Cayman Islands *(continued)*

Exports: $2.4 million (1983); turtle products

Imports: $140.4 million (1983)

Major trade partners: exports—mostly US; imports—US, Trinidad and Tobago, UK, Netherlands Antilles

Budget: current revenues, $41.6 million; current expenditures, $31 million (1983)

Monetary conversion rate: .833 Cayman dollar=US$1 (1985)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 160 km of main roads

Ports: 1 major (George Town), 1 minor

Airfields: 3 total; 3 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: telephone system links islands and to worldwide services via submarine coaxial cable and satellite ground station; 2 AM and 2 FM radio stations

Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom

Branches: police force

Central African Republic

See regional map VII

Geography

Total area: 622,980 km^2; land area: 622,980 km^2

Comparative area: slightly smaller than Texas

Land boundaries: 4,981 km total

Climate: tropical; hot, dry winters; mild to hot, humid, wet summers

Terrain: vast, flat to rolling, monotonous plateau; scattered hills in northeast and southwest

Land use: 3% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 5% meadows and pastures; 64% forest and woodland; 28% other

Environment: hot, dry, dusty harmattan winds affect northern areas; poaching has diminished reputation as one of last great wildlife refuges; desertification

Special notes: landlocked; almost the precise center of Africa

People

Population: 2,669,293 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.44%

Nationality: noun—Central African(s); adjective—Central African

Ethnic divisions: about 80 ethnic groups, the majority of which have related ethnic and linguistic characteristics; 34% Baya, 27% Banda, 10% Sara, 21% Mandjia, 4% Mboum, 4% M'Baka; 6,500 Europeans, of whom 3,600 are French

Religion: 24% indigenous beliefs, 25% Protestant, 25% Roman Catholic, 15% Muslim; animistic beliefs and practices strongly influence the Christian majority

Language: French (official); Sangho (lingua franca and national language); Arabic, Hunsa, Swahili

Infant mortality rate: 134/1,000 (1986)

Life expectancy: 44

Literacy: 20%

Labor force: 775,413 (1986 est.); 85% agriculture, 8.9% commerce and services, 2.9% industry, 3% government; about 64,000 salaried workers

Organized labor: 1% of labor force

Government

Official name: Central African Republic

Type: republic, under military rule since September 1981

Capital: Bangui

Administrative divisions: 14 prefectures, 47 subprefectures

Legal system: based on French law; constitution (approved in a November 1986 referendum); judiciary, Supreme Court, court of appeals, criminal court, and numerous lower courts

National holiday: Independence Day, 13 August; National Day, 1 December

Branches: Chief of State; a national legislature; separate judiciary; assembly called on Gen. André Dieudonné Kolingba to form 44-member provisional council to oversee party activities until special convention elects ruling board

Government leader: Gen. André-Dieudonné KOLINGBA is Chief of State, chairman of the Centrafrican Democratic Rally Party, and head of government since 1981

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: none scheduled

Political parties and leaders: political parties banned in September 1981; Centrafrican Democratic Rally Party created in February 1987 during National Convention is the only political party

Chad

Communists: no Communist party; small number of Communist sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, CFA (Franc Zone), Conference of East and Central African States, EAMA, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UDEAC, UEAC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $764 million, $300 per capita, −8.7% real growth; 4% inflation rate (1984)

Natural resources: diamonds, uranium, timber, gold, oil

Agriculture: commercial—cotton, coffee, peanuts, sesame, tobacco, timber; main food crops manioc, corn, millet, sorghum, peanuts, rice, potatoes; livestock

Major industries: sawmills, breweries, diamond mining, textiles, soap, footwear

Electric power: 35,000 kW capacity; 61 million kWh produced, 22 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $145.2 million (f.o.b., 1984); diamonds, cotton, coffee, timber, tobacco

Imports: $139.6 million (f.o.b., 1984 est.); textiles, petroleum products, machinery, electrical equipment, motor vehicles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals

Major trade partners: exports—France, Belgium, Japan, US; imports—France and other EC countries, Japan, Algeria, Yugoslavia

Budget: (1984) revenues $93.3 million; current expenditures $90.8 million; official foreign debt $223 million (1984)

Monetary conversion rate: 331.24 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 20,800 km total; 454 km bituminous, 7,656 km improved earth, 12,690 unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 800 km; traditional trade carried on by means of shallow-draft dugouts

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 68 total, 61 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 22 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

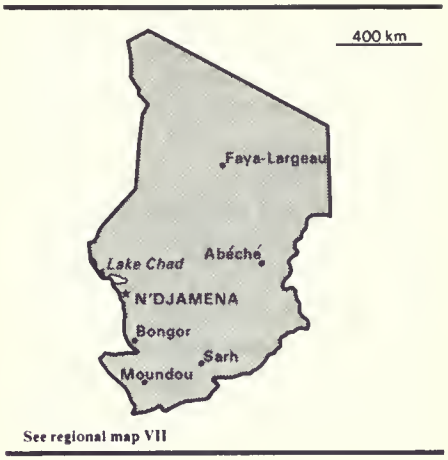
Telecommunications: facilities are meager; network is composed of low-capacity, low-powered radiocommunication stations and radio-relay links; 6,000 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, 1 FM, and 1 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 592,000; 309,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1983; $12.2 million; about 14.5% of central government budget



See regional map VII

Geography

Total area: 1,284,000 km^2; land area: 1,259,200 km^2

Comparative area: slightly larger than Texas and California combined

Land boundaries: 5,987 km total

Boundary disputes: none; Libya claims Aozou Strip in far north; Libyan troops occupy northern Chad

Climate: tropical in south gradually becoming dry desert in north

Terrain: broad, arid plains in center, desert in north, mountains in northwest, lowlands in south

Land use: 2% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 36% meadows and pastures; 11% forest and woodland; 51% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: hot, dry, dusty harmattan winds occur in north; recent drought and desertification adversely affecting south

Special notes: landlocked; Lake Chad most significant water body in Sahel

People

Population: 4,646,054 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.44%

Nationality: noun—Chadian(s); adjective—Chadian

Ethnic divisions: some 200 distinct ethnic groups, most of whom are Muslims (Arabs, Toubou, Fulbe, Kotoko, Hausa, Kanembou, Baguirmi, Boulala, and Maba) in the

north and center and non-Muslims (Sara, Ngambaye, Mbaye, Goulaye, Moudang, Moussei, Massa) in the south; some 150,000 nonindigenous, of whom 1,000 are French

Religion: 44% Muslim, 23% indigenous beliefs, 33% Christian

Language: French and Arabic (official); Sara and Sango in south; more than 100 different languages and dialects are spoken

Infant mortality rate: 142/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 42.0, women 45.0

Literacy: about 17%

Labor force: 85% agriculture (engaged in unpaid subsistence farming, herding, and fishing)

Organized labor: about 20% of wage labor force

Government

Official name: Republic of Chad

Type: republic

Capital: N'Djamena

Administrative divisions: 14 prefectures, 54 subprefectures, 27 administrative posts, 9 municipalities

Legal system: based on French civil law system and Chadian customary law; constitution adopted in 1962; constitution suspended and National Assembly dissolved in April 1975; Fundamental Act, a quasi-constitution decreed in October 1982, provides juridical framework whereby decrees are promulgated by the President; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 11 August

Branches: presidency; Council of Ministers; National Consultative Council, Court of Appeal, and several lower courts

Government leaders: Hissein HABRE, President (since June 1982)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: none planned

Political parties and leaders: National Union for Independence and Revolution (UNIR) established June 1984 with Habré as President; numerous dissident groups (several have returned to the government since mid-1986)

Communists: no front organizations or underground party; probably a few Communists and some sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: the development of a stable government continues to be hampered by prolonged tribal and regional antagonisms; one rebel group (with Libyan backing) occupies the northern third of Chad (Aozou Strip)

Member of: AfDB, CEAO, Conference of East and Central African States, EAMA, ECA, EC (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, NAM, OAU, OCAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy

During the last decade droughts and plagues of locusts have caused widespread food shortages, and years of civil war have devastated the economy.

GDP: $405.7 million, $90 per capita (1985 est.); real annual growth rate −2.8% (1960-82 est.)

Natural resources: petroleum (unexploited but exploration beginning), uranium, natron, kaolin

Agriculture: commercial—cotton, gum arabic, livestock, peanuts, fish; food crops—millet, sorghum, rice, sweet potatoes, yams, cassava, dates; imports food

Fishing: catch 110,000 metric tons (1983 est.)

Major industries: agricultural and livestock processing plants (cotton textile mills, slaughterhouses, brewery), natron

Electric power: 38,000 kW capacity; 66 million kWh produced, 12 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $113.15 million (f.o.b., 1984); cotton (80%), meat, fish, animal products

Imports: $114.38 million (f.o.b., 1984); cement, petroleum, flour, sugar, tea, machinery, textiles, motor vehicles

Major trade partners: France and Central African Customs and Economic Union countries

Budget: total revenues, $57.4 million; total expenditures $76.5 million (1986 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 331.24 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 31,322 km total; 32 km bituminous, 7,300 km gravel and laterite, remainder unimproved

Inland waterways: about 2,000 km navigable

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 82 total, 71 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 26 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system of radiocommunication stations for intercity links; 5,000 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 1 FM, 3 AM stations; many facilities, including satellite ground station, inoperative

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Air Force, paramilitary Gendarmerie, Presidential Guard

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,087,000; 565,000 fit for military service; 47,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $27.1 million; about 35% of total budget

Chile

Geography

Total area: 756,950 km^2; land area: 748,800 km^2

Comparative area: larger than Texas

Land boundaries: 6,325 km total

Coastline: 6,435 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone: 24 nm
Continental shelf: 200 nm
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: short section with Argentina is indefinite; Bolivia has wanted a sovereign corridor to Pacific Ocean since Atacama area was lost to Chile in 1884; dispute with Bolivia over Río Lauca water rights; territorial claim in Antarctica (Chilean Antarctic Territory)

Climate: temperate; desert in north; cool and damp in south

Terrain: low coastal mountains; fertile central valley; rugged Andes in west

Land use: 7% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 16% meadows and pastures; 21% forest and woodland; 56% other; includes 2% irrigated

Environment: subject to severe earthquakes, active volcanism, tsunami; Atacama Desert one of world's driest regions; desertification

Special notes: strategic location relative to sea lanes between Atlantic and Pacific Oceans (Strait of Magellan, Beagle Channel, Drake Passage)

People

Population: 12,448,008 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 1.54%

Nationality: noun—Chilean(s); adjective—Chilean

Ethnic divisions: 95% European and European-Indian, 3% Indian, 2% other

Religion: 89% Roman Catholic, 11% Protestant, and small Jewish population

Language: Spanish

Infant mortality rate: 20/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: men 63.8, women 70.4

Literacy: 94%

Labor force: 3.84 million; 38.6% services (including government—12%), 31.3% industry and commerce; 15.9% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 8.7% mining; 4.4% construction (1985); unemployed 13.9% (1984)

Organized labor: 12% of labor force organized into labor unions (1982)

Government

Official name: Republic of Chile

Type: republic

Capital: Santiago

Administrative divisions: 12 regions plus Santiago metropolitan region, 41 provincial subdivisions

Legal system: based on Code of 1857 derived from Spanish law and subsequent codes influenced by French and Austrian law; current constitution came into effect in March 1981; the constitution provides for continued direct rule until 1989, with a phased return to full civilian rule by 1997; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 18 September

Branches: four-man Military Junta, which exercises constituent and legislative powers and has delegated executive powers to President; the President has announced a plan for transition from military to civilian rule pursuant to Constitution; state of siege lifted January 1986; National Congress (Senate, House of Representatives) dissolved; civilian judiciary remains

Government leaders: Gen. Augusto PINOCHET Ugarte, President (since September 1973); Adm. José Toribio MERINO Castro (since September 1973), Air Force Gen. Fernando MATTHEI Aubel (since July 1978), Army Lt. Gen. Humberto GORDON Rubio (since December 1986), Gen. Rodolfo STANGE Oecklers (since August 1985), Junta members

Elections: none; voters are being registered for constitutionally mandated presidential plebiscite in 1989 and congressional election in 1990

Political parties and leaders: all political parties are officially recessed or outlawed but have been allowed to function on a very limited basis since 1982 (a law allowing political parties to renew restricted activities has been approved by the Junta and is slated for enactment in March 1987); National Renovation (RN), Ricardo Rivadeneira; Radical Party (PR), Enrique Silva Cimma; Social Democratic Party (PSD), Rene Abeliuk; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Gabriel Valdés; Republican Right, Hugo Zepeda; Socialist Party, Ricardo Nuñez; the PR, PSD, PDC, Republican Right, and one faction of the Socialist Party form the Democratic Alliance (AD); Movement of Unitary Popular Action (MAPU); Movement of Unitary Popular Action—Workers/Peasants (MAPU-OC), Oscar Garretón Purcell (in exile); Christian Left (IC), Luis Maira; Communist Party of Chile (PCCh), Luis Corvalán Leppe (in exile); Socialist Party—Almeyda faction (PSCh/Alm), Clodomiro Almeyda (in exile); Socialist Party—Altamirano faction (PSCh/Alt), Carlos Altamirano (in exile); Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), Andrés Pascal Allende (in exile); the MIR, PSCh/Alm, and PCCh form the leftist Popular Democratic Movement (MDP)

Voting strength: (1970 presidential election) 36.6% Popular Unity coalition, 35.3% conservative independent, 28.1% Christian Democrat; (1973 congressional election) 56% Democratic Confederation (PDC and

Chile *(continued)*

PN), 44% Popular Unity coalition (socialists and Communists)

Communists: 120,000 when PCCh was legal in 1973; active militants now estimated at about 20,000-50,000

Other political or pressure groups: revitalized university student federations at all major universities dominated by political groups; labor—National Workers Command (CNT) includes trade unionists from the country's five largest labor confederations; Roman Catholic Church

Member of: CIPEC, ECOSOC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, LAIA, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

GDP: $16.1 billion, $1,330 per capita; 51.6% private consumption, 26.9% government consumption; 13.7% gross investment; real growth rate 2.4% (1985)

Natural resources: copper, timber, iron ore, nitrates, precious metals, molybdenum

Agriculture: main crops—wheat, potatoes, corn, sugar beets, onions, beans, fruits; net agricultural importer

Fishing: catch 4 million metric tons (1983); exports $275.5 million (1984)

Major industries: copper, other minerals, foodstuffs, fish processing, iron and steel, pulp, paper, and forestry products

Crude steel: 765,000 metric tons capacity (1980); 684,000 metric tons produced (1985), 55 kg per capita

Electric power: 3,315,000 kW capacity; 13,950 million kWh produced, 1,100 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $3.7 billion (f.o.b., 1985); copper, molybdenum, iron ore, paper products, steel products, fishmeal, fruits, wood products

Imports: $3.0 billion (f.o.b., 1985); petroleum, sugar, wheat, capital goods, vehicles

Major trade partners: exports—26% US, 11% Japan, 10% FRG, 6.2% Brazil, 5.4% UK (1984); imports—21.5% US, 9% Japan, 8.5% Brazil, 7.2% Venezuela, 6.2% FRG (1983)

Budget: revenues, $4.6 billion; expenditures, $5.1 billion (1985)

Monetary conversion rate: 202 pesos=US$1 (December 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 8,613 km total; 4,257 km 1.676-meter gauge, 135 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 4,221 km 1.000-meter gauge; electrification, 1,578 km 1.676-meter gauge, 76 km 1.000-meter gauge

Highways: 79,065 km total; 9,365 km paved, 37,700 km gravel, 32,000 km improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 725 km

Pipelines: crude oil, 755 km; refined products, 785 km; natural gas, 320 km

Ports: 10 major, 13 minor

Civil air: 22 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 393 total, 356 usable; 47 with permanent-surface runways; 13 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 52 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: modern telephone system based on extensive radio-relay facilities; 629,000 telephones (5.4 per 100 popl.); 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite antennas; 3 domestic satellite stations; 154 AM, 119 TV, 14 shortwave stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Army of the Nation, National Navy, Air Force of the Nation, Carabineros of Chile

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,321,000; 2,490,000 fit for military service; 117,000 reach military age (19) annually

China
(Taiwan entry on page 274)

Geography

Total area: 9,596,960 km^2; land area: 9,326,410 km^2

Comparative area: slightly larger than conterminous US

Land boundaries: 24,000 km total

Coastline: 14,500 km

Maritime claim:
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: India, USSR (Pamir, Argun, Amur, and Khabarovsk areas); short section with North Korea is indefinite; British colony of Hong Kong will become a Special Administrative Region in 1997; Portuguese territory of Macau will become a Special Administrative Region in 1999; sporadic border clashes with Vietnam; involved in complex dispute over Spratly Islands with Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan, Vietnam, and possibly Brunei; maritime dispute with Vietnam; dispute with Vietnam over Paracel Islands

Climate: extremely diverse; tropical in south to subarctic in north

Terrain: mostly mountains, high plateaus, deserts in west; plains, deltas, and hills in east

Land use: 10% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 31% meadows and pastures; 14% forest and woodland; 45% other; includes 5% irrigated

Environment: frequent typhoons (about five times per year along southern and

eastern coasts), damaging floods, earthquakes; deforestation; soil erosion; industrial pollution; water pollution; desertification

Special notes: world's third largest country (after USSR and Canada)

People

Population: 1,064,147,038 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.99%

Nationality: noun—Chinese (sing., pl.); adjective—Chinese

Ethnic divisions: 93.3% Han Chinese; 6.7% Zhuang, Uygur, Hui, Yi, Tibetan, Miao, Manchu, Mongol, Buyi, Korean, and numerous lesser nationalities

Religion: officially atheist, but traditionally pragmatic and eclectic; most important elements of religion are Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism; about 2-3% Muslim, 1% Christian

Language: Standard Chinese (Putonghua) or Mandarin (based on the Beijing dialect); also Yue (Cantonese), Wu (Shanghainese), Minbei (Fuzhou), Minnan (Hokkien-Taiwanese), Xiang, Gan, Hakka dialects, and minority languages (see ethnic divisions)

Life expectancy: 68

Literacy: over 75%

Labor force: 476 million (1984 est.); 68.2% agriculture and forestry, 18.2% industry and commerce, 3.9% construction and mining, 3.7% social services, 6% other

Organized labor: All-China Federation of Trade Unions (ACFTU) follows the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party; membership over 80 million (about 65% of the urban work force) (1985)

Government

Official name: People's Republic of China

Type: Communist state; real authority lies with Communist Party's Politburo; the National People's Congress, in theory the highest organ of government, usually ratifies the party's programs; the State Council actually directs the government

Capital: Beijing

Administrative divisions: 22 provinces, 3 centrally governed municipalities, 5 autonomous regions

Legal system: a complex amalgam of custom and statute, largely criminal; little ostensible development of uniform code of administrative and civil law; highest judicial organ is Supreme People's Court, which reviews lower court decisions; laws and legal procedure subordinate to priorities of party policy; regime has attempted to write civil and Communist codes; new legal codes in effect since 1 January 1980; party and state constitutions revised in September and November 1982, respectively; continuing efforts are being made to improve civil and commercial law

National holiday: National Day, 1 October

Branches: control is exercised by Chinese Communist Party, through State Council, which supervises ministries, commissions, bureaus, etc., all technically under the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress

Government leaders: ZHAO Ziyang, Premier of State Council (since September 1980); LI Xiannian, President (since June 1983); PENG Zhen, Chairman of NPC Standing Committee (since June 1983)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: elections held for People's Congress representatives at county level

Political parties and leaders: Chinese Communist Party (CCP), headed by Zhao Ziyang as Acting General Secretary of Central Committee

Communists: about 45 million party members (1986)

Other political or pressure groups: such opposition as exists consists of loose coalitions that vary by issue rather than organized groups

Member of: ADB, ESCAP, FAO, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy

GNP: $262 billion, $250 per capita (1986 est.)

Natural resources: coal, iron, petroleum, mercury, tin, tungsten, antimony, manganese, molybdenum, vanadium, magnetite, aluminum, lead, zinc, uranium, hydroelectric power (world's largest potential)

Agriculture: main crops—rice, wheat, other grains, oilseed, cotton; agriculture mainly subsistence; grain imports 5.4 million metric tons; grain exports (mostly corn) 9 million metric tons (1985)

Major industries: iron, steel, coal, machine building, armaments, textiles, petroleum

Shortages: complex machinery and equipment, highly skilled scientists and technicians, energy, and transport

Crude steel: 46.6 million metric tons produced, 45 kg per capita (1985)

Electric power: 91,300,000 kW capacity; 430,000 million kWh produced, 410 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $31.3 billion (f.o.b., 1985); manufactured goods, agricultural products, oil, minerals

Imports: $39.5 billion (f.o.b., 1985); grain, chemical fertilizer, steel, industrial raw materials, machinery, equipment

Major trade partners: Japan, Hong Kong, US, FRG, Singapore, USSR, Italy, Brazil (1985)

Monetary conversion rate: 3.71 renminbi yuan=US$1 (October 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: total about 52,500 km common carrier lines; 600 km 1.000-meter gauge; rest 1.435-meter standard gauge; all single track except 9,500 km double track on standard gauge lines; 4,200 km electrified; 10,000 km industrial lines (gauges range from 0.762 to 1.067 meters)

Highways: about 930,000 km all types roads; about 240,000 km unimproved natural earth roads and tracks, 540,000 km improved earth roads, 150,000 km paved roads

Inland waterways: 138,600 km; about 109,300 km navigable

Pipelines: crude, 6,500 km; refined products, 1,100 km; natural gas, 4,200 km

Ports: 15 major, about 180 minor

Airfields: 325 total; 266 with permanent-surface runways; 11 with runways 3,500 m and over; 80 with runways 2,500 to 3,499 m; 203 with runways 1,200 to 2,499 m; 28 with runways less than 1,200 m; 2 sea-

plane stations; 4 heliports, 5 airfields under construction

Telecommunications: domestic and international services exist primarily for official purposes; unevenly distributed internal system serves principal cities, industrial centers, and most townships; services in interior and border regions limited; nearly 4 million telephone exchange lines, including 40,000 long-distance telephone exchange lines with direct, automatic service to over 24 cities; 6.0 million telephones (3-5 telephones per 100 popl. in large cities, 1 telephone per 170 popl. national average); 53,000 post and telegraph offices with about 700 main telegraph centers capable of general message service at the county level and above; subscriber teleprinter exchange (telex) services available in 25 main metropolitan areas; unknown number of facsimile and data transmission points; domestic audio radiobroadcast coverage provided by 122 main AM centers and about 525 transmitter relay stations; unknown number of FM radio and wired rebroadcast stations with 215 million receivers; 2 domestic telecommunications satellites, 5 ground stations, over 2,000 TV receiving stations; at least 202 TV centers; over 400 local and network TV relay transmitter stations; 7,000 supplementary video recorder and redistribution facilities; 50 million monochrome and 10 million color TV receiver sets (domestically produced); 2 major international switching centers; satellite communications, long-haul point-to-point radio circuits, regional cable and wire landlines, directional radio-relay, and seabed coaxial telephone cable (damaged) permit linkage with most countries; direct voice and message communications with 46 countries and regions; TV exchange to major cities on 5 continents through INTELSAT Pacific and Indian Ocean earth satellite; AM radio broadcasts in 38 languages to 140 countries and regions

Defense Forces

Branches: Chinese People's Liberation Army (CPLA), CPLA Navy (including marines), CPLA Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 310,258,000; 173,945,000 fit for military service; 13,317,000 reach military age (18) annually

Christmas Island

Geography

Total area: 130 km^2; land area: 130 km^2

Comparative area: slightly smaller than Washington, D.C.

Coastline: about 54 km

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 12 nm
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 3 nm

Climate: tropical; heat and humidity moderated by trade winds

Terrain: steep cliffs along coast rise abruptly to central plateau

Land use: 0% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 0% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 100% other

Environment: almost completely surrounded by a reef

Special notes: located along major sea lanes of Indian Ocean

People

Population: 2,243 (July 1987), average annual growth rate -0.76%

Nationality: noun—Christmas Islander(s), adjective—Christmas Island

Ethnic divisions: 61% Chinese, 25% Malay, 11% European, 3% other; no indigenous population

Language: English

Labor force: all workers are employees of the Phosphate Mining Company of Christmas Island, Ltd.

Government

Official name: Territory of Christmas Island

Type: Australian territory

Capital: The Settlement

Legal system: Australian territory since 10 October 1958; administrator appointed by Governor General of Australia; Supreme Court; legislative, judicial, and administrative system regulated by the Christmas Island Act of 1958

Branches: Advisory Council advises appointed administrator

Government leader: T. F. PATERSON, Administrator

Communists: none

Economy

National resources: phosphates

Major industries: phosphate extraction (near depletion)

Electric power: 11,000 kW capacity; 38 million kWh produced, 12,670 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: about 1.2 million metric tons of phosphate exported to Australia, New Zealand, and some Asian nations

Major trade partners: Australia, New Zealand

Monetary conversion rate: 1.55 Australian dollars=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: none

Ports: Flying Fish Cove

Airfields: 1 usable with permanent-surface runway 1,220-2,439

Telecommunications: 4,000 radio receivers (1982)

Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of Australia

Colombia

Geography

Total area: 1,138,910 km^2; land area: 1,038,700 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of New Mexico and Texas combined

Land boundaries: 6,342 km total

Coastline: 3,208 km total (1,448 km Pacific Ocean; 1,760 Caribbean Sea)

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; maritime dispute with Venezuela; territorial dispute with Nicaragua over San Andres and Providencia Archipelago

Climate: tropical along coast and eastern plains; cooler in highlands

Terrain: mixture of flat coastal lowlands, plains in east, central highlands, some high mountains

Land use: 4% arable land; 2% permanent crops; 29% meadows and pastures; 49% forest and woodland; 16% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: highlands subject to volcanic eruptions; deforestation

Special notes: only South American country with coastlines on both Pacific Ocean and Caribbean Sea

People

Population: 30,660,504 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.07%

Nationality: noun—Colombian(s); adjective—Colombian

Ethnic divisions: 58% mestizo, 20% white, 14% mulatto, 4% black, 3% mixed black-Indian, 1% Indian

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic

Language: Spanish

Infant mortality rate: 56/1,000 (1985); Indians about 233/1,000

Life expectancy: 65 (1985); Indians about 34

Literacy: 87.8% (1985 est.); Indians about 40%

Labor force: 11 million (1986); 53% services, 26% agriculture, 21% industry (1981); 14% official unemployment (1985)

Organized labor: 900,000 members (1986), about 8 percent of labor force

Government

Official name: Republic of Colombia

Type: republic; executive branch dominates government structure

Capital: Bogotá

Administrative divisions: 23 departments, 4 intendancies, 5 commissariats, Bogotá Special District

Legal system: based on Spanish law; religious courts regulate marriage and divorce; constitution decreed in 1886, with amendments codified in 1946 and 1968; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 20 July

Branches: President, bicameral legislature (Congress—Senate, House of Representatives), judiciary

Government leader: Virgilio BARCO Vargas, President (since August 1986); term ends 1990

Suffrage: age 18 and over

Elections: every fourth year; presidential election held May 1986; congressional election held March 1986; municipal and departmental elections every two years, next elections scheduled 1988

Political parties and leaders: Liberal Party—Virgilio Barco Vargas, Alfonso Lopez Michelsen; New Liberal faction is headed by Luis Carlos Galán; Conservative Party—Alvaro Gómez Hurtado, Misael Pastrana Borrero; Belisario Betancur leads a small faction; Communist Party (PCC), Gilberto Vieira White; Communist Party/Marxist-Leninist (PCC/ML), Maoist orientation; Patriotic Union, (UP), political movement formed by Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and PCC, Braulio Herrera (Jaime Pardo Leal was 1986 presidential candidate)

Voting strength: (1986 presidential election) Virgilio Barco Vargas 59%, Alvaro Gomez Hurtado 36%, Jaime Pardo Leal 4%, others 1%

Communists: 18,000 members est., including Communist Party Youth Organization (JUCO)

Other political or pressure groups: Communist Party (PCC), Gilberto Vieira White; PCC/ML, Chinese Line Communist Party; Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia's Patriotic Union Party (FARC-UP)

Member of: Contadora Group, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITU, LAIA and Andean Sub-Regional Group, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

GNP: $31 billion; $1,129 per capita (1986 est.); 73% private consumption, 19% gross investment, 11% public consumption (1984); growth rate 5% (1986); 21.0% inflation rate (1986)

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, coal, iron ore, nickel, gold, copper, emeralds

Colombia *(continued)*

Agriculture: main crops—coffee, rice, corn, sugarcane, plantains, bananas, cotton, tobacco; an illegal producer of coca and cannabis for the international drug trade

Fishing: catch 75,351 metric tons (1984)

Major industries: textiles, food processing, clothing and footwear, beverages, chemicals, metal products, cement; mining—gold, coal, emeralds, iron, nickel, silver, salt

Crude steel: 498,600 metric tons produced (1984), 18 kg per capita

Electric power: 8,438,000 kW capacity; 29,580 million kWh produced, 990 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $3.6 billion (f.o.b., 1985); coffee, coal, fuel oil, cotton, tobacco, sugar, textiles, cattle and hides, bananas, fresh cut flowers

Imports: $4.1 billion (c.i.f., 1985); transportation equipment, machinery, industrial metals and raw materials, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, fuels, fertilizers, paper and paper products, foodstuffs, beverages

Major trade partners: exports—40% US, 14% FRG, 4% UK, 4% Netherlands, 4% Japan, 3% Italy; imports—33% US, 11% Japan, 8% Venezuela, 7% FRG, 4% France, 3% Canada, 3% UK, 3% Spain, 3% Brazil, 3% Italy (1985)

Budget: revenues, $5.1 billion; expenditures, $5.6 billion (1987 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 212.56 pesos=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 3,563 km, all 0.914-meter gauge, single track

Highways: 75,450 km total; 9,350 km paved, 66,100 km earth and gravel surfaces

Inland waterways: 14,300 km, navigable by river boats

Pipelines: crude oil, 3,585 km; refined products, 1,350 km; natural gas, 830 km; natural gas liquids, 125 km

Ports: 6 major (Barranquilla, Buenaventura, Cartagena, San Andrés, Santa Marta, Tumaco)

Civil air: 106 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 636 total, 620 usable; 65 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m; 10 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 96 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: nationwide radio-relay system; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station with 2 antennas and 11 domestic satellite stations; 1.89 million telephones (6.5 per 100 popl.); 404 AM, 85 TV stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Army (Ejercito Nacional), Air Force (Fuerza Aerea de Colombia), Navy (Armada Nacional)

Military manpower: males 15-49, 8,049,000; 5,483,000 fit for military service; 364,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 1987, $340.3 million; 7% of the central government budget

Comoros

See regional map VII

Geography

Total area: 2,170 km^2; land area: 2,170 km^2

Comparative area: about half the size of Delaware

Coastline: 340 km

Maritime claims:
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; claims French-administered Mayotte

Climate: tropical marine; rainy season (November to May)

Terrain: interiors vary from steep mountains to low hills

Land use: 35% arable land; 8% permanent crops; 7% meadows and pastures; 16% forest and woodland; 34% other

Environment: soil degradation and erosion; deforestation; cyclones possible during rainy season

Special notes: important location at northern end of Mozambique Channel

People

Population: 415,220 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.32%

Nationality: noun—Comoran(s); adjective—Comoran

Ethnic divisions: Antalote, Cafre, Makoa, Oimatsaha, Sakalava

Religion: 86% Sunni Muslim, 14% Roman Catholic

Congo

Language: Shaafi Islam (a Swahili dialect), Malagasy, French

Infant mortality rate: 92.3/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 48.8

Literacy: 15%

Labor force: 140,000 (1982); 80% agriculture, 3% government; significant unemployment

Government

Official name: Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros

Type: independent republic

Capital: Moroni

Administrative divisions: each of the three main islands is an administrative unit under a governor appointed by the President, three separate municipalities (Moroni, Mutsamudu, Domoni)

Legal system: French and Muslim law in a new consolidated code

Branches: presidency; 38-member legislature (Federal Assembly)

Government leader: Ahmed ABDALLAH ABDEREMANE, President (since October 1978)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: Abdallah Abderemane won 1984 presidential election with 99% majority; Federal Assembly elected in March 1982

Political party: sole legal political party is Comoran Union for Progress (UCP)

Voting strength: UCP holds 37 seats in the Federal Assembly

Member of: AfDB, FAO, G-77, IBRD, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, ILO, IMF, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GNP: $114 million, about $290 per capita (1985 est.)

Agriculture: food crops—rice, manioc, maize, fruits, vegetables, coconuts, cinnamon, yams; export crops—essential oils for perfumes (mainly ylang-ylang), vanilla, copra, cloves

Major industry: perfume distillation

Electric power: 4,000 kW capacity; 5 million kWh produced, 11 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $15 million (f.o.b., 1985 est.); perfume oils, vanilla, copra, cloves

Imports: $25 million (f.o.b., 1985 est.); rice and other foodstuffs, cement, fuels, chemicals, textiles

Major trade partners: exports—France, FRG, US; imports—France, Kenya, Reunion

Budget: domestic revenues, $11 million; external grants, $29 million; current expenditures, $14 million; capital expenditures, $7 million; extrabudgetary expenditures, $44 million (1984)

Monetary conversion rate: 331 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (September 1986)

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 1,110 km total; about 400 km bituminous, remainder crushed stone or gravel

Ports: 1 major (Mutsamudu); 2 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 4 total, 4 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: sparse system of radio-relay and high frequency radio communication stations for interisland and external communications to Madagascar and Reunion; 1,800 telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); 2 AM stations, 1 FM station, no TV stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Presidential Guard, Gendarmerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 86,000; 51,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1981, $2.9 million; about 16% of the central government budget

Geography

Total area: 342,000 km^2; land area: 341,500 km^2

Comparative area: slightly smaller than Montana

Land boundaries: 4,514 km total

Coastline: 169 km

Maritime claim:
Territorial sea: 200 nm

Boundary disputes: section with Zaire is indefinite

Climate: tropical; rainy season (March to June); dry season (June to October); constantly high temperatures and humidity; particularly enervating climate astride the Equator

Terrain: coastal plain, southern basin, central plateau, northern basin

Land use: 2% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 29% meadows and pastures; 62% forest and woodland; 7% other

Environment: deforestation

Special notes: none

People

Population: 2,082,154 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.38%

Nationality: noun—Congolese (sing., pl.); adjective—Congolese or Congo

Ethnic divisions: about 15 ethnic groups divided into some 75 tribes, almost all Bantu; most important ethnic groups are Kongo (48%) in the south, Sangha (20%)

and M'Bochi (12%) in the north, Teke (17%) in the center; about 8,500 Europeans, mostly French

Religion: 42% animist, 50% Christian, 2% Muslim

Language: French (official); many African languages with Lingala and Kikongo most widely used

Infant mortality rate: 200/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: 46.5

Literacy: over 80%

Labor force: about 40% of population economically active (1985); 75% agriculture, 25% commerce, industry, government; 79,100 wage earners; 40,000-60,000 unemployed

Organized labor: 20% of total labor force (1979 est.)

Government

Official name: People's Republic of the Congo

Type: people's republic

Capital: Brazzaville

Administrative divisions: nine regions, divided into districts, and capital district

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 8 July 1979

National holiday: National Day, 15 August

Branches: presidential executive, Council of State; judiciary; all policy made by Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and Politburo

Government leaders: Col. Denis SASSOU-NGUESSO, President and party chairman (since 1979); Ange Edouard POUNGUI, Prime Minister (since July 1984)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: elections for local and regional organs and the National Assembly were held in July 1979—the first elections since June 1973

Political parties and leaders: Congolese Labor Party (PCT) is the only legal party; Party Congress held in July 1984—Sassou unanimously elected to another five-year term as President and party chairman

Communists: unknown number of Communists and sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: Union of Congolese Socialist Youth (UJSC), Congolese Trade Union Congress (CSC), Revolutionary Union of Congolese Women (URFC), General Union of Congolese Pupils and Students (UGEEC)

Member of: AfDB, Conference of East and Central African States, EAMA, ECA, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, UDEAC, UEAC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy

GDP: about $1.8 billion, $1,140 per capita; real growth rate 2.5% per year (1984); 80% of economy is private sector, predominantly French owned and operated

Natural resources: petroleum, wood, potash, lead, zinc, uranium, phosphates, natural gas

Agriculture: cash crops—sugarcane, wood, coffee, cocoa beans, palm kernels, bananas, peanuts, tobacco; food crops—root crops, rice, corn, bananas, manioc, fish, goats, chickens

Fishing: catch 31,000 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: crude oil, cement, sawmills, brewery, sugar mill, palm oil, soap, cigarettes

Electric power: 120,000 kW capacity; 262 million kWh produced, 140 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $1.3 billion (f.o.b., 1984); oil (90%), lumber, tobacco, veneer, plywood, coffee, cocoa, sugar

Imports: $618 million (f.o.b., 1984); machinery, transport equipment, manufactured consumer goods, iron and steel, foodstuffs, chemical products,

Major trade partners: France, Italy, FRG, US

Budget: revenues, $721 million; current expenditures, $508 million; development expenditures, $241 million (1984)

Monetary conversion rate: 331.24 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 727 km, 1.067-meter gauge, single track

Highways: 11,970 km total; 555 km bituminous surface treated; 848 km gravel, laterite, 5,347 km improved earth, and 5,220 km unimproved roads

Inland waterways: the Congo and Ubangi Rivers provide 1,120 km of commercially navigable water transport; the remainder of the inland waterways are used for local traffic only

Pipelines: crude oil 25 km

Ports: 1 major (Pointe-Noire)

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 55 total, 51 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 21 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

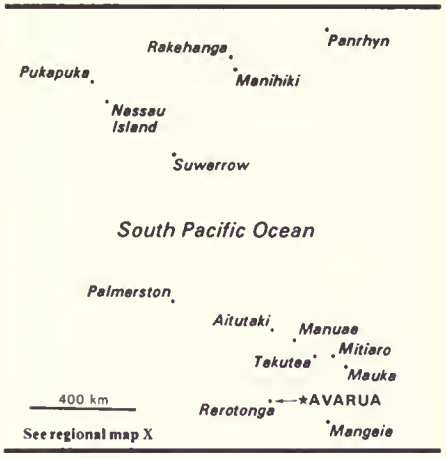
Telecommunications: services adequate for government use; primary network is composed of radio-relay routes and coaxial cables; key centers are Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, and Loubomo; 18,100 telephones (1.1 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 1 FM, 4 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary National People's Militia

Military manpower: males 15-49, 426,000; 215,000 fit for military service; about 20,000 reach military age (20) annually

Cook Islands



Geography

Total area: 230 km^2; **land area:** 230 km^2

Comparative area: slightly larger than Washington, D. C.

Coastline: 120 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or edge of continental margin
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical; moderated by trade winds

Terrain: low coral atolls in north; volcanic, hilly islands in south

Land use: 4% arable land; 22% permanent crops; 0% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 74% other

Environment: subject to typhoons from November to March

Special notes: none

People

Population: 17,898 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.55%

Nationality: noun—Cook Islander(s); adjective—Cook Islander

Ethnic divisions: 81.3% Polynesian (full blood), 7.7% Polynesian and European, 7.7% Polynesian and other, 2.4% European, 0.9% other

Religion: Christian, majority of populace members of Cook Islands Christian Church

Language: English

Government

Official name: Cook Islands

Type: self-governing in free association with New Zealand; Cook Islands Government fully responsible for internal affairs and has the right at any time to move to full independence by unilateral action; New Zealand retains responsibility for external affairs, in consultation with the Cook Islands Government

Capital: Avarua

Branches: New Zealand Governor General appoints Representative to Cook Islands, who represents the Queen and the New Zealand Government; Representative appoints the Prime Minister; popularly elected 24-member Parliament; 15-member House of Arikis (chiefs), appointed by Representative, is an advisory body only

Government leader: Sir Thomas DAVIS, Prime Minister (since July 1978)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: every five years, latest in November 1983

Political parties and leaders: Democratic Party, Sir Thomas Davis; Cook Islands Party, Geoffrey Henry

Voting strength: (1983) Parliament—Democratic Party, 13 seats; Cook Islands Party, 11 seats

Member of: ADB, IDA, IFC, IMF, SPF, SPEC, ESCAP (associate member)

Economy

GDP: $21.0 million, $1,170 per capita (1983)

Agriculture: export crops include copra, citrus fruits, pineapples, tomatoes, and bananas, with subsistence crops of yams and taro

Major industry: fruit processing, tourism

Electric power: 4,750 kW capacity; 15 million kWh produced, 830 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $4.20 million (1983); copra, fresh and canned fruit

Imports: $24.36 million (1983); foodstuffs, textiles, fuels

Major trade partners: (1970) exports—98% New Zealand; imports—76% New Zealand, 7% Japan

Aid: $9.34 million (1983) New Zealand, Australia, and Western sources

Budget: $121 million (1977)

Monetary conversion rate: $1.94 New Zealand=US$1 (November 1986)

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 187 km total (1980); 35 km paved, 35 km gravel, 84 km improved earth, 33 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 2 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 7 total, 5 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 2 AM, no FM, no TV stations; 10,000 radio receivers; 2,052 telephones; 1 satellite station

Costa Rica

Geography

Total area: 50,700 km^2; land area: 50,660 km^2

Comparative area: slightly smaller than West Virginia

Land boundaries: 670 km total

Coastline: 1,290 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 nm
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; Nicaraguan interruption of transit in the Río San Juan (the international boundary) is an occasional source of friction

Climate: tropical; dry season (December to April); rainy season (May to November)

Terrain: coastal plains separated by rugged mountains

Land use: 6% arable land; 7% permanent crops; 43% meadows and pastures; 32% forest and woodland; 12% other; includes 1% irrigated

Environment: subject to occasional earthquakes, hurricanes along Atlantic coast; frequent flooding of lowlands at onset of rainy season; active volcanoes; deforestation; soil erosion

Special notes: none

People

Population: 2,811,652 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.78%

Nationality: noun—Costa Rican(s); adjective—Costa Rican

Ethnic divisions: 96% white (including mestizo), 3% black, 1% Indian

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic

Language: Spanish (official), with Jamaican dialect of English spoken around Puerto Limón

Infant mortality rate: 18.8/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 67.5, women 71.9

Literacy: 93%

Labor force: 868,300 (1985 est.); 34% industry and commerce, 27% agriculture, 21% government and services, 8% other; 10% unemployment (1985 est.)

Organized labor: about 15.1% of labor force

Government

Official name: Republic of Costa Rica

Type: democratic republic

Capital: San José

Administrative divisions: 7 provinces

Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system; constitution adopted in 1949; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 15 September

Branches: executive—President (head of government and chief of state), elected for a single four-year term; two vice presidents; legislative—57-delegate unicameral Legislative Assembly elected at four-year intervals; judiciary—Supreme Court of Justice (17 magistrates elected by Legislative Assembly at eight-year intervals)

Government leader: Oscar ARIAS Sanchez, President (since May 1986)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory age 18 and over

Elections: every four years; last held in February 1986

Political parties and leaders: National Liberation Party (PLN), José (Pepe) Figueres, Luis Alberto Monge, Daniel Oduber, Oscar Arias Sánchez; the Social Christian Unity Party (PUSC) comprises the four Unity Coalition (UNIDAD) parties—Republican Calderonista Party (PRC), Rafael Angel Calderón Fournier; Democratic Renovation Party (PRD), leader unknown; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Rafael Grillo Rivera; Popular Unity Party (PUP), Christián Tattenbach Iglesias; the Popular Alliance (PA) is a coalition comprising two parties—Marxist Popular Vanguard Party (PVP), Humberto Vargas Carbonell, and Leftist Broad Democratic Front (FAD), Rodrigo Gutiérrez; the United People (PU) is a leftist coalition comprising four parties—New Republic Movement (MNR), Sergio Erick Ardón; Socialist Party (PS), Alvaro Montero Mejía; People's Party of Costa Rica (PPC), Manuel Mora Valverde; and Radical Democratic Party (PRD), Juan José Echeverría Brealey

Voting strength: (1986 election) PLN, 29 seats; UNIDAD, 25 seats; PVP, 1 seat; PPC, 1 seat; other, 1 seat

Communists: 7,500 members and sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: Costa Rican Confederation of Democratic Workers (CCTD; Liberation Party affiliate), Confederated Union of Workers (CUT; Communist Party affiliate), Authentic Confederation of Democratic Workers (CATD; Communist Party affiliate), Chamber of Coffee Growers, National Association for Economic Development (ANFE), Free Costa Rica Movement (MCRL; rightwing militants), National Association of Educators (ANDE)

Member of: CACM, Central American Democratic Community, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAS, ODECA, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $3.7 billion (1985 est.), $1,427 per capita; 62% private consumption, 16% public consumption, 23% gross domestic investment, −1% net foreign balance; 2% real growth rate (1986)

Cuba

Natural resources: hydroelectric power

Agriculture: main products—coffee, bananas, sugarcane, rice, corn, cocoa, livestock products; an illegal producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

Fishing: catch 10,902 metric tons (1982)

Major industries: food processing, textiles and clothing, construction materials, fertilizer

Electric power: 820,000 kW capacity; 2,770 million kWh produced, 1,020 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $994 million (f.o.b., 1985); coffee, bananas, beef, sugar, cocoa

Imports: $1,126 million (c.i.f., 1985); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, fuels, foodstuffs, fertilizer

Major trade partners: exports—47% US, 18% CACM, 9% FRG; imports—40% US, 12% Japan, 11% CACM, 4% FRG (1983)

Aid: bilateral commitments—US authorized (FY70-85), including Ex-Im, $823 million, other Western countries ODA and OOF (1970-85), $401 million, Communist countries (1971-85), $27 million

Military transfers: US (FY70-85), $32 million

Budget: consolidated public sector—total revenues, $1,009 million; total expenditures, including debt amortization, $1,058 million (1983)

Monetary conversion rate: 58 colones=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 800 km total, all 1.067-meter gauge; 243 km electrified

Highways: 15,400 km total; 7,030 km paved, 7,010 km gravel, 1,360 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: about 730 km, seasonally navigable

Pipelines: refined products, 95 km

Ports: 1 major (Puerto Limón), 4 secondary (Caldera, Golfito, Moín, Puntarenas)

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 199 total, 188 usable; 27 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: very good domestic telephone service; 292,000 telephones (11.8 per 100 popl.); connection into Central American microwave net; 62 AM, 17 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Civil Guard, Rural Assistance Guard

Military manpower: males 15-49, 741,000; 502,000 fit for military service; 29,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $19.6 million for Ministry of Public Security, including the Civil Guard; about 2.8% of total central government budget; $8.0 million for Rural Guard; 1.1% of total central government budget

See regional map III

Geography

Total area: 110,860 km^2; land area: 110,860 km^2

Comparative area: slightly smaller than Pennsylvania

Land boundary: 29.1 km with Guantanamo (US Naval Base)

Coastline: 3,735 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 m
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; Guantanamo (US Naval Base) leased to US

Climate: tropical; moderated by trade winds; dry season (November to April); rainy season (May to November)

Terrain: mostly flat to rolling plains with some hills and mountains

Land use: 23% arable land; 6% permanent crops; 23% meadows and pastures; 17% forest and woodland; 31% other; includes 10% irrigated

Environment: averages one hurricane every other year

Special notes: largest country in Caribbean; 145 km south of Florida

People

Population: 10,259,473 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.90%

Nationality: noun—Cuban(s); adjective—Cuban

Ethnic divisions: 51% mulatto, 37% white, 11% black, 1% Chinese

Religion: at least 85% nominally Roman Catholic before Castro assumed power

Language: Spanish

Infant mortality rate: 15/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: 74

Literacy: 96%

Labor force: 3.0 million; 47% industry and commerce, 28% services and government, 25% agriculture (1982)

Government

Official name: Republic of Cuba

Type: Communist state

Capital: Havana

Administrative divisions: 14 provinces and 169 municipalities

Legal system: based on Spanish and American law, with large elements of Communist legal theory; new constitution 2 December 1976; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Anniversary of the Revolution, 1 January

Branches: executive; legislature (National Assembly of the People's Power); controlled judiciary

Government leader: Fidel CASTRO Ruz, President (since January 1959)

Suffrage: universal but not compulsory over age 16

Elections: National People's Assembly (indirect election) every five years; last election held December 1986

Political parties and leaders: Cuban Communist Party (PCC), First Secretary Fidel Castro Ruz, Second Secretary Raúl Castro Ruz

Communists: about 500,000 party members

Member of: CEMA, ECLA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB (nonparticipant), IAEA, ICAO, IFAD, ICO, IHO, ILO, IMO, IRC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAS (nonparticipant), PAHO, Permanent Court of Arbitration, Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UNIDO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

GNP: $18.0 billion in 1974 dollars; $1,757 per capita in 1974 dollars; real growth rate 2.3% (1986 est.)

Natural resources: cobalt, nickel, iron, copper, manganese, salt, forests

Agriculture: sugar, tobacco, rice, potatoes, tubers, citrus, coffee

Fishing: catch 198,400 metric tons (1984); exports $102 million (1984 est.)

Major industries: sugar milling, petroleum refining, food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, paper and wood products, metals, cement

Shortages: spare parts for transportation and industrial machinery, consumer goods

Crude steel: 412,900 metric tons produced (1985); 40 kg per capita

Electric power: 3,461,000 kW capacity; 14,030 million kWh produced, 1,370 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $6.5 billion (f.o.b., 1985); sugar, nickel, shellfish, tobacco, coffee, citrus

Imports: $8.6 billion (c.i.f., 1985); capital goods, industrial raw materials, food, petroleum

Major trade partners: exports—72% USSR, 17% other Communist countries; imports—66% USSR, 18% other Communist countries (1984)

Budget: $15.1 billion (1986 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 0.93 peso=US$1 (December 1986 official)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 14,925 km total; Cuban National Railways operates 5,295 km of 1.435-meter gauge track; 199 km electrified; 9,630 km of sugar plantation lines of 0.914-1.435-meter gauge

Highways: about 21,000 km total; 9,000 km paved, 12,000 km gravel and earth surfaced

Inland waterways: 240 km

Ports: 10 major, 26 secondary, 34 minor

Civil air: 59 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 202 total, 186 usable; 66 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 13 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 18 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 143 AM, 5 FM, 52 TV stations; 1,525,000 TV sets; 2,140,000 receiver sets; 1 satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Branches: Revolutionary Armed Forces, Ground Forces, Revolutionary Navy, Air and Air Defense Force, Ministry of Interior Special Troops, Border Guard Troops, Territorial Militia Troops, Youth Labor Army

Military manpower: eligible 15-49, 5,765,000; of the 2,893,000 males 15-49, 1,819,000 are fit for military service; of the 2,871,000 females 15-49, 1,802,000 are fit for military service; 112,000 males and 108,000 females reach military age (17) annually

Cyprus

See regional map VI

Geography

Total area: 9,250 km^2; land area: 9,240 km^2

Comparative area: slightly smaller than Connecticut

Coastline: 648 km

Maritime claims:

Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation

Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; has been divided de facto into two autonomous areas since 1974 hostilities—one controlled by the Cyprus Government or Greek area (60%) and the other administered by Turkish Cypriots (35%); those areas are separated by a UN buffer zone and two UK sovereign base areas (5%)

Climate: temperate; hot, dry summers; cool, rainy winters

Terrain: central plain with mountains to north and south

Land use: 40% arable land; 7% permanent crops; 10% meadows and pastures; 18% forest and woodland; 25% other; includes 10% irrigated

Environment: moderate earthquake activity; water resource problems (no natural reservoir catchments and seasonal disparity in rainfall)

Special notes: occupies important location in eastern Mediterranean, gateway to the Middle East

People

Population: 683,651 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 1.26%

Nationality: noun—Cypriot(s); adjective—Cypriot

Ethnic divisions: 78% Greek; 18% Turkish; 4% Armenian, Maronite, and other

Religion: 78% Greek Orthodox; 18% Muslim; 4% Maronite, Armenian, Apostolic, and other

Language: Greek, Turkish, English

Infant mortality rate: 17/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: men 72.3, women 76.0 (1981)

Literacy: about 99%

Greek Sector labor force: 251,406; 42% services, 33% industry, 22% agriculture; 3.4% unemployed (1986)

Government

Official name: Republic of Cyprus

Type: republic; a disaggregation of the two ethnic communities inhabiting the island began after the outbreak of communal strife in 1963; this separation was further solidified following the Turkish invasion of the island in July 1974, which gave the Turkish Cypriots de facto control in the north; Greek Cypriots control the only internationally recognized government; on 15 November 1983 Turkish Cypriot President Rauf Denktash declared independence and the formation of a Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, which has been recognized only by Turkey; both sides publicly call for the resolution of intercommunal differences and creation of a new federal system of government

Capital: Nicosia

Administrative divisions: 6 administrative districts

Legal system: based on common law, with civil law modifications; negotiations to create the basis for a new or revised constitution to govern the island and relations between Greek and Turkish Cypriots have been held intermittently

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 October

Branches: currently the Government of Cyprus has effective authority over only the Greek Cypriot community; headed by President of the Republic and comprising Council of Ministers, House of Representatives, and Supreme Court; Turkish Cypriots declared their own constitution and governing bodies within the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus in 1975; state renamed Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus in 1983; new constitution for the Turkish sector passed by referendum in May 1985

Government leaders: Spyros KYPRIANOU, President (since 1977); Turkish Sector—Rauf DENKTASH, President (since 1975)

Suffrage: universal at age 18

Elections: officially every five years (last presidential election held in February 1983); parliamentary elections held in December 1985; Turkish sector presidential elections last held in June 1985; assembly elections held in June 1985

Political parties and leaders: Greek Cypriot—Progressive Party of the Working People (AKEL; Communist Party), Ezekias Papaioannou; Democratic Rally (DESY), Glafkos Clerides; Democratic Party (DEKO), Spyros Kyprianou; United Democratic Union of the Center (EDEK), Vassos Lyssarides; Turkish sector—National Unity Party (NUP), Dervis Eroglu; Communal Liberation Party (CLP), Ismail Bozkurt; Republican Turkish Party (RTP), Ozker Ozgur; New Birth Party (NBP), Aytac Besheshler

Voting strength: in the 1983 presidential election, incumbent Spyros Kyprianou retained his position by winning 56% of the vote; in the 1985 parliamentary election, the pro-Western Democratic Rally received 19 of the 56 seats; Kyprianou's center-right Democratic Party won 16 seats; Communist AKEL secured 15 seats; and socialist EDEK won 6 seats; in 1985 presidential elections in the Turkish Cypriot sector, Rauf Denktash won with 70 percent of the vote; in the 1985 assembly elections the conservative National Unity Party won 24 of 50 seats; the Communist Republican Turkish Party received 12 seats; center-right Communal Liberation Party secured 10 seats; and the rightwing New Birth Party received 4 seats

Communists: about 12,000

Other political or pressure groups: United Democratic Youth Organization (EDON; Communist controlled); Union of Cyprus Farmers (EKA; Communist controlled); Cyprus Farmers Union (PEK; pro-West); Pan-Cyprian Labor Federation (PEO; Communist controlled); Confederation of Cypriot Workers (SEK; pro-West); Federation of Turkish Cypriot Labor Unions (Turk-Sen); Confederation of Revolutionary Labor Unions (Dev-Is)

Member of: Commonwealth, Council of Europe, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO; Turkish Federated State of Cyprus OIC (observer)

Economy

GDP: $2.4 billion (1984), $3,609 per capita; real growth rate 1.3% (1984 est.); Turkish sector—$205.9 million, $1,344 per capita (1983)

Natural resources: copper, pyrites, asbestos, gypsum, lumber, salt, marble, clay earth pigment

Agriculture: potatoes and other vegetables, grapes, citrus, wheat, carob beans, olives

Major industries: mining (iron pyrites, gypsum, asbestos), manufactures principally for local consumption—beverages, footwear, clothing, cement

Electric power: 620,000 kW capacity; 1,520 million kWh produced, 2,260 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $561.2 million (f.o.b., 1985); principal items—food and beverages, including citrus, raisins, potatoes, wine; also cement and clothing; Turkish sector—$48.8 million (f.o.b., 1984); principal items—citrus, potatoes, metal pipes, pyrites

Imports: $1,469.7 million (c.i.f., 1985); principal items manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, fuels, food; Turkish sector—$170 million (c.i.f., 1984); principal items—foodstuffs, raw materials, fuels, machinery

Major trade partners: imports (1984)—12.1% UK, 12% Japan, 10.5% Italy, 8.3% FRG, 5.2% Iraq; exports (1984)—17% UK, 14.1% Lebanon, 11.4% Libya, 7.5% Saudi Arabia, 3.4% USSR; Turkish sector—imports (1984)—46% Turkey, 36% EC, 17% Arab countries; exports (1984)—61% EC, 22% Turkey, 16% Arab countries

Budget: revenues, $663.2 million; expenditures, $804.9 million; deficit, $141.7 million (1984); Turkish sector—revenues, $46.3 million; expenditures, $110.9 million; deficit, $64.6 million (1986)

Monetary conversion rate: .52 Cyprus pound=US$1 (January 1987); Turkish sector—755 Turkish liras=US$1 (January 1987)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 10,780 km total; 5,170 km bituminous surface treated; 5,610 km gravel, crushed stone, and earth

Ports: 3 major (Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol), 2 secondary (Vasilikos, Kyrenia), 11 minor; Famagusta and Kyrenia under Turkish-Cypriot control

Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 15 total, 14 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; 7 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: moderately good telecommunication systems in both Greek and Turkish sectors; 185,000 telephones (25 per 100 popl.); 10 AM, 14 FM, 29 TV stations; tropospheric scatter circuits to Greece and Turkey; 3 submarine coaxial cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite antenna and 1 Indian Ocean antenna

Defense Forces

Branches: Cyprus National Guard; Turkish sector—Turkish Cypriot Security Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 176,000; 122,000 fit for military service; about 5,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $60 million; 11.6% of central government budget

Czechoslovakia

See regional map V

Geography

Total area: 127,870 km^2; land area: 125,460 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of New York State

Land boundaries: 3,540 km total

Climate: temperate; cool summers; cold, cloudy, humid winters

Terrain: mixture of hills and mountains separated by plains and basins

Land use: 40% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 13% meadows and pastures; 37% forest and woodland; 9% other; includes 1% irrigated

Environment: infrequent earthquakes; acid rain; water pollution

Special notes: landlocked; strategically located astride some of oldest and most significant land routes in Europe; Moravian Gate is a traditional military corridor between northern Europe and Danube

People

Population: 15,581,993 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.26%

Nationality: noun—Czechoslovak(s); adjective—Czechoslovak

Ethnic divisions: 64.3% Czech, 30.5% Slovak, 3.8% Hungarian, 0.4% German, 0.4% Polish, 0.3% Ukrainian, 0.1% Russian, 0.2% other (Jewish, Gypsy)

Religion: 77% Roman Catholic, 20% Protestant, 2% Orthodox, 1% other

Language: Czech and Slovak (official), Hungarian

Infant mortality rate: 16/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 71.6 (1985)

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 7.6 million (1985); 38.1% industry; 12.5% agriculture; 49.4% construction, communications, and other (1982)

Government

Official name: Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (CSSR)

Type: Communist state

Capital: Prague

Administrative divisions: 2 ostensibly separate and nominally autonomous republics (Czech Socialist Republic and Slovak Socialist Republic); 7 regions (kraj) in Czech lands, 3 regions in Slovakia; republic capitals of Prague and Bratislava have regional status

Legal system: civil law system based on Austro-Hungarian codes, modified by Communist legal theory; revised constitution adopted 1960, and amended in 1968 and 1970; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Liberation Day, 9 May

Branches: executive—President (elected by Federal Assembly), Cabinet (appointed by President); legislative (Federal Assembly; elected directly—Chamber of Nations, Chamber of the People), Czech and Slovak National Councils (also elected directly) legislate on limited area of regional matters; judiciary, Supreme Court (elected by Federal Assembly); entire governmental structure dominated by Communist Party

Government leaders: Gustáv HUSÁK, President (since 1975); Lubomír ŠTROUGAL, Premier (since 1970)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: governmental bodies and president every five years; last election June 1986

Dominant political party and leader: Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KSČ), Gustáv Husák, General Secretary (since 1969); Communist Party of Slovakia (KSS) has status of provincial KSČ organization

Voting strength: (1986 election) 99.96% for Communist-sponsored single slate

Communists: 1.6 million party members (August 1984)

Other political groups: puppet parties—Czechoslovak Socialist Party, Czechoslovak People's Party, Slovak Freedom Party, Slovak Revival Party

Member of: CEMA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, ICAO, ICO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMO, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

GNP: $135.6 billion in 1985 (in 1985 dollars), $8,700 per capita; 1985 real growth rate 1.6%

Natural resources: coal, coke, timber, lignite, uranium, magnesite

Agriculture: diversified agriculture; main crops—wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, hogs, cattle, horses; net food importer—meat, wheat, vegetable oils, fresh fruits and vegetables

Major industries: iron and steel, machinery and equipment, cement, sheet glass, motor vehicles, armaments, chemicals, ceramics, wood, paper products

Shortages: ores, crude oil

Crude steel: 15.0 million metric tons produced (1985), 965 kg per capita

Electric power: 21,445,000 kW capacity; 83,000 million kWh produced, 5,260 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $17.84 billion (f.o.b., 1985); 54.8% machinery and equipment; 16.2% manufactured consumer goods; 14.2% fuels, minerals, and metals; 6.7% agricultural and forestry products, 8.1% other products (1984 est.)

Imports: $17.94 billion (f.o.b., 1985); 41.1% fuels, minerals, and metals; 33.2% machinery and equipment; 12.1% agricultural and forestry products; 5.7% manufactured consumer goods; 7.9% other products (1984)

Major trade partners: USSR, GDR, Poland, Hungary, FRG, Yugoslavia, Austria, Bulgaria, Romania; 80% with Communist countries, 20% with non-Communist countries (1986)

Monetary conversion rate: 6.875 koronas=US$1 (1985 average)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 13,114 km total; 12,866 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 102 km 1.524-meter broad gauge, 146 km 0.750- and 0.760-meter narrow gauge; 2,868 km double track; 3,307 km electrified; government owned (1984)

Highways: 74,891 km total; including 450 km superhighway (1984)

Inland waterways: 475 km (1984)

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,448 km; refined products, 1,500 km; natural gas, 8,000 km

Freight carried: rail—298.8 million metric tons, 74 billion metric tons/km; highway—1,258 million metric tons, 20.90 billion metric tons/km; waterway—13.40 million metric tons, 4.4 billion metric tons/km (excluding international transit traffic) (1984)

Ports: no maritime ports; outlets are Gdynia, Gdańsk, and Szczecin in Poland; Rijeka and Koper in Yugoslavia; Hamburg, FRG; Rostock, GDR; principal river ports are Prague, Děčín, Komárno, Bratislava

Civil air: 40 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 135 total; 18 with runways 2,500 m or longer

Telecommunications: 54 AM, 14 FM, 45 TV stations; 11 Soviet TV relays; 4,360,000 TV sets; 4,208,538 receiver sets; at least 1 satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Branches: Czechoslovak People's Army, Frontier Guard, Air and Air Defense Forces

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,867,000; 2,969,000 fit for military service; 121,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, 28.3 billion koronas, 7.5% of total budget

Denmark

See regional map V

Geography

Total area: 43,070 km^2; land area: 42,370 km^2 (excluding Greenland and Faroe Islands)

Comparative area: about twice the size of Massachusetts

Land boundaries: 68 km total

Coastline: 3,379 km

Maritime claims:

Contiguous zone: 4 nm
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 3 nm

Boundary disputes: none; Rockall continental shelf dispute involving Iceland, Ireland, and UK

Climate: temperate; humid and overcast; mild winters and cool summers

Terrain: low and flat to gently rolling plains

Land use: 61% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 6% meadows and pastures; 12% forest and woodland; 21% other; includes 9% irrigated

Environment: air and water pollution

Special notes: controls Danish Straits linking Baltic and North Seas

People

Population: 5,121,766 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.07%

Nationality: noun—Dane(s); adjective—Danish

Ethnic divisions: Scandinavian, Eskimo, Faroese, German

Religion: 97% Evangelical Lutheran, 2% other Protestant and Roman Catholic, 1% other

Language: Danish, Faroese, Greenlandic (an Eskimo dialect); small German-speaking minority

Infant mortality rate: 7.7/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 71.5, women 77.5

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 2,779,000 (1985); 33.2% government; 20.7% manufacturing; 13.2% commerce; 2.0% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 5.9% construction; 7.5% banking and business services; 7.2% transportation; 10.3% unemployment rate

Organized labor: 65% of labor force

Government

Official name: Kingdom of Denmark

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Copenhagen

Administrative divisions: 14 counties, 275 communes (88 towns are included in communes)

Dependent areas: Faroe Islands, Greenland

Legal system: civil law system; constitution adopted 1953; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: birthday of the Queen, 16 April

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and parliament (Folketing); executive power vested in Crown but exercised by Cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 2 superior courts, 106 lower courts

Government leaders: MARGRETHE II, Queen (since January 1972); Poul SCHLÜTER, Prime Minister (since September 1982)

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: on call of prime minister but at least every four years; last election 10 January 1984

Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic, Anker Jørgensen; Liberal, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen; Conservative, Poul Schlter; Radical Liberal, Niels Helveg Petersen; Socialist People's, Gert Petersen; Communist, Jorgen Jensen; Left Socialist, Preben Wilnjelm; Center Democratic, Erhard Jakobsen; Christian People's, Christian Christensen; Justice, Poul Gerhard Kristiansen; Trade and Industry Party, Asger J. Lindinger; Free Democratic Party, Mogens Glistrup; Socialist Workers Party, no chairman; Communist Workers' Party (KAP), Benito Scocozza

Voting strength: (1984 election) 31.6% Social Democratic, 23.4% Conservative, 12.1% Liberal, 11.5% Socialist People's, 5.5% Radical Liberal, 4.6% Center Democratic, 3.6% Progress, 2.7% Christian People's, 2.6% Left Socialist, 1.5% Justice, 0.7% Communist, 0.2% others

Member of: ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ELDO (observer), EMS, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB, Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy

GNP: $38.4 billion, $7,533 per capita; 56.3% private consumption, 20.0% private investment, 26.4% government consumption, investment; −3.7% net exports of goods and services; 1% increase in stocks; growth rate, 2.7% (1985)

Natural resources: oil, gas, fish

Agriculture: highly intensive, specializes in dairying and animal husbandry; main crops—cereals, root crops; food imports—oilseed, grain, animal feedstuffs

Fishing: catch 1.67 million metric tons, exports $842 million, imports $360 million (1985)

Major industries: food processing, machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemical products, electronics, construction, furniture, and other wood products

Djibouti

Crude steel: 0.5 million metric tons produced (1985), 100 kg per capita

Electric power: 9,973,000 kW capacity; 28,290 million kWh produced, 5,550 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $17.1 billion (f.o.b., 1985); principal items—meat, dairy products, industrial machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemical products, transport equipment, fish, furs, furniture

Imports: $18.2 billion (c.i.f., 1985); principal items—industrial machinery, transport equipment, petroleum, textile fibers and yarns, iron and steel products, chemicals, grain and feedstuffs, wood and paper

Major trade partners: 1985 exports—42.3% EC, 15.4% FRG, 12.2% Sweden, 12.0% UK, 10.1% US, 6.8% Norway

Aid: donor—ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-84) $3.6 billion

Budget: expenditures, $32.55 billion; revenues, $32.56 billion (1986)

Monetary conversion rate: 7.64 kroner=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 2,770 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; Danish State Railways (DSB) operate 2,120 km (1,999 km rail line and 121 km rail ferry services); 97 km electrified, 730 km double tracked; 650 km of standard-gauge lines are privately owned and operated

Highways: 66,482 km total; 64,551 km concrete, bitumen, or stone block; 1,931 km gravel, crushed stone, improved earth

Inland waterways: 417 km

Pipelines: crude oil, 110 km; refined products, 508 km; natural gas, 640 km

Ports: 4 major, 15 secondary, 41 minor

Civil air: 58 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 132 total, 117 usable; 25 with permanent-surface runways; 9 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: excellent telephone, telegraph, and broadcast services; 4.0 million telephones (78.3 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 46 FM, 35 TV stations; 13 submarine coaxial cables; 7 satellite earth stations for domestic service

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Danish Army, Royal Danish Navy, Royal Danish Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,351,000; 1,173,000 fit for military service; 38,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $1.7 billion; 7.3% of central government budget

See regional map VII

Geography

Total area: 22,000 km^2; land area: 21,980 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of New Hampshire

Land boundaries: 517 km total

Coastline: 314 km

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 24 nm
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; possible claim by Somalia based on unification of ethnic Somalis

Climate: desert; torrid, dry

Terrain: coastal plain and plateau separated by central mountains

Land use: 0% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 9% meadows and pastures; NEGL% forest and woodland; 91% other

Environment: vast wasteland with important geothermal resources

Special notes: strategic location near world's busiest shipping lanes and close to Arabian oilfields

People

Population: 312,405 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.53%

Nationality: noun—Djiboutian(s); adjective—Djiboutian

Djibouti *(continued)*

Ethnic divisions: 60% Somali (Issa); 35% Afar, 5% French, Arab, Ethiopian, and Italian

Religion: 94% Muslim, 6% Christian

Language: French (official); Arabic, Somali, and Afar widely used

Infant mortality rate: 140/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: 50

Literacy: 20%

Labor force: a small number of semiskilled laborers at port; 3,000 railway workers

Organized labor: 3,000 railway workers

Government

Official name: Republic of Djibouti

National holiday: 27 June

Type: republic

Capital: Djibouti

Administrative divisions: 5 cercles (districts)

Legal system: based on French civil law system, traditional practices, and Islamic law; partial constitution ratified January 1981 by National Assembly

Branches: legislative—65-member parliament (National Assembly), executive, judiciary

Government leader: Hassan GOULED Aptidon, President (since June 1977)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: parliament elected May 1982

Political party and leader: Peoples Progress Assembly (RPP), Hassan Gouled Aptidon; sole legal party

Communists: possibly a few sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, Arab League, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $344 million; per capita income $1,130 (1986 est.)

Natural resources: none

Agriculture: livestock; limited commercial crops, including fruit and vegetables

Major industries: transit trade, port, railway, services; live cattle and sheep exports to Saudi Arabia; secondary services to French military

Electric power: 80,000 kW capacity; 140 million kWh produced, 460 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $96 million (f.o.b., 1986 est.); hides and skins and transit of coffee; a large portion consists of reexports to foreign residents of Djibouti

Imports: $197 million (f.o.b., 1986 est.); almost all domestically needed goods—foods, machinery, transport equipment

Budget: estimated in percent of GDP—revenues 30.7%, grants 4.0%, expenditures 45.7% (1986)

Monetary conversion rate: 176.14 Djibouti francs=US$1 (average January-September 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: the Ethiopian-Djibouti railroad extends for 97 km through Djibouti

Highways: 2,800 km total; 279 km bituminous surface, 229 km improved earth, 2,292 km unimproved earth

Ports: 1 major (Djibouti)

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 12 total, 10 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system of urban facilities in Djibouti and radio-relay stations at outlying places; 7,300 telephones (2.4 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 1 FM, 2 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite ground station, 1 ARABSAT station, 1 submarine cable to Saudi Arabia

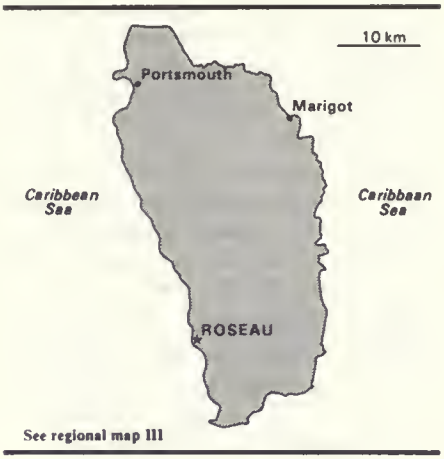
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force; paramilitary National Security Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 84,000; about 49,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $29.9 million; 23% of central government budget

Dominica



Geography

Total area: 750 km^2; land area: 750 km^2

Comparative area: about one-fourth the size of Rhode Island

Coastline: 148 km

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 24 nm
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical; moderated by northeast trade winds; heavy rainfall

Terrain: rugged mountains of volcanic origin

Land use: 9% arable land; 13% permanent crops; 3% meadows and pastures; 41% forest and woodland; 34% other

Environment: flash floods a constant hazard; occasional hurricanes

Special notes: northernmost and largest of Windward Islands

People

Population: 94,191 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.80%

Nationality: noun—Dominican(s); adjective—Dominican

Ethnic divisions: mostly black; some Carib-Indians

Religion: 80% Roman Catholic; Anglican, Methodist

Language: English (official); French patois widely spoken

Infant mortality rate: 24.1/1,000 (1981)

Life expectancy: men 57, women 59.

Dominican Republic

Literacy: about 80%

Labor force: 25,000; 40% agriculture, 32% industry and commerce, 28% services; 15-20% unemployment (1984)

Organized labor: 25% of labor force

Government

Official name: Commonwealth of Dominica

Type: independent state within Commonwealth

Capital: Roseau

Administrative divisions: 10 parishs

Legal system: based on English common law; three local magistrate courts and the British Caribbean Court of Appeals

Branches: legislative, 51-member bicameral House of Assembly (1 ex-officio member, 9 appointed members, and 21 popularly elected members; executive, Cabinet headed by Prime Minister; judicial, magistrate's courts and regional court of appeals

Government leaders: (Mary) Eugenia CHARLES, Prime Minister (since July 1980); Sir Clarence SEIGNORET, President (since December 1983)

Suffrage: universal adult suffrage at age 18

Elections: every five years; last held 2 July 1985

Political parties and leaders: Labor Party of Dominica (DLP, a leftist-dominated coalition), Michael Douglas; Dominica Freedom Party (DFP), (Mary) Eugenia Charles

Voting strength: (1985 election) House of Assembly seats—DFP 15, LPD 5, independent 1

Communists: negligible

Other political or pressure groups: Dominica Liberation Movement (DLM), a small leftist group

Member of: CARICOM, Commonwealth, FAO, GATT (de facto), G-77, IBRD, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, OAS, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $85.4 million (1984 est.), $1,034 per capita; real growth rate 1.2% (1986 est.)

Natural resources: timber

Agriculture: bananas, citrus, coconuts, cocoa, essential oils

Major industries: agricultural processing, tourism, soap and other coconut-based products, cigars

Electric power: 7,000 kW capacity; 16 million kWh produced, 220 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $28.7 million (f.o.b., 1985); bananas, coconuts, lime juice and oil, cocoa, reexports

Imports: $57.0 million (f.o.b., 1985); machinery and equipment, foodstuffs, manufactured articles, cement

Major trade partners: (1984) exports—46% UK, 16% Jamaica, 15% Trinidad and Tobago, 2% US, 0.3% other EC; imports—27% US, 13% UK, 8% Trinidad and Tobago, 6% other EC

Aid: bilateral ODA and OOF (1970-80), from Western (non-US) countries, $22.6 million

Budget: revenues, $33.4 million; expenditures, $38.5 million (FY84)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 750 km total; 370 km paved, 380 km gravel and earth

Ports: 1 major (Roseau), 1 minor (Portsmouth)

Civil air: unknown number of major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 4,600 telephones in fully automatic network (5.6 per 100 popl.); VHF and UHF link to St. Lucia; new SHF links to Martinique and Guadeloupe; 3 AM, 1 FM, 1 cable TV stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force

Military budget: for fiscal year 1986, $2.9 million; 4.6% of the central government budget

See regional map III

Geography

Total area: 48,730 km^2; land area: 48,380 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of New Hampshire and Vermont combined

Land boundary 361 km with Haiti

Coastline: 1,288 km

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 24 nm
Continental shelf: outer edge of continental margin or 200 nm
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 6 nm

Climate: tropical maritime; little seasonal temperature variation

Terrain: rugged highlands and mountains

Land use: 23% arable land; 7% permanent crops; 43% meadows and pastures; 13% forest and woodland; 14% other; includes 4% irrigated

Environment: subject to occasional hurricanes; deforestation

Special notes: shares island of Hispaniola with Haiti

People

Population: 6,960,743 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.49%

Nationality: noun—Dominican(s); adjective—Dominican

Ethnic divisions: 73% mixed, 16% white, 11% black

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic

Dominican Republic *(continued)*

Language: Spanish

Infant mortality rate: 63/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 60

Literacy: 68%

Labor force: over 2 million (1986); 45% agriculture, 34% industry, 16% services

Organized labor: between 200,000 and 250,000 (1986); 10-15% of labor force

Government

Official name: Dominican Republic

Type: republic

Capital: Santo Domingo

Administrative divisions: 29 provinces and the National District

Legal system: based on French civil codes; 1966 constitution

National holiday: Independence Day, 27 February

Branches: President popularly elected for a four-year term; bicameral legislature (National Congress—30-seat Senate and 120-seat Chamber of Deputies elected for four-year terms); Supreme Court

Government leader: Joaquín BALAGUER Ricardo, President (since August 1986)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory, over age 18 or married, except members of the armed forces and police, who cannot vote

Elections: last national election 16 May 1986; next election 16 May 1990

Political parties and leaders: Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), Salvador Jorge Blanco, Jacobo Majluta, and José Francisco Peña Gómez; Social Christian Reformist Party (PRSC), Joaquin Balaguer Ricardo (formed in 1984 by merger of Reformist Party and Social Christian Revolutionary Party); Dominican Liberation Party (PLD), Juan Bosch Gavino; The Structure (LE), Andres Van Der Horst; Democratic Quisqueyan Party (PQD), Elías Wessin y Wessin; Constitutional Action Party (PAC), Luis Arzeno Rodriguez; National Progressive Force (FNP), Marino Vinicio Castillo; Popular Christian Party (PPC), Rogelio Delgado Bogaert; Dominican Communist Party (PCD), Narciso Isa Conde; Anti-Imperialist Patriotic Union (UPA), Iván Rodríguez; in 1983 several leftist parties, including the PCD, joined to form the Dominican Leftist Front (FID); however they still retain individual party structures

Voting strength: (1986 election) 72% voter turnout; 40.6% PRSC, 33.5% PRD, 18.3% PLD; 5.3% LE; 2.3% minor parties

Communists: an estimated 8,000 to 10,000 members in several legal and illegal factions; effectiveness limited by ideological differences and organizational inadequacies

Member of: FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IRC, ISO, ITU, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $14.9 billion, $858 per capita; real GDP growth 2.0% (1986 est.)

Natural resources: nickel, bauxite, gold, silver

Agriculture: sugarcane, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, rice, corn

Major industries: tourism, sugar processing, nickel mining, gold mining, textiles, cement

Electric power: 1,332,000 kW capacity; 3,800 million kWh produced, 560 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $735 million (f.o.b., 1985); sugar, nickel, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, gold, silver

Imports: $1.5 billion (c.i.f., 1985); foodstuffs, petroleum, industrial raw materials, capital equipment

Major trade partners: exports—77% US, including Puerto Rico (1984 est.); imports—45% US, including Puerto Rico (1980)

Aid: US economic commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-85), from US, $868 million; ODA and OOF from other Western countries (1970-84), $330 million

Military transfers: US (1970-85), $48 million

Budget: revenues, $828 million; expenditures, $750 million (1985 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 3.05 pesos=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 1,655 km total in numerous segments; 4 different gauges from .558 m to 1.435 m

Highways: 12,000 km total; 5,800 km paved, 5,600 km gravel and improved earth, 600 km unimproved

Pipelines: crude oil, 96 km; refined products, 8 km

Ports: 4 major (Santo Domingo, Haina, San Pedro de Macorís, Puerto Plata), 17 minor

Civil air: 14 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 46 total, 34 usable; 14 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: relatively efficient domestic system based on islandwide radio-relay network; 190,000 telephones (3 per 100 popl.); 123 AM, 18 TV stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,782,000; 1,129,000 fit for military service; 84,000 reach military age (18) annually

Ecuador

Geography

Total area: 283,560 km^2; land area: 276,840 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Colorado

Land boundaries: 1,931 km total

Coastline: 2,237 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 m
Territorial sea: 200 nm

Boundary disputes: Peru (two areas)

Climate: tropical along coast becoming cooler inland

Terrain: coastal plain (Costa), Andes Mountains and central highlands (Sierra), flat to rolling eastern jungle (Oriente)

Land use: 6% arable land; 3% permanent crops; 17% meadows and pastures; 51% forest and woodland; 23% other; includes 2% irrigated

Environment: subject to frequent earthquakes, landslides, volcanic activity, tsunamis; deforestation; desertification; soil erosion

Special notes: Cotopaxi in Andes is highest active volcano in world

People

Population: 9,954,609 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.80%

Nationality: noun—Ecuadorean(s); adjective—Ecuadorean

Ethnic divisions: 55% mestizo (mixed Indian and Spanish), 25% Indian, 10% Spanish, 10% black

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic (majority nonpracticing)

Language: Spanish (official); Indian languages, especially Quechua

Infant mortality rate: 68.4/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 64 (1984)

Literacy: 85% (1981)

Labor force: (1983) 2.8 million; 52% agriculture, 13% manufacturing, 7% commerce, 4% construction, 4% public administration, 16% other services and activities

Organized labor: less than 15% of labor force

Government

Official name: Republic of Ecuador

National holiday: Independence Day, 10 August

Type: republic

Capital: Quito

Administrative divisions: 20 provinces including Galapagos Islands

Legal system: based on civil law system; progressive new constitution passed in January 1978 referendum; came into effect following the installation of a new civilian government in August 1979; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive; unicameral legislature (Chamber of Representatives); independent judiciary

Government leader: León FEBRES-CORDERO Ribadeneyra, President (since August 1984)

Suffrage: universal over age 18; compulsory for literate

Elections: parliamentary and presidential elections held January 1984; second-stage presidential election held May 1984; government and legislature took office in August 1984; an amendment to the constitution in August 1983 changed the term of office for the President from five to four years; the 59 deputies elected by the provinces serve for two years; the 12 at-large deputies serve for four years; next presidential election scheduled for 1988

Political parties and leaders: Social Christian Party (PSC, the party of President León Febres-Cordero), center-right; Popular Democracy (DP), Osvaldo Hurtado; Christian Democratic, Julio César Trujillo; Democratic Left (ID), Xavier Ledesma; Social Democratic, Rodrigo Borja; Radical Alfarist Front (FRA), Cecilia Calderón de Castro, populist; Democratic Party (PD), Francisco Huerta, center-left; Radical Liberal Party, Eudoro Loor Rivadeneira, center-right; Conservative Party, José Terán, center-right; Concentration of Popular Forces (CFP), Averroes Bucaram, populist; People, Change, and Democracy (PCD), Aquiles Rigaíl Santisteván, center-left; Democratic Popular Movement (MPD), Jaime Hurtado, Communist; Revolutionary Nationalist Party (PNR), Carlos Julio Arosemena, center-right; Broad Leftist Front (FADI), René Maugé, pro-Moscow Communist

Voting strength: results of May 1984 presidential runoff election—León Febres-Cordero of the Social Christian Party, who headed the coalition National Reconstruction Front, 52.2%; Rodrigo Borja of the Democratic Left, 47.8%

Communists: Communist Party of Ecuador (PCE, pro-Moscow, René Maugé—secretary general), 6,000 members; Communist Party of Ecuador/Marxist Leninist (PCMLE, Maoist), 6,000 members; Revolutionary Socialist Party of Ecuador (PSRE, pro-Cuba), 100 members plus an estimated 5,000 sympathizers

Member of: Andean Pact, ECOSOC, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, LAIA, NAM, OAS, OPEC, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $10.7 billion (1985), $1,140 per capita; 66% private consumption, 21% gross investment, 12% public consumption, 27% foreign (1984); real growth rate 3.2% (1985); inflation rate 24.5% (1986)

Natural resources: petroleum, fish, timber

Ecuador *(continued)*

Agriculture: main crops—bananas, coffee, cocoa, sugarcane, corn, potatoes, rice; an illegal producer of coca for the international drug trade

Fishing: catch 307,300 metric tons (1983); shrimp production 36,230 metric tons (1985); exports $260 million (1985), imports negligible

Major industries: food processing, textiles, chemicals, fishing, petroleum

Electric power: 1,791,000 kW capacity; 4,540 million kWh produced, 470 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $2.1 billion (f.o.b., 1986); petroleum, shrimp, fish products, coffee, bananas, cocoa

Imports: $1.7 billion (f.o.b., 1986); agricultural and industrial machinery, industrial raw materials, building supplies, chemical products, transportation and communication equipment

Major trade partners: exports—54% US, 10% Latin America and Caribbean, 4% EC, 2% Japan; imports—33% US, 16% Latin America and Caribbean, 23% EC, 12% Japan (1985)

Aid: Western (non-US) ODA and OOF commitments (1970-84), $721 million; US economic (FY70-85), $330 million; Communist countries (1970-85), $64 million

Military transfers: US (FY70-85) $71 million

Budget: revenues, $1,718 million; expenditures, $1,876 million (1987)

Monetary conversion rate: 146 sucres=US$1 (1 January 1987)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 965 km total; all 1.067-meter gauge single track

Highways: 28,000 km total; 3,600 km paved, 17,400 km gravel and improved earth, 7,000 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 1,500 km

Pipelines: crude oil, 800 km; refined products, 1,358 km

Ports: 4 major (Guayaquil, Manta, Puerto Bolívar, Esmeraldas), 6 minor

Civil air: 44 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 176 total, 174 usable; 32 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 21 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: domestic facilities generally adequate; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 318,000 telephones (3.9 per 100 popl.); 285 AM, 24 TV stations

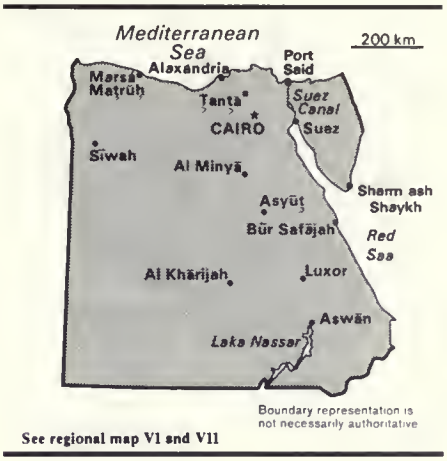
Defense Forces

Branches: Ecuadorean Army (Ejercito Ecuatoriano), Ecuadorean Air Force (Fuerza Aerea Ecuatoriana), Ecuadorean Navy (Armada Ecuatoriana)

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,399,000; 1,628,000 fit for military service; 108,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: estimated for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $242 million; about 10.9% of the central government budget

Egypt



See regional map VI and VII

Geography

Total area: 1,001,450 km^2; land area: 995,450 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Oregon and Texas combined

Land boundaries: 2,580 km total

Coastline: 2,450 km

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 18 nm
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; disputes with Israel over Taba area and precise location of some individual boundary markers; Administrative Boundary and international boundary with Sudan; West Bank and Gaza Strip are Israeli occupied with status to be determined

Climate: desert; hot, dry summers with moderate winters

Terrain: vast desert plateau interrupted by Nile valley and delta

Land use: 2% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 0% meadows and pastures; NEGL% forest and woodland; 98% other; includes 2% irrigated

Environment: Nile is only perennial water source; increasing soil salinization below Aswan High Dam; hot, driving windstorm called khamsins occurs in spring; water pollution; desertification

Special notes: controls Sinai Peninsula, only land bridge between Africa and remainder of Eastern Hemisphere; controls Suez Canal, shortest sea link between Indian Ocean and Mediterranean; size and juxtaposition to Israel establishes its major role in Middle East geopolitics

People

Population: 51,929,962 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.74%

Nationality: noun—Egyptian(s); adjective—Egyptian

Ethnic divisions: 90% Eastern Hamitic stock; 10% Greek, Italian, Syro-Lebanese

Religion: (official estimate) 94% Muslim (mostly Sunni), 6% Coptic Christian and other

Language: Arabic (official); English and French widely understood by educated classes

Infant mortality rate: 94/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 60

Literacy: 40%

Labor force: about 13.0 million (1985); 40-45% agriculture, 36% government (local and national), public sector enterprises, and armed forces; 20% privately owned service and manufacturing enterprises (1984); shortage of skilled labor; unemployment about 7% (official estimate); estimated 2.0 million Egyptians work abroad, mostly in Iraq and the Gulf Arab states (1986)

Organized labor: about 2.5 million

Government

Official name: Arab Republic of Egypt

Type: republic

Capital: Cairo

Administrative divisions: 26 governorates

Legal system: based on English common law, Islamic law, and Napoleonic codes; permanent constitution written in 1971; judicial review of limited nature in Supreme Court, also in Council of State, which oversees validity of administrative decisions; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: National Day, 23 July

Branches: executive power vested in President, who appoints Cabinet; People's Assembly is principal legislative body, with Shura Council having consultative role; independent judiciary administered by Minister of Justice

Government leaders: Mohammed Hosni MUBARAK, President (since 1981); 'Atif SIDQI (since November 1986)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: regular elections to People's Assembly every five years (next slated for April 1987); two-thirds of Shura Council is elected for six-year term (first elections were in September 1980) with remaining members appointed by President; presidential election every six years; last held October 1981

Political parties and leaders: formation of political parties must be approved by government; National Democratic Party, led by Mubarak, is the dominant party; legal opposition parties are Socialist Liberal Party, Kamal Murad; Socialist Labor Party, Ibrahim Shukri; National Progressive Unionist Grouping, Khalid Muhyi-al-Din; Umma Party, Ahmad al-Sabahi; and New Wafd Party, Fu'ad Siraj al-Din

Communists: about 500 party members

Other political or pressure groups: Islamic groups are illegal, but the largest one, the Muslim Brotherhood, is tolerated by the government; trade unions and professional associations are officially sanctioned

Member of: AAPSO, AfDB, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, IRC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WPC, WSG, WTO; Egypt suspended from Arab League and OAPEC in April 1979

Economy

GDP: $21.2 billion, $430 per capita; 3.5% real growth (1985)

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, phosphates, manganese, limestone, gypsum, talc, asbestos, lead, zinc

Agriculture: main cash crop—cotton; other crops—rice, onions, beans, citrus fruit, wheat, corn, barley; not self-sufficient in food

Major industries: textiles, food processing, chemicals, petroleum, construction, cement

Electric power: 8,427,000 kW capacity; 40,600 million kWh produced, 800 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $3.2 billion (f.o.b., 1985/86 est.); crude petroleum, raw cotton, cotton yarn, fabric

Imports: $9.0 billion (c.i.f., 1985/86 est.); foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, fertilizers, woods

Major trade partners: US, EC countries

Monetary conversion rate: official rate 0.70 Egyptian pound=US$1; commercial bank rate 1.35 Egyptian pounds=US$1; free market rate 1.95 Egyptian pounds=US$1 (December 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: 4,857 km total; 951 km double track; 25 km electrified; 4,510 km 1,435-meter standard gauge, 347 km 0.750-meter gauge

Highways: 28,500 km total; 15,000 km surfaced, 13,500 km unsurfaced

Inland waterways: 3,360 km (including the Nile River, Lake Nasser, Alexandria-Cairo Waterway, the Ismailia Canal, and numerous smaller canals in the Delta); Suez Canal, 162 km long, used by ocean-going vessels drawing up to 16.1 meters of water

Freight carried: Suez Canal—257.6 million metric tons, of which 94 million metric tons were petroleums, oils, and lubricants (1985)

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,107 km; refined products, 596 km; natural gas, 460 km

Ports: 4 major (Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Būr Safājah); 15 minor; 9 petroleum, oil, and lubricant terminals

Civil air: 42 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 102 total, 86 usable; 64 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 45 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 22 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: system is large but still inadequate for needs; principal centers are Alexandria, Cairo, Al Manşūrah, Ismailia, and Ţanţā; intercity connections by coaxial cable and microwave; extensive upgrading in progress; est. 600,000 telephones (1.2 per 100 popl.); 25 AM, 5 FM, 47 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT station; 3 submarine coaxial cables; tropospheric scatter to Sudan; radio-relay to Libya

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Air Defense Command

Military manpower: males 15-49, 12,203,000; 7,949,000 fit for military service; 513,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: operating expenditures for fiscal year ending 30 June 1985, $3.7 billion; 13% of central government budget

El Salvador

North Pacific Ocean

See regional map III

Geography

Total area: 21,040 km^2; land area: 20,720 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Massachusetts

Land boundaries: 515 km total

Coastline: 307 km

Maritime claim:
Territorial sea: 200 nm (overflight and navigation permitted beyond 12 nm)

Boundary disputes: Honduras

Climate: tropical; rainy season (May to October); dry season (November to April)

Terrain: mostly mountains with narrow coastal belt and central plateau

Land use: 27% arable land; 8% permanent crops; 29% meadows and pastures; 6% forest and woodland; 30% other; includes 5% irrigated

Environment: The Land of Volcanoes; subject to frequent and sometimes very destructive earthquakes; deforestation; soil erosion; water pollution

Special notes: smallest Central American country and only one without a coastline on Caribbean Sea

People

Population: 5,260,478 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.37%

Nationality: noun—Salvadoran(s); adjective—Salvadoran

Ethnic divisions: 89% mestizo, 10% Indian, 1% white

Religion: about 97% Roman Catholic, with activity by Protestant groups throughout the country

Language: Spanish, Nahua (among some Indians)

Infant mortality rate: 41/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: men 62.6, women 66.3

Literacy: 65%

Labor force: 1.7 million (est. 1982); 40% agriculture, 16% manufacturing, 16% commerce, 13% government, 9% financial services, 6% transportation (1984 est.); shortage of skilled labor and large pool of unskilled labor, but manpower training programs improving situation; significant unemployment and underemployment

Organized labor: 8% total labor force; 10% agricultural labor force; 7% urban labor force (1982)

Government

Official name: Republic of El Salvador

Type: republic

Capital: San Salvador

Administrative divisions: 14 departments

Legal system: based on Spanish law, with traces of common law; new constitution enacted in December 1983; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 15 September

Branches: Legislative Assembly (60 seats), Executive, Supreme Court

Government leaders: José Napoleón DUARTE, President (since June 1984); Rodolfo CASTILLO Claramount, Vice President (since June 1984); Abraham RODRIGUEZ, First Presidential Designate (since September 1984); René FORTIN, Magaña, Second Presidential Designate (since September 1984)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: Legislative Assembly (formerly Constituent Assembly), 28 March 1982; presidential election, 25 March 1984; presidential runoff election, 6 May 1984 (next scheduled for 1989); Legislative Assembly election, 31 March 1985

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Party (PDC), José Antonio Morales Erlich; National Conciliation Party (PCN), Hugo Carrillo; Democratic Action (AD), Ricardo González Camacho; Salvadoran Popular Party (PPS), Francisco Quiñónez; National Republican Alliance (ARENA), Alfredo Cristiani; Salvadoran Authentic Institutional Party (PAISA), Roberto Escobar García; Social Democratic Party (PSD), Mario René Roldan; Patria Libre, Hugo Barrera

Voting strength: Legislative Assembly—PDC, 33 seats; ARENA, 13 seats; PAISA, 1 seat; PCN, 12 seats; independent, 1 seat

Other political or pressure groups: leftist revolutionary movement—Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU) and Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN), leadership bodies of the insurgency; Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN), People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), Salvadoran Communist Party/Armed Forces of Liberation (PCES/FAL), and Central American Workers' Revolutionary Party (PRTC)/Popular Liberation Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARLP); militant front organizations—Revolutionary Coordinator of Masses (CRM; alliance of front groups), Popular Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), Unified Popular Action Front (FAPU), Popular Leagues of 28 February (LP-28), National Democratic Union (UDN), and Popular Liberation Movement (MLP); Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), coalition of CRM and Democratic Front (FD), controlled by DRU; FD consists of moderate leftist groups—Independent Movement of Professionals and Technicians of El Salvador (MIPTES), National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), and Popular Social Christian Movement (MPSC); extreme rightist vigilante organizations or death squads—Secret Anti-Communist Army (ESA); Maximiliano Hernández Brigade; Organization for Liberation From Communism (OLC)

Labor organizations: Federation of Construction and Transport Workers Unions (FESINCONSTRANS), independent; Salvadoran Communal Union (UCS), peasant association; Unitary Federation of Salvadoran Unions (FUSS), leftist; National Federation of Salvadoran Workers (FENASTRAS), leftist; Democratic Workers Central (CTD), moderate; General Confederation of Workers (CGT), moderate; Popular Democratic Unity (UPD), moderate labor coalition which includes FESINCONSTRANS, and other democratic labor organizations

Business organizations: National Association of Private Enterprise (ANEP), conservative; Productive Alliance (AP), conservative; National Federation of Salvadoran Small Businessmen (FENAPES), conservative

Member of: CACM, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAS, ODECA, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $4.36 billion, $870 per capita (1985 est.)

Natural resources: hydroelectric and geothermal power

Agriculture: coffee, cotton, corn, sugar, beans, rice, sorghum, wheat

Fishing: catch 10,500 metric tons (1984 est.)

Major industries: food processing, textiles, clothing, petroleum products

Electric power: 705,000 kW capacity; 1,710 billion kWh produced, 340 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $772 million (f.o.b., 1985); coffee, cotton, sugar, shrimp

Imports: $1,052 million (c.i.f., 1985); machinery, intermediate goods, petroleum, construction materials, fertilizers, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: exports—33% US, 15% FRG, 12% Guatemala; imports—39% US, 18% Guatemala, 9% Mexico

Aid: authorized from US, including Ex-Im (FY70-85), $1.3 billion; ODA and OOF commitments by other Western countries (1970-84), $170 million

Military transfers: US (FY70-85), $548 million

Budget: government revenues, $502 million; expenditures, $582 million (1983)

Monetary conversion rate: 5.0 colones=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 602 km 0.914-meter gauge, single track

Highways: 10,000 km total; 1,500 km paved, 4,100 km gravel, 4,400 km improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: Río Lempa partially navigable

Ports: 2 major (Acajutla, La Unión), 1 minor

Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 161 total, 135 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 6 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: nationwide trunk radio-relay system; connection into Central American microwave net; 116,000 telephones (2.3 per 100 popl.); 77 AM, 2 shortwave, 5 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

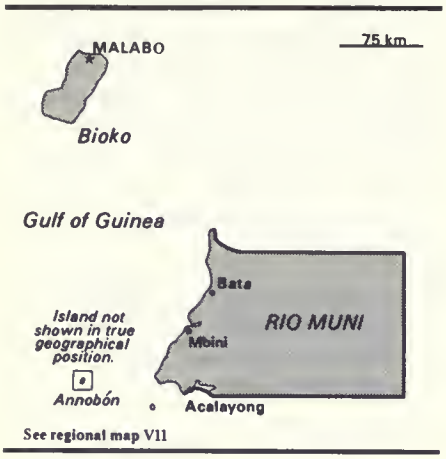
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, National Guard, National Police, Treasury Police

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,223,000; 780,000 fit for military service; 63,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: estimated for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $166.8 million; about 24.6% of the central government budget

Equatorial Guinea



Geography

Total area: 28,050 km^2; land area: 28,050 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Maryland

Land boundaries: 539 km total

Coastline: 296 km

Maritime claim:
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; maritime dispute with Gabon

Climate: tropical; always hot, humid

Terrain: coastal plains rise to interior hills

Land use: 5% arable land; 4% permanent crops; 4% meadows and pastures; 61% forest and woodland; 26% other

Environment: subject to violent windstorms

Special notes: none

People

Population: 340,434 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 1.83%; includes Rio Muni 265,281, average annual growth rate 1.83%, and Bioko 75,153, average annual growth rate 1.83%

Nationality: noun—Equatorial Guinean(s); adjective—Equatorial Guinean

Ethnic divisions: indigenous population of Bioko, primarily Bubi, some Fernandinos; Rio Muni, primarily Fang; less than 1,000 Europeans, mostly Spanish

Religion: natives all nominally Christian and predominantly Roman Catholic; some pagan practices retained

Language: Spanish (official), pidgin English, Fang

Infant mortality rate: 142.9/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: men 44, women 48

Literacy: 55%

Labor force: most involved in subsistence agriculture; labor shortages on plantations

Government

Official name: Republic of Equatorial Guinea

Type: republic

Capital: Malabo

Administrative divisions: 6 provinces with appointed governors

Legal system: in transition; constitution approved 15 August 1982 by popular referendum; in part based on Spanish civil law and custom

National holiday: 12 October

Branches: constitution provides for president with broad powers, prime minister, unicameral legislature (House of Representatives of the People), and free judiciary

Government leader: Col. Teodoro OBIANG NGUEMA MBASOGO, President (since August 1979)

Suffrage: universal for adults

Elections: parliamentary elections held October 1983

Political parties and leaders: political parties suspended; before coup of 3 August 1979, National Unity Party of Workers (PUNT) was the sole legal party

Communists: no significant number of Communists but some sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, Conference of East and Central African States, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

Economy

GNP: $75 million, $420 per capita (1983); economy destroyed during regime of former President Masie Nguema

Natural resources: timber, petroleum minerals, agriculture

Agriculture: major cash crops—Rio Muni, timber, coffee; Bioko, cocoa; main food products—rice, yams, cassava, bananas, oil palm nuts, manioc, livestock

Major industries: fishing, sawmilling

Electric power: 10,000 kW capacity; 17 million kWh produced, 47 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $16.9 million (1982 est.); cocoa, coffee, wood

Imports: $41.5 million (1982 est.); foodstuffs, chemicals and chemical products, textiles

Major trade partner: Spain

Budget: receipts, $17.67 million; expenditures $16.96 million (1985)

Monetary conversion rate: ekuele replaced by Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) franc in 1985; 415 CFA francs=US$1 (1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: Rio Muni—2,460 km, including 185 km bituminous, remainder gravel and earth; Bioko—300 km, including 146 km bituminous, remainder gravel and earth

Inland waterways: no significant waterways

Ports: 1 major (Malabo), 3 minor

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 3 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: poor system with adequate government services; international communications from Bata and Malabo to African and European countries; 2,000 telephones (0.6 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, no FM, and 1 TV stations

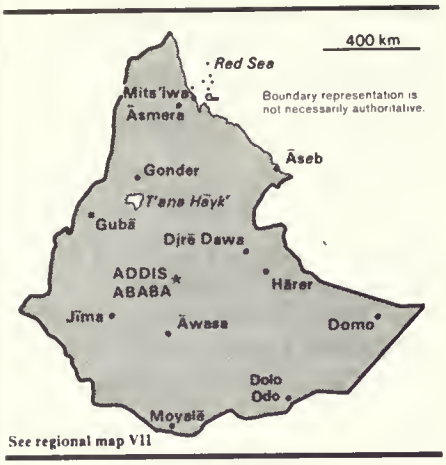
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, and possibly Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 72,000; 36,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1981, $6.2 million; 21% of central government budget

Ethiopia



Geography

Total area: 1,221,900 km^2; land area: 1,101,000 km^2

Comparative area: four-fifths the size of Alaska

Land boundaries: 5,198 km total

Coastline: 1,094 km

Maritime claim:
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: southern half of boundary with Somalia is a Provisional Administrative Line; possible claim by Somalia based on unification of ethnic Somalis; territorial dispute with Somalia over the Ogaden

Climate: tropical monsoon with wide topographic-induced variation

Terrain: high plateau with central mountain range divided by Great Rift Valley

Land use: 12% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 41% meadows and pastures; 24% forest and woodland; 22% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: geologically active Great Rift Valley susceptible to earthquakes, volcanic eruptions; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

Special notes: strategic geopolitical position along world's busiest shipping lanes and close to Arabian oilfields

People

Population: 46,706,229 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.69%

Nationality: noun—Ethiopian(s); adjective—Ethiopian

Ethnic divisions: 40% Oromo, 32% Amhara and Tigrean, 9% Sidamo, 6% Shankella, 6% Somali, 4% Afar, 2% Gurage, 1% other

Religion: 40-45% Muslim, 35-40% Ethiopian Orthodox, 15-20% animist, 5% other

Language: Amharic (official), Tigrinya, Orominga, Arabic, English (major foreign language taught in schools)

Infant mortality rate: 145/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 38

Literacy: about 35%

Labor force: 90% agriculture and animal husbandry; 10% government, military, and quasi-government

Organized labor: All Ethiopian Trade Union formed by the government in January 1977 to represent 273,000 registered trade union members

Government

Official name: Socialist Ethiopia

Type: under military rule since September 1974; monarchy abolished in March 1975, republic to be formed in 1987

Capital: Addis Ababa

Administrative divisions: 14 provinces

Legal system: complex structure with civil, Islamic, common, and customary law influences; constitution suspended September 1974—military leaders have promised a referendum on a new constitution in early 1987; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Popular Revolution Commemoration Day, 12 September

Branches: executive power exercised by the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC), dominated by its chairman and small circle of associates; predominantly civilian Cabinet holds office at sufferance of military; legislature dissolved September 1974; judiciary at higher levels based on Western pattern, at lower levels on traditional pattern, without jury system in either

Government leader: Lt. Col. MENGISTU Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (since February 1977)

Suffrage: none

Elections: referendum on new constitution promised for early 1987 to be followed by elections for president and National Assembly

Political party and leader: Ethiopian Workers Party (WPE), Mengistu Haile-Mariam

Communists: government is officially Marxist-Leninist

Other political or pressure groups: important dissident groups include Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) in Eritrea; Tigrean People's Liberation Front (TPLF) in Tigray and Welo Provinces; Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF) in the Ogaden region

Member of: AfDB, ECA, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICO, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $5.0 billion, $120 per capita (1983/84 est.)

Natural resources: potash, salt, gold, copper, platinum

Agriculture: main crop—coffee; also cereals, pulses, oilseeds, meat, hides and skins

Major industries: cement, sugar refining, cotton textiles, food processing, oil refinery

Electric power: 330,000 kW capacity; 722 million kWh produced, 14 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $520 million (f.o.b., 1985/86 est.); 75% coffee

Imports: $1,037 million (c.i.f., 1985/86)

Major trade partners: exports—US, FRG, Djibouti, Japan, Saudi Arabia, France, Italy; imports—USSR, Italy, FRG, Japan, UK, US

Budget: as shares of GDP—revenues, 25.1%; expenditures, 31.8%; deficit, 6.7% (1986)

Ethiopia *(continued)*

External debt: $1.7 billion, 1985; total debt service as a share of exports of goods and services 22% (1985)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.07 Ethiopian birr=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: 8 July-7 July

Communications

Railroads: 1,089 km total; 782 km 1.000-meter gauge, of which 97 km are in Djibouti; 307 km 0.950-meter gauge

Highways: 44,300 km total; 3,888 km bituminous, 8,344 km gravel, 2,456 km improved earth, 29,612 km unimproved earth

Ports: 2 major (Āseb, Mits'iwa)

Civil air: 22 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 171 total, 136 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 10 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 50 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 4 AM, 0 FM, and 1 TV stations; 40,000 TV sets; 2,000,000 receiver sets; 1 satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Air Defense; paramilitary Emergency Strike Force Police

Military manpower: males 15-49, 10,351,000; 5,346,000 fit for military service; 500,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 7 July 1986, $433.2 million; 20.4% of central government budget

Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)

Geography

Total area: 12,170 km^2; land area: 12,170 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Connecticut

Coastline: 1,288 km

Maritime claims:

Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation

Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm (enforcing only to 150 nm, 1 February 1987)

Territorial sea: 3 nm

Boundary disputes: none; territorial dispute—islands administered by UK, claimed by Argentina

Climate: cold marine; strong westerly winds, cloudy, humid; rain occurs on more than half of days in year; occasional snow all year, does not accumulate

Terrain: rocky, hilly, mountainous with some boggy, undulating plains

Land use: 0% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 99% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 1% other

Environment: some smaller islands in dependencies are volcanically active

Special notes: deeply indented coastline provides good natural harbors

People

Population: 1,821 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.00%; population may be declining slightly each year

Nationality: noun—Falkland Islander(s); adjective—Falkland Island

Ethnic divisions: almost totally British

Religion: predominantly Anglican

Language: English

Literacy: compulsory education up to age 14

Labor force: 1,100 (est.); about 95% in agriculture, mostly sheepherding

Government

Official name: Colony of the Falkland Islands

Type: British dependent territory

Capital: Stanley

Administrative divisions: Falkland, South Georgia, and South Sandwich Islands (the latter two are administered from Stanley)

Legal system: English common law

Branches: under the 1985 Constitution an Executive Council was established; it consists of three elected members from the eight-member popularly elected Legislative Counil

Government leaders: Gordon W. JEWKES, Governor (since 1985); Rear Admiral Christopher CAYMAN, Commander of the British Armed Forces (since 1986)

Suffrage: universal adult at age 18

Economy

Agriculture: predominantly sheep farming

Major industry: wool processing

Electric power: 3,500 kW capacity; 6 million kWh produced, 3,050 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: to UK, $21.9 million (1986); wool, hides and skins, and other

Imports: from UK, $17.9 million (1986); food, clothing, fuels, and machinery

Major trade partners: exports—nearly all to the UK, some to the Netherlands and Japan; imports—Curaçao, Japan, and UK

Aid: (1970-79) Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF, $24 million

Budget: revenues, $5 million; expenditures, $4.8 million (1982)

Faroe Islands

Monetary conversion rate: 0.70 Falkland Island pound=0.70 pound sterling=US$1 (November 1986)

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 510 km total; 30 km paved, 80 km gravel, and 400 km unimproved earth

Ports: 1 major (Port Stanley), 4 minor

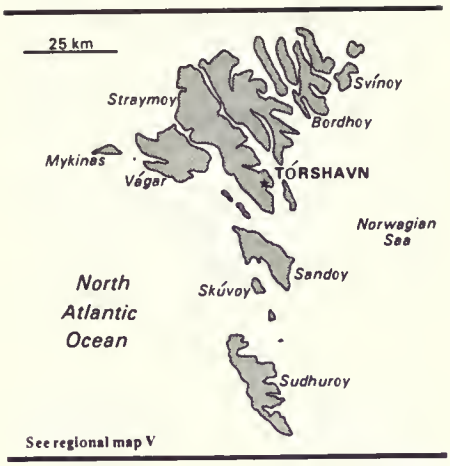
Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 5 total, 4 usable, 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: government-operated radiotelephone networks providing effective service to almost all points on both islands; about 590 telephones (24.2 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, 1 FM, and 1 Atlantic satellite stations

Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom



Geography

Total area: 1,400 km^2; land area: 1,400 km^2

Comparative area: slightly larger than Rhode Island

Coastline: 764 km

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 4 nm
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 3 nm

Climate: mild winters, cool summers; usually overcast; foggy, windy

Terrain: rugged, rocky, some low peaks; cliffs along most of coast

Land use: 2% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 0% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 98% other

Environment: precipitous terrain limits habitation to small coastal lowlands; archipelago consists of 18 inhabited islands and a few uninhabited islets

Special notes: strategically located along important sea lanes in northeastern Atlantic about midway between Iceland and Shetland Islands

People

Population: 46,429 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.91%

Nationality: noun—Faroese (sing., pl.); adjective—Faroese

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population

Religion: Evangelical Lutheran

Language: Faroese (derived from Old Norse), Danish

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 17,585; largely engaged in fishing, manufacturing, transportation, and commerce

Government

Official name: Faroe Islands

Type: self-governing province within the Kingdom of Denmark; 2 representatives in Danish parliament

Capital: Tórshavn on the island of Streymoy

Administrative divisions: 7 districts, 49 communes, 1 town

Legal system: based on Danish law; Home Rule Act enacted 1948

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with Crown, acting through appointed High Commissioner, and 32-member provincial parliament (Lagting) in matters of strictly Faroese concern; executive power vested in Crown, acting through High Commissioner, but exercised by provincial cabinet responsible to provincial parliament

Government leaders: MARGRETHE II, Queen (since January 1972); Atli DAM, Lagmand, Prime Minister (since December 1984); Niels BENTSEN, Danish Governor (since 1981)

Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 21

Elections: held every four years; most recent, 8 November 1984

Political parties and leaders: four-party ruling coalition—Social Democratic, Atli Dam; Republican, Erlendur Patursson; Home Rule, Tobjørn Poulsen; Peoples, Jógvan Sundstein

Voting strength: (January 1985) four-party coalition—17 of 32 seats

Communists: insignificant number

Member of: Nordic Council

Faroe Islands *(continued)*

Economy

GDP: $369.3 million, about $8,800 per capita (1980)

Natural resources: fish

Agriculture: sheep and cattle grazing

Fishing: catch 329,900 metric tons (1983); exports, $162.3 million (1980)

Major industry: fishing

Electric power: 80,000 kW capacity; 225 million kWh produced, 4,890 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $178.7 million (f.o.b., 1980); mostly fish and fish products

Imports: $222.1 million (c.i.f., 1980); machinery and transport equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, food products

Major trade partners: exports 21.3% Denmark, 13.4% UK, 12.4% FRG, 11.7% US (1980)

Budget: expenditures, $98.8 million; revenues, $98.8 million (FY81)

Monetary conversion rate: 7.37 Danish kroner=US$1 (December 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 200 km

Ports: 2 major, 8 minor

Airfields: 1 total, 1 usable with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m

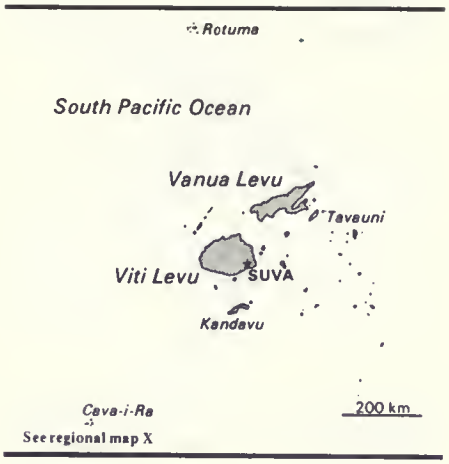
Telecommunications: good international communications; fair domestic facilities; 27,900 telephones (61.0 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, 3 FM stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables

Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of Denmark

Military manpower: included with Denmark

Fiji



Geography

Total area: 18,270 km^2; land area: 18,270 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Massachusetts

Coastline: 1,129 km

Maritime claims: (measured from claimed archipelagic baselines)

Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation

Extended economic zone: 200 nm

Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical marine; only slight seasonal temperature variation

Terrain: mostly mountains of volcanic origin

Land use: 8% arable land; 5% permanent crops; 3% meadows and pastures; 65% forest and woodland; 19% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: subject to hurricanes from November to January

Special notes: none

People

Population: 727,902 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.25%

Nationality: noun—Fijian(s); adjective—Fijian

Ethnic divisions: 50% Indian, 45% Fijian; 5% European, other Pacific Islanders, overseas Chinese, and others

Religion: Fijians are mainly Christian, Indians are Hindu with a Muslim minority

Language: English (official); Fijian; Hindustani

Infant mortality rate: 29/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 72

Literacy: 80%

Labor force: 176,000 (1979); 40% of total work force paid employees; remainder involved in subsistence agriculture; 43.4% agriculture, 15.6% industry

Organized labor: about 45,000 employees belong to some 46 trade unions, which are organized along lines of work and ethnic origin (1983)

Government

Official name: Fiji

Type: independent parliamentary state within Commonwealth; Elizabeth II recognized as chief of state

Capital: Suva

Administrative divisions: 4 divisions

Legal system: based on British system

National holiday: Fiji Day, 10 October

Branches: executive—Prime Minister and Cabinet; legislative—52-member House of Representatives; 22-member appointed Senate; judicial—Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Magistrate's Courts

Government leader: Ratu Sir Kamisese MARA, Prime Minister (since 1966; was Chief Minister before independence)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: every five years unless House dissolves earlier; last held July 1982

Political parties: Alliance, primarily Fijian, headed by Ratu Mara; National Federation, primarily Indian, headed by Siddiq Koya; Western United Front, Fijian, Ratu Osea Gavidi; Fiji Labor Party (founded in mid-1985), headed by Dr. Timoci Bavadra

Voting strength: (July 1982) House of Representatives—Alliance Party 28 seats, National Federation Party/Western United Front coalition 24 seats

Communists: some

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, EC (associate), ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, SPF, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Finland

Economy

GDP: $1.099 billion (1986 est.), $1,254 per capita; annual growth rate, 2.5% (1986)

Natural resources: timber, fish, gold, copper

Agriculture: sugar, copra, ginger, rice; major deficiency, grains

Major industries: sugar refining, tourism, gold, lumber, small industries

Electric power: 213,000 kW capacity; 220 million kWh produced, 310 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $240 million (f.o.b., 1985); 70% sugar; also copra

Imports: $447 million (c.i.f., 1985); 24% manufactured goods, 20.0% machinery, 16.3% foodstuffs, 16% fuels

Major trade partners: Australia, New Zealand, Japan, UK, Singapore, US

Aid: Western (non-US) countries (1980-84), $527 million

Budget: revenues, $323 million; expenditures, $402 million (1986 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 1.16 Fiji dollars=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 644 km 0.610-meter narrow gauge, belonging to the government-owned Fiji Sugar Corporation

Highways: 3,300 km total (1984)—390 km paved; 1200 km bituminous surface treatment; 1,290 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface; 420 unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 203 km; 122 km navigable by motorized craft and 200-metric-ton barges

Ports: 1 major, 6 minor

Civil air: 1 DC-3 and 1 light aircraft

Airfields: 27 total, 27 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: modern local, interisland, and international (wire/radio integrated) public and special-purpose telephone, telegraph, and teleprinter facilities; regional radio center; important COMPAC cable link between US/Canada and New Zealand/Australia; 49,540 telephones (6.9 per 100 popl.); 7 AM, 1 FM , no TV stations; 1 satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Branches: integrated ground and naval forces

Military manpower: males 15-49, 187,000; 104,000 fit for military service; 7,000 reach military age (18) annually

Geography

Total area: 337,030 km^2; land area: 305,470 km^2

Comparative area: slightly smaller than Montana

Land boundaries: 2,534 km total

Coastline: 1,126 km excluding islands and coastal indentations

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 6 nm
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Exclusive fishing zone: 12 nm
Territorial sea: 4 nm

Climate: cold temperate; potentially subarctic, but comparatively mild because of moderating influence of Gulf Stream, Baltic Sea, more than 60,000 lakes

Terrain: mostly low, flat to rolling plains interspersed with low hills

Land use: 8% arable land; 0% permanent crops; NEGL% meadows and pastures; 76% forest and woodland; 16% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: permanently wet ground covers about 30% of land; population concentrated on small southwestern coastal plain

Special notes: long boundary with USSR; Helsinki is northernmost national capital on European continent

Finland *(continued)*

People

Population: 4,939,880 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.36%

Nationality: noun—Finn(s); adjective—Finnish

Ethnic divisions: Finn, Swede, Lapp, Gypsy, Tatar

Religion: 97% Evangelical Lutheran, 1.2% Greek Orthodox, 1.8% other

Language: 93.5% Finnish, 6.3% Swedish (both official); small Lapp- and Russian-speaking minorities

Infant mortality rate: 6.2/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 70.1, women 78.1

Literacy: almost 100%

Labor force: 2.437 million (1985); 24.5% mining and manufacturing; 27.9% services; 20.9% commerce; 11.5% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 7.3% construction; 7.6% transportation and communications; 6.2% unemployed (1985 average)

Organized labor: 80% of labor force

Government

Official name: Republic of Finland

Type: republic

Capital: Helsinki

Administrative divisions: 12 provinces, 377 communes, 84 towns

Legal system: civil law system based on Swedish law; constitution adopted 1919; Supreme Court may request legislation interpreting or modifying laws; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 6 December

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with President and unicameral legislature (Eduskunta); executive power vested in President and exercised through coalition Cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, four superior courts, 193 lower courts

Government leaders: Dr. Mauno KOIVISTO, President (since January 1982); Kalevi SORSA, Prime Minister (since February 1982)

Suffrage: universal, 18 years and over; not compulsory

Elections: parliamentary, every four years (next in March, 1991); presidential, every six years (next in 1988)

Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic Party, Kalevi Sorsa; Center Party, Paavo Väyrynen; People's Democratic League (majority Communist front), Esko Helle; National Coalition (Conservative) Party, Ilkka Suominen; Liberal People's Party, Kyösti Lallukka; Swedish People's Party, Christoffer Taxell; Rural Party, Pekka Vennamo; Finnish Communist Party (majority Communist faction), Arvo Aalto; Finnish Communist Party-Unity (minority faction), Taisto Sinisalo; Democratic Alternative (minority Communist front), Kristiina Halkola; Finnish Christian League, Esko Almgren; Constitutional Rightist Party, Georg Ehrnrooth; Finnish Pensioners Party; Greens

Voting strength: (1987 parliamentary election) 24.3% Social Democratic (56 seats), 23.9% Conservative (53 seats), 18.6% Center-Liberal (40 seats), 9.4% People's Democratic League (16 seats), 6.3% Rural (9 seats), 5.3% Swedish Peoples (13 seats), 4.3% Democratic Alternative (4 seats), 4.0% Greens (4 seats), 2.6% Christian League (5 seats), 1.2% Pensioners (no seats), 0.1% Constitutional Rightist (no seats)

Communists: 28,000 registered members; an additional 45,000 persons belong to People's Democratic League

Member of: ADB, CEMA (special cooperation agreement), DAC, EC (free trade agreement), EFTA (associate), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, Nordic Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy

GNP: $54.4 billion (1985), $11,100 per capita; 55.6% private consumption, 23.4% gross fixed capital formation; 20.2% government consumption; 0.8% net exports of goods and services; 1985 growth rate 2.9% (1980 prices)

Natural resources: forests, copper, zinc, iron, farmland

Agriculture: animal husbandry, especially dairying, predominates; forestry important secondary occupation for rural population; main crops—cereals, sugar beets, potatoes; 85% self-sufficient; shortages—food and fodder grains

Fishing: catch 157,100 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: metal manufacturing and shipbuilding, forestry and wood processing (pulp, paper), copper refining, foodstuffs, textiles, clothing

Shortages: fossil fuels; industrial raw materials (except wood, iron ore)

Crude steel: 2.5 million metric tons produced (1985), 530 kg per capita

Electric power: 12,389,000 kW capacity; 45,590 million kWh produced, 9,250 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $13.54 billion (f.o.b., 1985); timber, paper and pulp, ships, machinery, clothing and footwear

Imports: $13.14 billion (c.i.f., 1985); foodstuffs, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, transport equipment, iron and steel, machinery, textile yarn and fabrics

Major trade partners: (1985) exports—35.2% EC (10.6% UK, 9.0% FRG), 21.4% USSR, 13.1% Sweden, 6.2% US; imports—36.9% EC (14.9% FRG, 7.2% UK), 20.6% USSR, 11.7% Sweden, 5.4% US

Aid: donor—ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-84), $998 million

Budget: expenditures, $16.3 billion; revenues, $14.4 billion (1985)

Monetary conversion rate: 6.206 Finnmarks (Fim)=US$1 (30 December 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 6,071 km total; Finnish State Railways (VR) operate a total of 6,010 km 1.524-meter gauge, of which 480 km are multiple track and 1,257 km are electrified

Highways: about 103,000 km total, including 35,000 km paved (bituminous, concrete, bituminous-treated surface) and 38,000 km unpaved (stabilized gravel, gravel, earth); additional 30,000 km of private (state subsidized) roads

France

Inland waterways: 6,675 km total (including Saimaa Canal); 3,700 km suitable for steamers

Pipelines: natural gas, 161 km

Ports: 11 major, 34 minor

Civil air: 39 major transport

Airfields: 163 total, 160 usable; 47 with permanent-surface runways; 22 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 20 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good service from cable and radio-relay network; 2.95 million telephones (57 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, 105 FM, 235 TV stations; 3 submarine cables

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,315,000; 1,102,000 fit for military service; 31,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $1.03 billion; 5.7% of central government budget

Geography

Total area: 547,030 km^2; land area: 545,630 km^2

Comparative area: four-fifths the size of Texas

Land boundaries: 2,888 km total

Coastline: 3,427 km (includes Corsica, 644 km)

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 12 nm
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; maritime dispute with Canada; Madagascar claims Bassas da India, Europa Island, Glorioso Islands, Juan de Nova Island, and Tromelin Island; Comoros claims Mayotte; Mauritius claims Tromelin Island; Seychelles claims Tromelin Island; Suriname claims part of French Guiana; territorial claim in Antarctica (Adélie Land)

Climate: generally cool winters and mild summers, but mild winters and hot summers along the Mediterranean

Terrain: mostly flat plains or gently rolling hills; rest is mountainous

Land use: 32% arable land; 2% permanent crops; 23% meadows and pastures; 27% forest and woodland; 16% other; includes 2% irrigated

Environment: most of large urban areas and industrial centers in Rhône, Garonne, Seine, or Loire river basins; occasional warm tropical wind known as mistral

Special notes: largest West European nation

People

Population: 55,596,030 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.38%

Nationality: noun—Frenchman(men); adjective—French

Ethnic divisions: Celtic and Latin with Teutonic, Slavic, North African, Indochinese, and Basque minorities

Religion: 90% Roman Catholic, 2% Protestant, 1% Jewish, 1% Muslim (North African workers), 6% unaffiliated

Language: French (100% of population); rapidly declining regional dialects (Provençal, Breton, Germanic, Corsican, Catalan, Basque, Flemish)

Infant mortality rate: 9/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 75

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 23.98 million; 60.8% services, 24.0% industry, 7.6% agriculture, 7.6% other; 10.6% unemployed (1986)

Organized labor: about 20% of labor force

Government

Official name: French Republic

Type: republic, with President whose previously wide powers have been somewhat curtailed by current power-sharing arrangement with Prime Minister

Capital: Paris

Administrative divisions: 22 regions with 96 metropolitan departments

Dependent areas: Bassas da India, Clipperton Island, Europa Island, French Guiana, French Polynesia, French Southern and Antarctic Lands, Glorioso Islands, Guadeloupe, Juan de Nova Island, Martinique, Mayotte, New Caledonia, Reunion, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Tromelin Island, Wallis and Futuna Island

Legal system: civil law system with indigenous concepts; new constitution adopted 1958, amended concerning election of President in 1962; judicial review of administrative but not legislative acts

National holiday: National Day, 14 July

Branches: presidentially appointed Prime Minister heads Council of Ministers, which is formally responsible to National Assembly; bicameral legislature—National Assembly (577 members), Senate (317 members)—restricted by a delaying action; judiciary independent in principle

Government leaders: François MITTERRAND, President (since May 1981); Jacques CHIRAC, Prime Minister (since March 1986)

Suffrage: universal over age 18; not compulsory

Elections: National Assembly—every five years, last election March 1986, two-round majority system enacted in October 1986; Senate—indirect collegiate system for nine years, renewable by one-third every three years, last election September 1986; President, direct, universal suffrage every seven years, two ballots, last election May 1981

Political parties and leaders: majority coalition—Rally for the Republic (RPR, formerly UDR), Jacques Chirac; Union for French Democracy (UDF, federation of PR, CDS, and RAD), Jean Lecanuet; Republicans (PR), François Léotard; Center for Social Democrats (CDS), Pierre Méhaignerie; Radical (RAD), André Rossinot; left opposition—Socialist Party (PS), Lionel Jospin; Left Radical Movement (MRG), François Doubin; Communist Party (PCF), Georges Marchais; extreme right party National Front (FN), Jean-Marie Le Pen

Voting strength: (1986 election) UDF/RPR/CNIP, 44.9%; PS/MRG 31.6%; Communist, 9.8%; National Front, 9.7%; diverse left, 1.0%; extreme left, 1.5%; extreme right, 0.2%; other 1.2%

Communists: 700,000 claimed but probably closer to 150,000; Communist voters, 2.7 million in 1986 elections

Other political or pressure groups: Communist-controlled labor union (Confédération Générale du Travail) nearly 2.4 million members (claimed); Socialist-leaning labor union (Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail—CFDT) about 800,000 members est.; independent labor union (Force Ouvrière) about 1,000,000 members est.; independent white collar union (Confédération Générale des Cadres) 340,000 members (claimed); National Council of French Employers (Conseil National du Patronat Francais—CNPF or Patronat)

Member of: ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, EIB, ELDO, EMA, EMS, ESCAP, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IATP, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, NATO (signatory), OAS (observer), OECD, South Pacific Commission, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

GNP: $510.3 billion (1985), $9,280 per capita; 65% private consumption, 18.9% investment (including government), 16.5% government consumption; -0.4% net foreign balance; 1985 real growth rate, 1.2%; average annual growth rate (1975-84), 2.1%

Natural resources: coal, iron ore, bauxite, fish, forests

Agriculture: Western Europe's foremost producer; beef, dairy products, cereals, sugar beets, potatoes, wine grapes; self-sufficient for most temperate zone foodstuffs; agricultural shortages include fats and oils, tropical produce

Fishing: catch 721,809 metric tons; exports of fish and fish products $363 million, imports $1,014 million (1985)

Major industries: steel, machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemicals, automobiles, food processing, metallurgy, aircraft, electronics

Shortages: crude oil, natural gas, textile fibers, most nonferrous ores, coking coal, fats and oils

Crude steel: 23.0 million metric tons capacity, 18.6 million metric tons produced (1985); 337 kg per capita

Electric power: 94,577,000 kW capacity; 348,620 million kWh produced, 6,310 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $100.9 billion (f.o.b., 1985); machinery and transportation equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs, agricultural products, iron and steel products, textiles and clothing

Imports: $107.3 billion (c.i.f., 1985); crude petroleum, machinery and equipment, agricultural products, chemicals, iron and steel products

Major trade partners: (1985) imports—51.3% EC, 9.7% petroleum exporting countries, 11.2% other West European countries, 7.6% US, 2.8% Japan, 2.3% USSR, 2.0% other Communist countries; exports—49.6% EC, 7.4% petroleum exporting countries, 12.1% other West European countries, 8.6% US, 1.9% USSR, 2.5% other Communist countries, 1.2% Japan

Aid: donor—ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-84), $37.8 billion

Budget: revenues, $144.8 billion; expenditures, $164.9 billion; deficit, $20.1 billion, 2.5% of GDP (1987 proposed)

Monetary conversion rate: 6.39 French francs=US$1 (6 January 1987)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: French National Railways (SNCF) operates 34,577 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 11,358 km electrified, 15,132 km double or multiple track; 2,138 km of various gauges (1.000-meter to 1.440-meter), privately owned and operated

Highways: 1,551,400 km total; 33,400 km national highway; 347,000 km departmental highway; 421,000 km community roads; 750,000 km rural roads; 5,401 km of controlled-access divided autoroutes; about 803,000 km paved

Inland waterways: 14,932 km; 6,969 km heavily traveled

Pipelines: crude oil, 3,059 km; refined products, 4,487 km; natural gas, 24,746 km

French Guiana

Ports: 14 major, 12 secondary, 6 minor

Civil air: 355 major transport aircraft (1982)

Airfields: 474 total, 461 usable; 258 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,659 m, 34 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 132 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: highly developed system provides satisfactory telephone, telegraph, radio and TV broadcast services; 35.0 million telephones (60 per 100 popl.); 41 AM, 797 FM, 8,500 TV stations (including repeaters); 24 submarine coaxial cables; 3 communication satellite ground stations with total of 11 antennas for international service

Defense Forces

Branches: Army of the Ground, Navy, Army of the Air, National Gendarmerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 13,995,000; fit for military service 11,864,000; 441,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $28.4 billion; about 19.3% of proposed central government budget

Geography

Total area: 91,000 km^2; land area: 89,150 km^2

Comparative area: slightly smaller than Maine

Land boundaries: 1,183 km total

Coastline: 378 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: Suriname claims area between Litani Rivier and Rivière Marouini (both headwaters of the Lawa)

Climate: tropical; hot, humid; little seasonal temperature variation

Terrain: low lying coastal plains rising to hills and small mountains

Land use: NEGL% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; NEGL% meadows and pastures; 82% forest and woodland; 18% other

Environment: mostly an unsettled wilderness

Special notes: none

People

Population: 92,038 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 4.06%

Nationality: noun—French Guianese (sing., pl.); adjective—French Guiana

Ethnic divisions: 66% black or mulatto; 12% Caucasian; 12% East Indian, Chinese, Amerindian; 10% other

Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic

Language: French

Literacy: 73%

Labor force: 23,265; services, government, and commerce 60.6%; industry 21.2%; agriculture 18.2%; 10% unemployment (1980)

Organized labor: 7% of labor force

Government

Official name: Department of French Guiana

Type: overseas department and region of France; represented by one deputy in French National Assembly and one senator in French Senate

Capital: Cayenne

Administrative divisions: 2 arrondissements, 19 communes each with a locally elected municipal council

Legal system: French legal system; highest court is Court of Appeals based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana

Branches: executive—Prefect appointed by Paris; legislative—popularly elected 16-member General Council and a Regional Council composed of members of the local General Council and of the locally elected deputy and senator to the French parliament; judicial, under jurisdiction of French judicial system

Government leader: Bernard COURTOIS, Prefect of the Republic (since 1984)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: General Council elections normally are held every five years; last election February 1983

Political parties and leaders: Guianese Socialist Party (PSG), Raymond Tarcy (senator), Léopold Helder; Union of the Guianese People (UPG), weak leftist party allied with and reported to have been absorbed by the PSG; Rally for the Republic (RPR), Héctor Rivierez; National Anti-Colonist Guianese Party (PANGA), Michel Kapel; Popular and National Party of Guiana (PNPG), Michael Alain

French Guiana *(continued)*

Communists: Communist party membership negligible

Member of: WFTU

Economy

GDP: $2.0 billion, $3,239 per capita (1981)

Natural resources: bauxite, timber, gold (widely scattered), cinnabar, clay, low-grade iron ore

Agriculture: limited vegetables for local consumption; rice, corn, manioc, cocoa, bananas, sugar

Fishing: catch 1,430 metric tons (1983 est.)

Major industries: construction, shrimp processing, forestry products, rum, gold mining

Electric power: 31,000 kW capacity; 156 million kWh produced, 1,770 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $37.0 million (1982); shrimp, timber, rum, rosewood essence

Imports: $276.0 million (1982); food (grains, processed meat), other consumer goods, producer goods, and petroleum

Major trade partners: exports—54% US, 17% Japan, 15% France, 5% Martinique; imports—53% France, 15% Trinidad and Tobago, 10% US (1981)

Aid: bilateral commitments, ODA and OOF (FY70-79), from Western (non-US) countries, $700 million

Budget: $101 million (1982)

Monetary conversion rate: 6.62 French francs=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 680 km total; 510 km paved, 170 km improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 460 km, navigable by small oceangoing vessels and river and coastal steamers; 3,300 km possibly navigable by native craft

Ports: 1 major (Cayenne), 7 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 11 total, 11 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

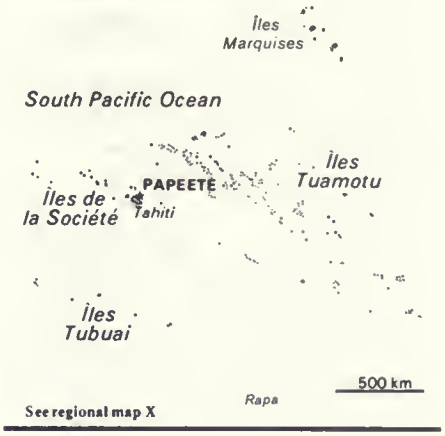
Telecommunications: fair open-wire and radio-relay system with about 18,100 telephones (27.2 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, 7 FM, 9 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of France

Military manpower: males 15-49, 21,000; 15,000 fit for military service (1986 est.)

French Polynesia



Geography

Total area: 4,000 km^2; land area: 3,660 km^2

Comparative area: larger than Rhode Island

Coastline: 2,525 km

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 12 nm
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical, but moderate

Terrain: mixture of rugged high islands and low islands with reefs

Land use: 1% arable land; 19% permanent crops; 5% meadows and pastures; 31% forest and woodland; 44% other

Environment: occasional cyclonic storm in January

Special notes: Makatea is one of three great phosphate rock islands in the Pacific (others are Banaba or Ocean Island in Kiribati and Nauru)

People

Population: 185,683 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.84%

Nationality: noun—French Polynesian(s); adjective—French Polynesian

Ethnic divisions: 78% Polynesian, 12% Chinese, 6% local French, 4% metropolitan French

Religion: mainly Christian; 55% Protestant, 32% Catholic

Government

Official name: Territory of French Polynesia

Type: overseas territory of France

Capital: Papeete

Administrative divisions: 48 communes

Legal system: based on French; lower and higher courts

Branches: 30-member Territorial Assembly, popularly elected; five-member Council of Government, elected by Assembly; popular election of two deputies to National Assembly and one senator to Senate in Paris

Government leaders: Pierre ANGELI, High Commissioner appointed by French Government (since April 1986); Jacques TEUIRA, President of the Territorial Government (since February 1987); Jacques TEHEIURA, Vice President of the Territorial Government

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: every five years; last held in May 1982

Political parties and leaders: Tahoeraa Huiraatira (Gaullist), Gaston Flosse; Ai'a Api (New Country Party), Emile Vernaudon; Here Ai'a, Jean Juventin; Ia Mana (Socialist), Jacques Crollet; Te E'a Api (Socialist), Jacques VII

Voting strength: (1982 election) Tahoeraa Huiraatira, 13 seats; Ai'a Api, 3 seats; Here Ai'a, 6 seats; Ia Mana, 3 seats; Independents, 4 seats; Te E'a Api, 1 seat

Economy

GDP: A$931.3 million, US$6,400 per capita (1980)

Agriculture: coconuts

Major industries: maintenance of French nuclear test base, tourism

Electric power: 72,000 kW capacity; 265 million kWh produced, 1,470 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $21 million (1977); 79% coconut products, 14% mother-of-pearl, vanilla

Imports: $419 million (1977); fuels, foodstuffs, equipment

Major trade partners: imports—59% France, 14% US; exports—86% France

Budget: $180 million in 1979; ODA and OOF commitments from Western (non-US countries)

Monetary conversion rate: 127.05 Colonial Francs Pacifique (CFP)=US$1 (February 1984)

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 600 km (1982)

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 1 major (Papeete), 6 minor

Airfields: 41 total, 41 usable; 25 with permanent-surface runways, 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 14 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

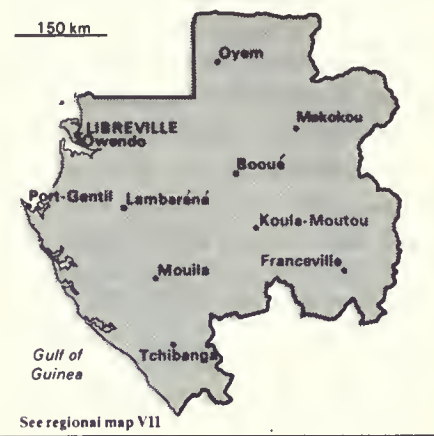
Civil air: about 6 major transport aircraft

Telecommunications: 33,200 telephones (18.3 per 100 popl.); 80,000 radio and 26,000 TV sets; 5 AM, 2 FM, 6 TV stations; 1 satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Defense is responsibility of France

Gabon



Geography

Total area: 267,670 km^2; land area: 257,670 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Colorado

Land boundaries: 2,422 km total

Coastline: 885 km

Maritime claims:
Exclusive fishing zone: 150 nm
Territorial sea: 100 nm

Boundary disputes: none; maritime dispute with Equatorial Guinea

Climate: tropical; always hot, humid

Terrain: narrow coastal plain; hilly interior; savanna in east and south

Land use: 1% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 18% meadows and pastures; 78% forest and woodland; 2% other

Environment: deforestation

Special notes: none

People

Population: 1,039,006 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 1.31%

Nationality: noun—Gabonese (sing., pl.); adjective—Gabonese

Ethnic divisions: about 40 Bantu tribes, including 4 major tribal groupings (Fang, Eshira, Bapounou, Bateke); about 100,000 expatriate Africans and Europeans, including 35,000 French

Gabon *(continued)*

Religion: 55-75% Christian, less than 1% Muslim, remainder animist

Language: French (official), Fang, Myene, Bateke, Bapounou/Eschira, Bandjabi

Infant mortality rate: 117/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 50

Literacy: 65%

Labor force: 120,000 salaried (1983); 65.0% agriculture, 30.0% industry and commerce, 2.5% services, 2.5% government

Organized labor: there are 38,000 members of the national trade union, the Gabonese Trade Union Confederation (COSYGA)

Government

Official name: Gabonese Republic

Type: republic; one-party presidential regime since 1964

Capital: Libreville

Administrative divisions: nine provinces subdivided into 36 prefectures

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; legal education at Center of Higher and Legal Studies at Libreville; compulsory ICJ jurisdiction not accepted

National holidays: Renovation Day, 12 March; Independence Day, 17 August; major Islamic and Christian holidays

Branches: power centralized in President, elected by universal suffrage for seven-year term; unicameral legislature (93-member National Assembly, including nine members chosen by Omar Bongo) has limited powers; constitution amended in 1979 so that Assembly deputies will serve five-year terms; independent judiciary

Government leader: El Hadj Omar BONGO, President (since December 1967)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: presidential election last held autumn 1986; parliamentary election last held February-March 1985; constitutional change separates dates for presidential and parliamentary elections

Political party and leader: Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG) led by President Bongo is only legal party

Communists: no organized party; probably some Communist sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, African Wood Organization, Conference of East and Central African States, BDECA (Central African Development Bank), EAMA, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, OPEC, UDEAC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $3.3 billion, $3,300 per capita; real growth rate - 5.0% (1985)

Natural resources: oil, manganese, uranium, gold, wood, iron ore

Agriculture: commercial—cocoa, coffee, wood, palm oil, rice; main food crops—pineapples, bananas, manioc, peanuts, root crops; imports food

Fishing: catch 52,638 metric tons (1982)

Major industries: petroleum production, sawmills, petroleum refinery, food and beverage processing; mining of increasing importance; major minerals—manganese, uranium, iron (not produced)

Electric power: 280,000 kW capacity; 981 million kWh produced, 960 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $2.0 billion (f.o.b., 1984); crude petroleum, wood and wood products, minerals (manganese, uranium concentrates, gold)

Imports: $0.9 billion (c.i.f., 1985); mining, roadbuilding machinery, electrical equipment, transport vehicles, foodstuffs, textiles

Major trade partners: France, US, FRG

Budget: revenues, $1.25 billion; current expenditures, $1.31 billion (1984)

Monetary conversion rate: 331.24 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 970 km 1.437-meter standard gauge under construction; 338 km are completed

Highways: 7,393 km total; 300 km paved, 3,493 km gravel and improved, 3,600 km unimproved

Inland waterways: about 1,600 km perennially navigable

Pipelines: crude oil, 270 km; refined products, 14 km

Ports: 2 major (Owendo and Port-Gentil), 3 minor

Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 80 total, 74 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 22 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate system of open-wire, radio-relay, tropospheric scatter links and radiocommunication stations; 13,800 telephones (1.4 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, 6 FM, 8 TV stations; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations

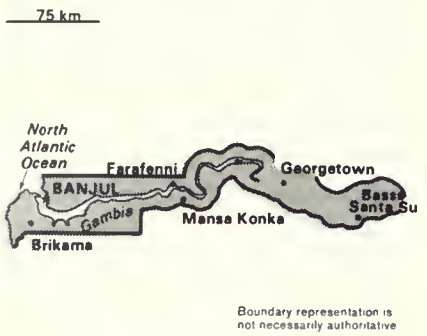
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary Gendarmerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 269,000; 134,000 fit for military service; 8,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $67.2 million; 4.9% of central government budget

The Gambia



See regional map VII

Geography

Total area: 11,300 km^2; land area: 10,000 km^2

Comparative area: about twice the size of Delaware

Land boundary: 740 km with Senegal

Coastline: 80 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: not specific
Territorial sea: 200 nm

Boundary disputes: short section with Senegal is indefinite

Climate: tropical; hot, rainy season (June to November); cooler, dry season (November to May)

Terrain: flood plain of Gambia River flanked by some low hills

Land use: 16% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 9% meadows and pastures; 20% forest and woodland; 55% other; includes 3% irrigated

Environment: deforestation

Special notes: almost an enclave of Senegal

People

Population: 760,362 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.44%

Nationality: noun—Gambian(s); adjective—Gambian

Ethnic divisions: 99% African (42% Mandinka, 18% Fula, 16% Wolof, 10% Jola, 9% Serahuli, 4% other); 1% non-Gambian

Religion: 90% Muslim, 9% Christian, 1% indigenous beliefs

Language: English (official); Mandinka, Wolof, Fula, other indigenous vernaculars

Infant mortality rate: 174/1,000

Life expectancy: 42

Literacy: 12%

Labor force: 165,000 (1983 est.); 75.0% agriculture; 18.9% industry, commerce, and services; 6.1% government

Organized labor: 25-30% of wage labor force

Government

Official name: Republic of The Gambia

Type: republic; independent since February 1965; in 1982 The Gambia and Senegal formed a loose confederation named Senegambia that calls for the eventual integration of their armed forces and economic cooperation

Capital: Banjul

Administrative divisions: Banjul and five divisions

Legal system: based on a composite of English common law, Koranic law, and customary law; constitution came into force upon independence in 1965, new republican constitution adopted in April 1970; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 18 February

Branches: unicameral legislative branch (43-member parliament), in which four seats are reserved for tribal chiefs, four are government appointed, 35 are filled by election for five-year terms, a Speaker is elected by the House, and the Attorney General is an appointed member; independent judiciary

Government leader: Sir Dawda Kairaba JAWARA, President (since February 1970)

Political parties and leaders: People's Progressive Party (PPP), secretary general, Dawda K. Jawara; National Convention Party (NCP), Sheriff Dibba; Gambian People's Party (GPP), Assan Musa Camara; United Party (UP)

Suffrage: universal adult over 21

Elections: general election held March 1987

Voting strength: PPP 27 seats, NCP 4 seats, others 4 seats

Communists: no Communist party

Member of: AfBD, APC, Commonwealth, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IMF, IMO, IRC, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $125 million, about $200 per capita; real growth rate −7.8% (FY84)

Natural resources: fish

Agriculture: peanuts, millet, sorghum, rice, maize, palm kernels, cotton

Fishing: catch 9,600 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: peanut processing, tourism, brewing, soft drinks, agricultural machinery assembly, small woodworking and metalworking, clothing

Electric power: 29,000 kW capacity; 63 million kWh produced, 81 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $59 million (f.o.b., FY85 est.) peanuts and peanut products, fish, palm kernels

Imports: $73 million (f.o.b., FY85 est.); textiles, foodstuffs, tobacco, machinery, petroleum products, chemicals

Major trade partners: exports—mainly EC, Africa; imports—EC, Africa

Aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-84), $283 million; US (FY70-85), $54 million

Budget: revenues, $44.2 million; current expenditures, $34.90 million; development expenditures, $19.7 million (1982-83 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 7.52 dalasi=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: none

The Gambia *(continued)*

Highways: 3,083 km total; 431 km paved, 501 km gravel/laterite, and 2,151 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 400 km

Ports: 1 major (Banjul)

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 total, 1 usable with permanent-surface runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: adequate network of radio-relay and wire; 3,500 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 2 FM, 3 AM , 1 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, paramilitary Gendarmerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 166,000; 83,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1981, $2.4 million; 6.2% of central government budget; includes fire and police expenditures

German Democratic Republic (East Germany)

Geography

Total area: 108,330 km^2; land area: 105,980 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Virginia

Land boundaries: 2,309 km total

Coastline: 901 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: it is US policy that the final borders of Germany have not been established

Climate: temperate; cloudy, cold winters with frequent rain and snow; cool, wet summers

Terrain: mostly flat plain with hills and mountains in south

Land use: 45% arable land; 3% permanent crops; 12% meadows and pastures; 28% forest and woodland; 12% other; includes 2% irrigated

Environment: significant deforestation due to air pollution, acid rain

Special notes: strategic location on Northern European Plain and near entrance to Baltic Sea; West Berlin is an enclave (about 100 km from FRG)

People

Population: 16,610,265, including East Berlin (July 1987), average annual growth rate -0.10%

Nationality: noun—German(s); adjective—German

Ethnic divisions: 99.7% German, 0.3% Slavic and other

Religion: 47% Protestant, 7% Roman Catholic, 46% unaffiliated or other; less than 5% of Protestants and about 25% of Roman Catholics active participants

Language: German, Sorbian

Infant mortality rate: 9.6/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: men 69.6, women 75.4 (1984)

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 8.937 million; 37.9% industry, 21.0% services, 10.2% commerce, 10.8% agriculture and forestry, 7.4% transport and communications, 6.8% construction, 3.1% handicrafts, 2.8% other (1985)

Organized labor: 87.7% of total labor force

Government

Official name: German Democratic Republic

Type: Communist state

Capital: East Berlin (not officially recognized by US, UK, and France, which together with the USSR have special rights and responsibilities in Berlin)

Administrative divisions: (excluding East Berlin) 14 districts (Bezirke), 218 counties (Kreise), 7,570 communities (Gemeinden)

Legal system: civil law system modified by Communist legal theory; new constitution adopted 1974; court system parallels administrative divisions; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction; more stringent penal code adopted in 1968 and amended in 1974 and 1979

National holiday: Foundation of German Democratic Republic, 7 October

Branches: unicameral legislature (People's Chamber—Volkskammer, elected directly); executive (Council of State, Council of Ministers); judiciary (Supreme Court); entire structure dominated by Socialist Unity (Communist) Party

Government leaders: Erich HONECKER, Chairman, Council of State (Head of State; since October 1976); Willi STOPH, Chairman, Council of Ministers (Premier; since October 1976)

Suffrage: all citizens age 18 and over

Elections: national every five years; prepared by an electoral commission of the National Front; ballot supposed to be secret and voters permitted to strike names off ballot; more candidates than offices available; parliamentary election held 8 June 1986; local elections held 6 May 1984

Political parties and leaders: Socialist Unity (Communist) Party of Germany (SED), headed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, dominates the regime; four token parties (Christian Democratic Union, National Democratic Party, Liberal Democratic Party, and Democratic Peasants' Party) and an amalgam of special interest organizations participate with the SED in National Front

Voting strength: 1986 parliamentary elections and 1984 local elections; over 99% voted the regime slate

Communists: 2.195 million party members (1986)

Other special interest groups: Free German Youth, Free German Trade Union Federation, Democratic Women's League, Cultural League of the German Democratic Republic (all Communist dominated)

Member of: CEMA, IAEA, ICES, ILO, IMO, IPU, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $174.7 billion, $10,400 per capita; growth rate 2.4% (1985)

Natural resources: lignite coal, potash, uranium, copper, natural gas

Agriculture: food deficit area; potatoes, rye, wheat, barley, oats

Fishing: catch 264,900 metric tons (1985)

Major industries: metal fabrication, chemicals, light industry, brown coal, shipbuilding

Shortages: grain, vegetables, vegetable oil, beef, coking coal, coke, crude oil, rolled steel products, nonferrous metals

Crude steel: 7.9 million metric tons produced, 471 kg per capita (1985)

Electric power: (including East Berlin) 23,704,000 kW capacity; 118,000 million kWh produced, 7,070 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $23.9 billion (f.o.b., 1985 est.)

Imports: $22.2 billion (f.o.b., 1985 est.)

Major trade partners: 66.1% Socialist countries, 29.4% developed West, 4.5% less developed countries (1985)

Monetary conversion rate: 1.95 marks=US$1 (January 1987)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 14,226 km total; 13,941 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 285 km 1.000-meter or other narrow gauge, 3,830 (est.) km 1.435-meter double track standard gauge; 2,321 km overhead electrified (1984)

Highways: 120,314 km total; 47,261 km concrete, asphalt, stone block, of which 1,913 km are autobahn and limited access roads, 11,251 are trunk roads, and 34,097 are regional roads; 75,053 municipal roads (1984)

Inland waterways: 2,319 km (1984)

Freight carried: rail—349 million metric tons, 58.8 billion metric tons/km; highway—558 million metric tons, 14.0 billion metric tons/km; waterway—16.2 million metric tons, 2.84 billion metric tons/km (excluding international transit traffic) (1985)

Pipelines: oil, 1,301 km; refined products, 500 km; natural gas 2,000 km

Ports: 4 major (Rostock, Wismar, Stralsund, Sassnitz), 13 minor; principal inland waterway ports are East Berlin, Riesa, Magdeburg, and Eisenhüttenstadt

Civil air: 45 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 185 total; 48 with runways 2,500 m or longer

Telecommunications: 23 AM, 17 FM, 13 TV stations; 15 Soviet TV relays; 6,015,400 TV sets; 6,509,932 receiver sets; at least 1 satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Branches: National People's Army, Border Troops, Ministry of State Security Guard Regiment, Air and Air Defense Command, People's Navy

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,263,000; 3,419,000 fit for military service; 108,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, 14.0 billion marks; 5.8% of total budget

Germany, Federal Republic of (West Germany)

Geography

Total area: 248,580 km^2; land area: 244,280 km^2 (including West Berlin)

Comparative area: about the size of Wyoming

Land boundaries: 4,232 km total

Coastline: 1,488 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 3 nm (extends, at one point, to 16 nm in the Helgoländer Bucht)

Boundary disputes: it is US policy that the final borders of Germany have not been established

Climate: temperate and marine; cool, cloudy, wet winters and summers; occasional warm, tropical foehn wind

Terrain: lowlands in north, uplands in center, Bavarian Alps in south

Land use: 30% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 19% meadows and pastures; 30% forest and woodland; 20% other; includes 1% irrigated

Environment: air and water pollution

Special notes: separated from GDR by a highly secured strip that extends entire length of frontier; West Berlin is an exclave (about 100 km from FRG)

People

Population: 60,989,419, including West Berlin (July 1987), average annual growth rate -0.03%

Nationality: noun—German(s); adjective—German

Ethnic divisions: primarily German; Danish minority

Religion: 45% Roman Catholic, 44% Protestant, 11% other

Language: German

Infant mortality rate: 11/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 67.2, women 73.4

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 27.8 million, including armed forces (est. avg. 1985); 41.6% industry, 34.7% services and other, 18.2% trade and transport, 5.4% agriculture; 9.0% unemployment (1986)

Organized labor: 9.3 million total, 7.76 million in German Trade Union Federation (DGB); union membership constitutes about 40% of union-eligible labor force, 34% of total labor force, and 35% of wage and salary earners (1986)

Government

Official name: Federal Republic of Germany

Type: federal republic

Capital: Bonn

Administrative divisions: 10 länder (states); Western sectors of Berlin are ultimately controlled by US, UK, and France; Eastern sector by USSR; the four countries share special rights and responsibilities in Berlin

Legal system: civil law system with indigenous concepts; constitution adopted 1949; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Federal Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: bicameral parliament—Bundesrat (Federal Council, upper house), Bundestag (National Assembly, lower house); President (titular head of state), Chancellor (executive head of government); independent judiciary

Government leaders: Richard von WEIZSÄCKER, President (since July 1984); Dr. Helmut KOHL, Chancellor (since October 1982)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: national election generally held every four years; last held on 25 January 1987; next scheduled for 1991

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Union (CDU), Helmut Kohl, Heiner Geissler, Walter Wallmann, Gerhard Stoltenberg, Ernst Albrecht, Alfred Dregger, Lothar Spaeth; Christian Social Union (CSU), Franz-Josef Strauss, Gerold Tandler, Friedrich Zimmermann, Theo Waigel; Free Democratic Party (FDP), Martin Bangemann, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Wolfgang Mischnick, Helmut Haussmann; Social Democratic Party (SPD), Hans-Jochen Vogel, Johannes Rau, Horst Ehmke, Egon Bahr, Oskar Lafontaine; National Democratic Party (NPD), Martin Mussgnug; Communist Party (DKP), Herbert Mies; Green Party (Greens), Rainer Trampert, Otto Schily, Lukas Beckmann, Joschka Fischer, Jutta Ditfurth, Thomas Ebermann

Voting strength: (1987 election) 44.3% CDU/CSU, 37.0% SPD, 9.1% FDP, 8.3% Greens, 1.3% other

Communists: about 40,000 members and supporters

Other political or pressure groups: expellee, refugee, and veterans groups

Member of: ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, EIB, ELDO, EMS, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITC, ITU, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

GNP: $628.2 billion, $10,300 per capita; 56.4% private consumption, 19.4% investment, 19.8% public consumption, 3.9% net foreign balance; real growth rate 2.5%; average annual exchange rate DM2.94=US$1 (1985)

Natural resources: iron, coal, potash

Agriculture: grains, potatoes, sugar beets; 75% self-sufficient

Fishing: catch 293,170 metric tons, $112.1 million; exports $192 million, imports $589 million (1984)

Major industries: among world's largest producers of iron, steel, coal, cement, chemicals, machinery, ships, vehicles, machine tools

Shortages: fats and oils, pulses, tropical products, sugar, cotton, wool, rubber, petroleum, iron ore, bauxite, nonferrous metals, sulfur

Crude steel: 60 million metric tons capacity (est.); 37.1 million metric tons produced, 610 kg per capita (1986)

Electric power: (including West Berlin) 99,670,000 kW capacity; 414,000 million kWh produced, 6,820 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $174 billion (f.o.b., 1985); manufactures 85% (including machines and machine tools, chemicals, motor vehicles, iron and steel products), agricultural products 6%, fuels 3%, raw materials 3%, other 3%

Imports: $145.4 billion (f.o.b., 1985); manufactures 56%, fuels 20%, agricultural products 12%, raw materials 9%, other 3%

Major trade partners: (1984) EC 47.8% (France 11.6%, Netherlands 10.3%, UK 8%, Italy 7.8%, Belgium-Luxembourg 6.8%), other Europe 16.7%, less developed countries 14.5%, US 8.4%, Communist 6.5%, OPEC 5.7%

Aid: donor—ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-84), $43.4 billion

Budget: revenues, $80.3 billion; federal government expenditures, $88.1 billion; deficit, $7.8 billion (1985)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.03 marks=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 31,800 km total; 27,778 km 1.435-meter government owned, standard gauge, 12,491 km double track; 11,396 km electrified; 4,022 km nongovernment owned; 3,598 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 214 km electrified, 424 km 1.000-meter gauge; 186 km electrified

Highways: 466,305 km total; 169,568 km classified, includes 6,435 km autobahn, 32,460 km national highways (Bundesstrassen), 65,425 km state highways (Landesstrassen), 65,248 km county roads (Kreisstrassen); 296,737 km of unclassified communal roads (Gemeindestrassen)

Inland waterways: 5,222 km, of which almost 70% usable by craft of 990-metric ton capacity or larger

Pipelines: crude oil, 2,343 km; refined products, 3,389 km; natural gas, 95,414 km

Ports: 9 major, 3 secondary, 15 minor

Civil air: 194 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 479 total, 440 usable; 237 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,659 m, 34 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 42 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: highly developed, modern telecommunication service to all parts of the country; fully adequate in all respects; 37.9 million telephones (62.1 per 100 popl.); 80 AM, 472 FM, and 6,200 TV stations (including repeaters); 6 submarine coaxial cables; 3 satellite stations with total of 10 antennas

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 16,251,000; 14,090,000 fit for military service; 391,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $27.1 billion; 22.98% of the proposed central government budget

See regional map VII

Geography

Total area: 238,540 km^2; land area: 230,020 km^2

Comparative area: slightly smaller than Oregon

Land boundaries: 2,285 km total

Coastline: 539 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 100 fathoms or to depth of exploitation
Territorial sea: 200 nm

Climate: tropical; warm and comparatively dry along southeast coast; hot and humid in southwest, hot and dry in north

Terrain: mostly low plains with dissected plateau in south-central area

Land use: 5% arable land; 7% permanent crops; 15% meadows and pastures; 37% forest and woodland; 36% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: recent drought in north severely affecting marginal agricultural activities; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; dry, northeasterly harmattan wind (January to March)

Special notes: Lake Volta is world's largest artificial lake

People

Population: 13,948,925 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.89%

Nationality: noun—Ghanaian(s); adjective—Ghanaian

Ethnic divisions: 99.8% black African (major tribes Akan, Ewe, Ga), 0.2% European and other

Religion: 38% indigenous beliefs, 30% Muslim, 24% Christian, 8% other

Language: English (official); African languages include 44% Akan, 16% Mole-Dagbani, 13% Ewe, and 8% Ga-Adangbe

Infant mortality rate: 97/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 49

Literacy: 30%

Labor force: 3.7 million; 54.7% agriculture and fishing; 18.7% industry; 15.2% sales and clerical; 7.7% services, transportation, and communications; 3.7% professional; 400,000 unemployed

Organized labor: 467,000 (about 13% of labor force)

Government

Official name: Republic of Ghana

Type: military; 31 December 1981 coup ended two-year-old civilian government, suspended constitution and political activity

Capital: Accra

Administrative divisions: 8 administrative regions and separate Greater Accra Area; regions subdivided into 58 districts and 267 local administrative districts

Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 6 March

Branches: executive authority vested in seven-member Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC); on 21 January 1982 PNDC appointed secretaries to head most ministries

Government leader: Flt. Lt. (Ret.) Jerry John RAWLINGS, Chairman of PNDC (since December 1981)

Elections: none scheduled since 1981 coup

Political parties and leaders: political parties outlawed after 31 December 1981 coup

Communists: a small number of Communists and sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, Commonwealth, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, World Confederation of Labor, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $10.5 billion; real growth rate −7.2% (1982 est.)

Natural resources: gold, timber, industrial diamonds, bauxite, manganese, fish

Agriculture: main crop—cocoa; others—root crops, corn, sorghum, millet, coffee, peanuts; not self-sufficient but has that potential

Fishing: catch 241,000 metric tons (1982)

Major industries: mining, lumbering, light manufacturing, fishing, aluminum

Electric power: 1,200,000 kW capacity; 3,680 million kWh produced, 270 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $617 million (f.o.b., 1985); cocoa (about 60%), wood, gold, diamonds, manganese, bauxite, aluminum (aluminum regularly excluded from balance-of-payments data)

Imports: $731 million (c.i.f., 1985); textiles and other manufactured goods, food, fuels, transport equipment

Major trade partners: UK, EC, US

Budget: revenues, $1.8 billion; expenditures and net lending, $3.5 billion (1981/82)

Monetary conversion rate: 90.09 cedis=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 953 km, all 1.067-meter gauge; 32 km double track; diesel locomotives gradually replacing steam engines

Highways: 32,250 km total; 6,084 km concrete or bituminous surface, 26,166 km gravel, laterite, and improved earth surfaces

Inland waterways: Volta, Ankobra, and Tano rivers provide 168 km of perennial navigation for launches and lighters; Lake Volta reservoir provides 1,125 km of arterial and feeder waterways

Pipelines: 3 km (refined products)

Ports: 2 major (Tema, Takoradi)

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 10 total, 9 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 6 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system of open-wire and cable, radio-relay links; 68,900 telephones (0.6 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, 9 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station

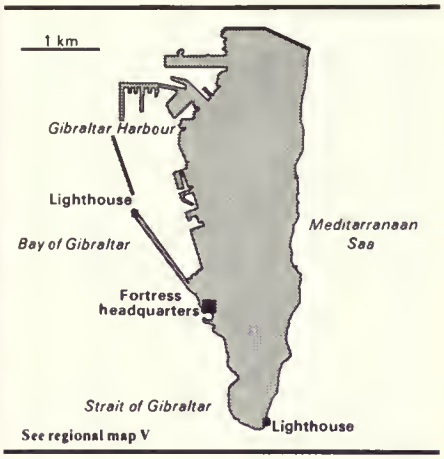
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary Palace Guard, paramilitary People's Militia

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,203,000; 1,797,000 fit for military service; 162,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1984, $64.4 million; 8% of central government budget

Gibraltar



Geography

Total area: 6.5 km^2; land area: 6.5 km^2

Comparative area: about one-twenty-seventh the size of Washington, D.C.

Land boundaries: 1.6 km total

Coastline: 12 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Territorial sea: 3 nm

Boundary disputes: none; occasional source of friction between Spain and UK

Climate: Mediterranean with mild winters and warm summers

Terrain: a narrow coastal lowland borders The Rock

Land use: 0% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 0% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 100% other

Environment: natural fresh water sources are very meager so large water catchments (concrete or natural rock) collect rain water

Special notes: strategic location on Strait of Gibraltar that links Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea

People

Population: 29,048 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.36%

Nationality: noun—Gibraltarian; adjective—Gibraltar

Ethnic divisions: mostly Italian, English, Maltese, Portuguese, and Spanish descent

Religion: 75% Roman Catholic, 8% Church of England, 2.25% Jewish

Language: English and Spanish are primary languages; Italian, Portuguese, and Russian also spoken; English used in the schools and for official purposes

Literacy: about 99%

Labor force: about 14,800 (including non-Gibraltar laborers)

Organized labor: over 6,000

Government

Official name: Gibraltar

Type: British dependent territory

Capital: Gibraltar

Legal system: English law; constitutional talks in July 1968; new system effected in 1969 after electoral inquiry

Branches: parliamentary system comprising the Gibraltar House of the Assembly (15 elected members and 3 ex officio members), the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister, and the Gibraltar Council; the Governor is appointed by the Crown

Government leaders: Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter TERRY, Governor and Commander in Chief (since 1985); Sir Joshua A. HASSAN, Chief Minister (1964-69 and since 1972)

Suffrage: all adult Gibraltarians, plus other UK subjects resident six months or more

Elections: every four years; last held in January 1984

Political parties and leaders: Gibraltar Labor Party/Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights (GCL/AACR), Sir Joshua Hassan; Democratic Party of British Gibraltar (DPBG), Peter Isola; Socialist Labor Party, Joe Bossano

Voting strength: (January 1984) House of the Assembly—GCL/AACR, 8 seats; Socialist Labor, 7 seats

Communists: negligible

Other political or pressure groups: Housewives Association, Chamber of Commerce, Gibraltar Representatives Organization

Economy

Economic activity in Gibraltar centers on commerce and large British naval and air bases; nearly all trade in the well-developed port is transit trade and port serves also as important supply depot for fuel, water, and ships' wares; recently built dockyards and machine shops provide maintenance and repair services to 3,500-4,000 vessels that call at Gibraltar each year; UK military establishments and the civil government employ nearly half the insured labor force, and a recently announced decision to close the Royal Navy dockyard will significantly add to unemployment; local industry is confined to manufacture of tobacco, roasted coffee, ice, mineral waters, candy, beer, and canned fish; some factories for manufacture of clothing are being developed; a small segment of the local population makes its livelihood by fishing; in recent years tourism has increased in importance

Electric power: 60,000 kW capacity; 200 million kWh produced, 6,570 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $47.8 million (1983); principally reexports of tobacco, petroleum, and wine

Imports: $136.8 million (1983); principally manufactured goods, fuels, and foodstuffs; 65% from UK

Major trade partners: UK, Morocco, Portugal, Netherlands

Budget: revenues, $89 million; expenditures, $84.2 million (FY82)

Monetary conversion rate: 0.70 Gibraltar pound=0.70 pound sterling=US$1 (November 1986)

Communications

Railroads: 1.000-meter gauge system in dockyard area only

Highways: 50 km, mostly good bitumen and concrete

Ports: 1 major (Gibraltar)

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 total, 1 usable with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m

Gibraltar *(continued)*

Telecommunications: adequate international radiocommunication facilities; automatic telephone system serving 9,400 telephones (31.5 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, 6 FM, 4 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom

Branches: Gibraltar Regiment

Greece

Geography

Total area: 131,940 km^2; land area: 130,800 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of New York State

Land boundaries: 1,191 km total

Coastline: 13,676 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Territorial sea: 6 nm

Boundary disputes: none; complex maritime and air (but not territorial) disputes with Turkey in Aegean Sea; Cyprus question with Turkey; Macedonia question with Bulgaria and Yugoslavia; Northern Epirus question with Albania

Climate: temperate; mild, wet winters; hot, dry summers

Terrain: mostly mountains with ranges extending into sea as peninsulas or chains of islands

Land use: 23% arable land; 8% permanent crops; 40% meadows and pastures; 20% forest and woodland; 9% other; includes 7% irrigated

Environment: subject to severe earthquakes; archipelago of 2,000 islands; air pollution

Special notes: strategic location dominating the Aegean Sea and southern approach to Turkish Straits

People

Population: 9,987,785 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.28%

Nationality: noun—Greek(s); adjective—Greek

Ethnic divisions: 97.7% Greek, 1.3% Turkish; 1.0% Vlach, Slav, Albanian, Pomach (note—the Greek Government states there are no ethnic divisions in Greece)

Religion: 98% Greek Orthodox, 1.3% Muslim, 0.7% other

Language: Greek (official); English and French widely understood

Infant mortality rate: 13.8/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: men 72, women 75

Literacy: 95%

Labor force: 3.86 million (1985); 43% services, 27% agriculture, 20% manufacturing and mining, 7% construction; 8.3% unemployment

Organized labor: 10-15% of total labor force, 20-25% of urban labor force

Government

Official name: Hellenic Republic

Type: presidential parliamentary government; monarchy rejected by referendum 8 December 1974

Capital: Athens

Administrative divisions: 51 departments (nomoi)

Legal system: new constitution enacted in June 1975

National holiday: Independence Day, 25 March

Branches: executive consisting of a President, elected by the Vouli (Parliament), a Prime Minister, and a Cabinet; unicameral legislature consisting of the 300-member Vouli; and an independent judiciary

Government leaders: Dr. Andreas PAPANDREOU, Prime Minister (since 1981); Christos SARTZETAKIS, President (since 1985)

Suffrage: universal age 18 and over

Elections: every four years; Papandreou's Panhellenic Socialist Movement defeated the incumbent New Democracy government of George Rallis in elections held on 18 October 1981; PASOK was reelected in June 1985

Political parties and leaders: Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), Andreas Papandreou; New Democracy (ND), Constantine Mitsotakis; Democratic Renewal (DR), Constantine Stefanopoulos; Communist Party-Exterior (KKE-Ext), Harilaos Florakis; Communist Party-Interior (KKE-Int), Leonidas Kyrkos

Voting strength: Parliament—Panhellenic Socialist Movement, 157 seats; New Democracy, 111 seats; Democratic Renewal, 10 seats; Communists (Exterior), 10 seats; Communists (Interior), 1 seat; independents, 11 seats

Communists: an estimated 60,000 members and sympathizers

Member of: EC, EIB (associate), EMA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

GNP: $32.8 billion, $3,300 per capita; real growth rate 2.1% (1985)

Natural resources: bauxite, lignite, magnesite, oil

Agriculture: wheat, olives, tobacco, cotton, raisins, fruit; nearly self-sufficient

Major industries: food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, metal products

Crude steel: 1.3 million metric tons produced (1984 est.), 132 kg per capita

Electric power: 11,223,000 kW capacity; 29.580 million kWh produced, 2,970 kWh per capita

Exports: $8.5 billion (f.o.b., 1985); tobacco, minerals, fruits, textiles

Imports: $10.1 billion (c.i.f., 1985); machinery and automotive equipment, petroleum and petroleum products, manufactured consumer goods, chemicals, meat and live animals

Major trade partners: (1985 est.) imports—18.0% FRG, 9.8% Italy, 8.5% Saudi Arabia, 6.7% France, 6.1% Netherlands; exports—20.0% FRG, 11.3% Italy, 8.1% US, 8.0% France, 4.1% Netherlands

Aid: US, including Ex-Im, $525 million (1970-81); other Western bilateral (ODA and OOF), $1.1 billion (1970-84); Communist countries (1970-85), $430 million

Military transfers: US (FY70-85) $2.6 billion

Budget: central government revenues, $12.4 billion; expenditures $15.8 billion; deficit, $3.4 billion (1986)

Monetary conversion rate: 135.0 Greek drachmas=US$1 (January 1987)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 2,476 km total; 1,565 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, of which 36 km electrified and 100 km double track, 889 km 1.000-meter gauge; 22 km 0.750-meter narrow gauge; all government owned

Highways: 38,938 km total; 16,090 km paved, 13,676 km crushed stone and gravel, 5,632 km improved earth, 3,540 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: system consists of three coastal canals and three unconnected rivers, which provide navigable length of just under 80 km

Pipelines: crude oil, 26 km; refined products, 547 km

Ports: 4 major, 11 secondary, 42 minor

Civil air: 39 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 80 total, 78 usable; 58 with permanent-surface runways; 20 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 21 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate, modern networks reach all areas on mainland islands; 3.52 million telephones (35.5 per 100 popl.); 29 AM, 37 FM, 361 TV stations; 7 submarine cables; 1 satellite station with 2 Atlantic Ocean antennas, 1 Indian Ocean antenna, 1 EUTELSAT antenna

Defense Forces

Branches: Hellenic Army, Hellenic Navy, Hellenic Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,387,000; 1,837,000 fit for military service; about 80,000 reach military age (21) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $2.6 billion; 16.1% of central government budget

Geography

Total area: 2,175,600 km^2; land area: 341,700 km^2 (ice free)

Comparative area: about three times the size of Texas

Coastline: 44,087 km

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 4 nm
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 3 nm

Climate: arctic to subarctic; cool summers, cold winters

Terrain: flat to gradually sloping icecap covers all but narrow, barren, steep, rocky coast

Land use: 0% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 1% meadows and pastures; NEGL% forest and woodland; 99% other

Environment: sparse population confined to small settlements along coast

Special notes: dominates North Atlantic Ocean between North America and Europe

People

Population: 54,205 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 1.00%

Nationality: noun—Greenlander(s); adjective—Greenlandic

Ethnic divisions: 86% Greenlander (Eskimos and Greenland-born whites), 14% Danish

Greenland *(continued)*

Religion: Evangelical Lutheran

Language: Danish, Eskimo dialects

Infant mortality rate: 37/1,000 (1976-80)

Life expectancy: men 59.7, women 67.3

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 21,378; largely engaged in fishing, hunting, and sheep breeding

Government

Official name: Greenland

Type: self-governing province of Kingdom of Denmark; two representatives in Danish parliament; separate Minister for Greenland in the Danish Cabinet (Ministry to be phased out during 1986-87)

Capital: Godthab (Nuuk)

Administrative divisions: 3 counties, 18 communes

Legal system: Danish law; transformed from colony to province in 1953; limited home rule began in spring 1979

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with the elected 25-seat Landsting and Danish parliament; executive power vested in Premier and four-person council; 19 lower courts

Government leaders: MARGRETHE II, Queen (since January 1972); Jonathan MOTZFELDT, Prime Minister (since May 1979)

Suffrage: universal, but not compulsory, over age 21

Elections: held every four years; most recent, 6 June 1984

Political parties: Siumut, 11 seats (moderate socialist, advocating more distinct Greenland identity and greater autonomy from Denmark); Atassut Party, 11 seats (more conservative, favors continuing close relations with Denmark); Inuit Ataqatigiit, 3 seats (Marxist-Leninist party favoring complete independence from Denmark rather than home rule)

Economy

GNP: included in that of Denmark

Natural resources: zinc, lead, iron ore, coal, molybdenum, cryolite, uranium, fish

Agriculture: arable areas largely in hay; sheep grazing; garden produce

Fishing: catch 107,725 tons (1983); exports $108.6 million (1980)

Major industries: mining, fishing, sealing

Electric power: 84,000 kW capacity; 170 million kWh produced, 3,150 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $168.4 million (f.o.b., 1980); fish and fish products, metallic ores and concentrates

Imports: $259.4 million (c.i.f., 1980); petroleum and petroleum products, machinery and transport equipment, food products

Major trade partners: (1980) Denmark 49.4%, Finland 9.5%, FRG 8.1%, US 6.3%, UK 2.9%

Monetary conversion rate: 7.37 Danish kroner=US$1 (December 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 80 km

Ports: 1 major, 7 secondary, 9 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 10 total, 7 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate domestic and international service provided by cables and radio-relay; 17,900 telephones (31.0 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, 35 FM, 9 TV stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

Defense is responsibility of Denmark

Military manpower: included with Denmark

Grenada

Geography

Total area: 340 km^2; land area: 340 km^2

Comparative area: about twice the size of Washington, D.C.

Coastline: 121 km

Maritime claims:
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical; tempered by northeast trade winds

Terrain: volcanic in origin with central mountains

Land use: 15% arable land; 26% permanent crops; 3% meadows and pastures; 9% forest and woodland; 47% other

Environment: lies on edge of hurricane belt; hurricane season lasts from June to November

Special notes: islands of the Grenadines group are divided politically with St. Vincent and the Grenadines

People

Population: 84,748 (July 1987), average annual growth rate −0.49%

Nationality: noun—Grenadian(s); adjective—Grenadian

Ethnic divisions: mainly of black African descent

Religion: largely Roman Catholic; Anglican; other Protestant sects

Language: English (official); some French patois

Infant mortality rate: 16.7/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: 69

Literacy: 85%

Labor force: 36,000; 31% services, 24% agriculture, 8% construction, 5% manufacturing, 31% other; 35-40% unemployment (1985)

Organized labor: 80% of labor force

Government

Official name: Grenada

Type: independent state; recognizes Elizabeth II as Chief of State

Capital: St. George's

Administrative divisions: 6 parishes

Legal system: based on English common law

National holiday: Independence Day, 7 February

Branches: bicameral legislature (15-member elected House of Representatives and 13-member appointed Senate); executive is Cabinet led by the Prime Minister; judiciary consists of Grenada Supreme Court, composed of the High Court of Justice and two-tier Court of Appeals

Government leaders: Sir Paul SCOON, Governor General (since 1978); Herbert BLAIZE, Prime Minister (since December 1984)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: last general election held 3 December 1984

Political parties and leaders: New National Party (NNP) is ruling party and was formed in 1984 as a three-party centrist coalition—Grenada National Party (GNP), National Democratic Party (NDP), and Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM); currently the NDP, led by George Brizan, and the GDM, led by Francis Alexis, are not represented in the NNP; former Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy revived his Grenada United Labor Party (GULP) in 1984; Grenada Democratic Labor Party (GDLP) was formed by Marcel Peters, who was elected as a GULP candidate but changed parties after assuming his seat in the House of Representatives; Democratic Labor Congress (DLC) was formed in 1986 by disaffected NNP member Kenny Lalsingh and Winston Whyte of Christian Democratic Labor Party (CDLP); the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM) was formed in May 1984 and is composed of pro-Cuban Socialists; the New Jewel Movement (NJM) consists of supporters of Bernard Coard and other hardliners accused of killing Bishop in 1983; GDLP and DLC form the official opposition; Marcel Peters was recently replaced as leader of the parliamentary opposition by Phinsley St. Louis, leader of the newly formed Organization for National Equality (ONE)

Voting strength: (1984 election) NNP 59%, GULP 36%, MBPM 5%; parliamentary seats—NNP, 14; GDLP, 1

Communists: the New Jewel Movement (which is currently trying to revitalize) and the less hardline Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement

Member of: CARICOM, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

Economy

GDP: $86.8 million (1984 est.), $1,000 per capita; real growth rate 3.0% (1986 est.); average inflation rate 6.0% (1985 est.)

Agriculture: cocoa, nutmeg, mace, and bananas

Electric power: 11,380 kW capacity; 24 million kWh produced, 280 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $22.1 million (f.o.b., 1985); cocoa beans, nutmeg, bananas, mace

Imports: $62.6 million (f.o.b., 1985); food, machinery and transport equipment, oil, building materials

Major trade partners: exports—35% UK, 9% FRG, 6% Netherlands, 6% US, (1984 est.); imports—20% UK, 17% US, 17% Trinidad and Tobago (1983)

Budget: revenues, $32 million; expenditures, $61 million (1984)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 1,000 km total; 600 km paved, 300 km otherwise improved; 100 km unimproved

Ports: 1 major (St. George's), 1 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

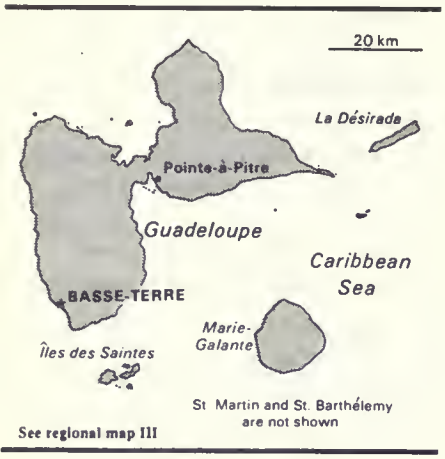
Airfields: 3 total, 3 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: automatic, islandwide telephone system with 5,650 telephones (5.1 per 100 popl.); new SHF links to Trinidad and Tobago and St. Vincent; VHF and UHF links to Trinidad and Carriacou; 1 AM and 1 TV stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Grenada Police Force

Guadeloupe



Geography

Total area: 1,780 km^2; land area: 1,760 km^2

Comparative area: about half the size of Rhode Island

Coastline: 306 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: subtropical tempered by trade winds; relatively high humidity

Terrain: Basse-Terre is volcanic in origin with interior mountains; Grand-Terre is low limestone formation

Land use: 18% arable land; 5% permanent crops; 13% meadows and pastures; 40% forest and woodland; 24% other; includes 1% irrigated

Environment: subject to hurricanes (June to December)

Special notes: none

People

Population: 336,354 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.61%

Nationality: noun—Guadeloupian(s); adjective—Guadeloupe

Ethnic divisions: 90% black or mulatto; 5% white; less than 5% East Indian, Lebanese, Chinese

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic, 5% Hindu and pagan African

Language: French, creole patois

Infant mortality rate: 18.6/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 67

Literacy: over 70%

Labor force: 120,000; services, government, and commerce 53.0%; industry 25.8%; agriculture 21.2%; significant unemployment

Organized labor: 11% of labor force

Government

Official name: Department of Guadeloupe

Type: overseas department and region of France; represented by three deputies in the French National Assembly and two senators in the Senate; last Assembly election, 21 June 1981

Capital: Basse-Terre

Administrative divisions: 3 arrondissements; 34 communes, each with a locally elected municipal council

Legal system: French legal system; highest court is a court of appeal based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Guadeloupe, French Guiana, and Martinique

Branches: executive, Prefect appointed by Paris; legislative, popularly elected General Council of 36 members and a Regional Council composed of members of the local General Council and the locally elected deputies and senators to the French parliament; judicial, under jurisdiction of French judicial system

Government leader: Yves BONNET, Prefect of the Republic (since 1985)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: General Council elections are normally held every five years; last General Council election took place in June 1981; regional assembly elections held in February 1983

Political parties and leaders: Rally for the Republic (RPR), Gabriel Lisette; Communist Party of Guadeloupe (PCG), Henri Bangou; Socialist Party (MSG), leader unknown; Progressive Party of Guadeloupe (PPG), Henri Rodes; Independent Republicans; Federation of the Left; Union for French Democracy (UDF); Union for a New Majority (UNM); Socialist Party Federation of Guadeloupe (PS)

Voting strength: 3 deputies in French National Assembly; 2 senators in Senate; 1 councillor on Economic and Social Council; in Regional Council election of February 1983—RPR 21 seats, PCG 11 seats, PS 9 seats

Communists: 3,000 est.

Other political or pressure groups: Popular Union for the Liberation of Guadeloupe (UPLG), Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance (ARC), Popular Movement for Independent Guadeloupe (MPGI), Union for the Liberation of Guadeloupe (UPLG), General Union of Guadeloupe Workers (UGTG), General Federation of Guadeloupe Workers (CGT-G)

Member of: WFTU

Economy

GNP: $998 million (1983), $3,151 per capita; real growth rate 15.7% (1979-80 average)

Natural resources: scenery, cultivable land

Agriculture: sugarcane, bananas, pineapples, vegetables

Major industries: construction, cement, rum, light industry, tourism

Electric power: 103,000 kW capacity; 315 million kWh produced, 940 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $89.2 million (1981); bananas, sugar, rum

Imports: $560 million (1981); vehicles, foodstuffs, clothing and other consumer goods, construction materials, petroleum products

Major trade partners: exports—88% franc zone; imports—73% franc zone, 3% Italy (1981)

Aid: bilateral ODA and OOF commitments (1970-79) from Western (non-US) countries, $2.4 billion

Budget: $198 million (1981)

Monetary conversion rate: 6.62 French francs=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: privately owned, narrow-gauge plantation lines

Guatemala

Highways: 1,954 km total; 1,600 km paved, 340 km gravel and earth

Ports: 1 major (Pointe-à-Pitre), 3 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 9 total, 9 usable, 8 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439

Telecommunications: domestic facilities inadequate; 57,300 telephones (17.4 per 100 popl.); interisland radio-relay to Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, and Martinique; 2 AM, 6 FM, 9 TV stations; 1 INTELSAT satellite station

Defense Forces

Defense is responsibility of France

Military manpower: males 15-49, 89,000

Geography

Total area: 108,890 km^2; land area: 108,430 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Tennessee

Land boundaries: 1,625 km total

Coastline: 400 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: not specific
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; claims Belize

Climate: tropical; hot, humid in lowlands; cooler in highlands

Terrain: mostly mountains with narrow coastal plains and rolling limestone plateau (Petén)

Land use: 12% arable land; 4% permanent crops; 12% meadows and pastures; 40% forest and woodland; 32% other; includes 1% irrigated

Environment: numerous volcanoes in mountains with frequent violent earthquakes; Caribbean coast subject to hurricanes and other tropical storms; deforestation; soil erosion; water pollution

Special notes: no natural harbors on west coast

People

Population: 8,622,387 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.45%

Nationality: noun—Guatemalan(s); adjective—Guatemalan

Ethnic divisions: 56% Ladino (mestizo and westernized Indian), 44% Indian

Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic; also Protestant, traditional Mayan

Language: Spanish, but over 40% of the population speaks an Indian language as a primary tongue (18 Indian dialects, including Quiche, Cakchiquel, Kekchi)

Infant mortality rate: 66/1,000 (1982)

Life expectancy: 60

Literacy: 50%

Labor force (1985): 2.5 million; 57.0% agriculture, 14.0% manufacturing, 13.0% services, 7.0% commerce, 4.0% construction, 3.0% transport, 0.8% utilities, 0.4% mining; unemployment and underemployment 40%

Organized labor: 10% of labor force (1986)

Government

Official name: Republic of Guatemala

Type: republic

Capital: Guatemala

Administrative divisions: 22 departments

Legal system: civil law system; constitution came into effect 1966 but suspended following March 1982 coup; Constituent Assembly elected in July 1984 completed drafting new constitution and other electoral laws in June 1985; judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 15 September

Branches: traditionally dominant executive; new 100-member congress installed 14 January 1986; power vested in Office of President; seven-member (minimum) Supreme Court

Government leader: Marco Vinicio CEREZO Arévalo, President (since January 1986)

Suffrage: universal over age 18, compulsory for literates, optional for illiterates

Elections: last congressional election held 3 November 1985; presidential runoff election held 8 December 1985

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Party (DCG), Marco Vinicio Cerezo Arévalo; National Centrist Union (UCN), Jorge Carpio Nicolle; National Liberation Movement (MLN), Mario Sandoval Alarcón; Institutional Democratic Party (PID) in coalition with MLN; People's Democratic Force (FDP) in coalition with MLN; Democratic Party of National Cooperation (PDCN), Jorge Serrano Elías; Revolutionary Party (PR) in coalition with PDCN; Social Democratic Party (PSD), Mario Solarzano Martínez; National Renewal Party (PNR), Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre; National Authentic Center (CAN), Mario David García; Anti-Communist Democratic Front (DUA) in coalition with PUA; emerging Movement for Harmony (MEC) in coalition with PUA; 14 political groups participated in national election for a civilian president, congress, and mayoralties; in runoff elections between Vinicio Cerezo (DCG) and Jorge Carpio (UCN), Cerezo won by a 2 to 1 margin

Voting strength: (November 1985) DCG, 38.65%; UCN, 20.23%; PDCN/PR, 13.78%; MLN/PID, 12.56%; CAN, 6.28%; PSD, 3.41%; PNR, 3.15%; PUA/FUN/MEC, 1.91%; (December 1985) DCB 51 seats, UCN 22 seats, MLN 12 seats, PDCN/PR 11 seats, PSD 2 seats, PNR 1 seat, CAN 1 seat

Communists: Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT); main radical left guerrilla groups—Guerrilla Army of the Poor (EGP), Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms (ORPA), Rebel Armed Forces (FAR), and PGT Dissidents

Other political or pressure groups: Federated Chambers of Commerce and Industry (CACIF), Mutual Support Group (GAM)

Member of: CACM, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAS, ODECA, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $9.2 billion (1985), $1,120 per capita; 26% commerce, 25% agriculture, 9% financial services, 7% transportation and communication, 6% government, 27% other; average annual real growth rate 5.7% (1975-80); real growth rate 0.0% (1986)

Natural resources: oil, nickel, rare woods, fish, chicle

Agriculture: coffee, cotton, corn, beans, sugarcane, bananas, livestock; an illegal producer of opium poppy and cannabis

Fishing: catch 4,300 metric tons (1982)

Major industries: food processing, textiles and clothing, furniture, chemicals, nonmetallic minerals, metals

Electric power: 878,000 kW capacity; 2,250 million kWh produced, 260 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $1.2 billion (f.o.b., 1985); coffee, cotton, sugar, bananas, meat

Imports: $1.3 billion (c.i.f., 1985); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, fuels

Major trade partners: exports (1985)—35% US, 17% El Salvador, 6% Honduras, 5% Costa Rica; imports (1983)—33% US, 10% El Salvador, 8% Netherland Antilles, 7% Mexico, 7% Venezuela

Aid: US, including Ex-Im (FY70-85), $432 million; from other Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-84), $6.7 billion

Military transfers: US (FY70-85), $22 million

Budget: expenditures, $1.710 billion; revenues, $975 million (1986 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 1 quetzal=US$1 (official, November 1986); 3.30 quetzals=US$1 (unofficial, December 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 870 km 0.914-meter gauge, single track; 780 km government owned, 90 km privately owned

Highways: 26,429 km total; 2,868 km paved, 11,421 km gravel, and 12,140 unimproved

Inland waterways: 260 km navigable year round; additional 730 km navigable during high-water season

Pipelines: crude oil, 275 km

Ports: 2 major (El Quetzal, Santo Tomás de Castilla), 3 minor

Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 501 total, 455 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 23 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fairly modern network centered on Guatemala; 97,670 telephones (1.6 per 100 popl.); 91 AM, 13 shortwave, 24 TV stations; connection into Central American microwave net; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,989,000; 1,295,000 fit for military service; 94,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1987, $269.3 million; 10.5% of central government budget

Guernsey

Geography

Total area: 194 km^2; land area: 194 km^2

Comparative area: slightly larger than Washington, D.C.

Coastline: 50 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 3 nm

Climate: temperate with mild winters and cool summers; about 50% of days are overcast

Terrain: mostly level with low hills in southwest

Land use: NA% arable land; NA% permanent crops; NA% meadows and pastures; NA% forest and woodland; NA% other; about 50% cultivated

Environment: large, deepwater harbor at St. Peter Port

Special notes: 52km west of France

People

Population: 52,947 (July 1987), average annual growth rate -0.12%

Nationality: noun—Channel Islander(s); adjective—Channel Islander

Ethnic divisions: UK and Norman-French descent

Religion: Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregational, Methodist

Language: English, French; Norman-French dialect spoken in country districts

Literacy: universal education

Government

Official name: Bailiwick of Guernsey

Type: independent British crown dependency

Capital: St. Peter Port

Administrative divisions: 10 douzaines or parishes

Legal system: English law and local statute; justice is administered by the Royal Court

Branches: the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief is the personal representative of the Crown and is entitled to sit and speak in the States of Deliberation (parliament); parliament is composed of the Bailiff (President ex officio), 12 Conseillers, 2 nonvoting Law Officers of the Crown, 33 popularly elected People's Deputies, 10 Douzaine Representatives, 2 representatives of the States of Alderney; States of Election (electoral college) elects Jurats and Conseillers—it is composed of the Bailiff, 12 Jurats, 12 Conseillers, 2 Law Officers, 33 People's Deputies, 34 Douzaine Representatives, and 4 Alderney representatives (for election of Conseillers only); Alderney has its own popularly elected President and States (12 members) and its own Court; Sark has mixture of feudal and popular government

Government leaders: Lt. Gen. Sir Alexander BOSWELL, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief (since 1985); Sir Charles FROSSARD, Bailiff and President of the States (since 1982)

Suffrage: universal adult over 18

Communists: none

Economy

Agriculture: principal crops—tomatoes and flowers (mostly grown under glass); sweet peppers, eggplant, plants, other vegetables and fruit; Guernsey cattle

Major industries: tourism, banking

Electric power: 160,000 kW capacity; 510 million kWh produced, 9,620 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: tomatoes, flowers and ferns, sweet peppers, eggplant, other vegetables, plants

Imports: coal, gasoline and oil

Major trade partners: UK (regarded as internal trade)

Budget: total revenues for Guernsey and Alderney, 63,836 million pounds; total expenditures for Guernsey and Alderney, 65,708 million pounds (1983)

Monetary conversion rate: 0.70 pound sterling=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Ports: St. Peter Port, St. Sampson

Airfield: 1 total, 1 usable with permanent-surface runway, 1,463 m (La Villiaze)

Telecommunications: 1 AM radio station, which broadcasts 24 hours a week; 1 TV station with 4 channels; 41,900 telephones (74.8 per 100 popl.)

Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom

Guinea

See regional map VII

Geography

Total area: 245,860 km^2; land area: 245,860 km^2

Comparative area: slightly smaller than Oregon

Land boundaries: 3,476 km total

Coastline: 320 km

Maritime claims:
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: generally hot and humid; monsoonal-type rainy season (June to November) with southwesterly winds; dry season (December to May) with northeasterly harmattan winds

Terrain: generally flat coastal plain, hilly to mountainous interior

Land use: 6% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 12% meadows and pastures; 42% forest and woodland; 40% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: hot, dry, dusty harmattan haze may reduce visibility during dry season; deforestation

Special notes: none

People

Population: 6,737,760 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.50%

Nationality: noun—Guinean(s); adjective—Guinean

Ethnic divisions: Fulani, Malinke, Sousou, 15 smaller tribes

Religion: 85% Muslim, 5% indigenous beliefs, 10% Christian

Language: French (official); each tribe has its own language

Infant mortality rate: 159/1,000

Life expectancy: 40

Literacy: 20% in French; 48% in local languages

Labor force: 2.4 million (1983); 82.0% agriculture, 11.0% industry and commerce, 5.4% services, 1.6% government

Organized labor: virtually 100% of wage labor force loosely affiliated with the National Confederation of Guinean Workers

Government

Official name: Republic of Guinea

Type: republic

Capital: Conakry

Administrative divisions: 33 provinces, divided into 36 prefectures

Legal system: based on French civil law system, customary law, and decree; 1958 constitution suspended after military coup on 3 April 1984; legal codes currently being revised; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 2 October; Anniversary of Committee for National Redressment, 3 April

Branches: coup on 3 April 1984 established 17-member Military Committee for National Redressment (CMRN) to determine government policy; the highest ranking CMRN member became President, with other CMRN assuming most Cabinet portfolios

Government leader: Gen. Lansana CONTE, Head of Government (since April 1984)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: none scheduled but CMRN has promised to create a true and viable democracy

Political parties and leaders: following 3 April 1984 coup all political activity was banned

Communists: no Communist party, although there are some sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, Mano River Union, Niger River Commission, NAM, OAU, OATUU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GNP: $1.6 billion (1984), $300 per capita; real growth rate 1.3% (1984 est.)

Natural resources: bauxite, iron ore, diamonds, gold, uranium, hydroelectric power, fish

Agriculture: cash crops—coffee, bananas, palm products, peanuts, citrus fruits, pineapples; staple food crops—cassava, rice, millet, corn, sweet potatoes; livestock raised in some areas

Major industries: bauxite mining, alumina, diamond mining, light manufacturing and processing industries

Electric power: 108,000 kW capacity; 236 million kWh produced, 41 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $537 million (f.o.b., 1984 est.); bauxite, alumina, diamonds, coffee, pineapples, bananas, palm kernels

Imports: $403 million (f.o.b., 1984 est.); petroleum products, metals, machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, textiles

Major trade partners: imports—France, USSR, US, Italy; exports—US, USSR, FRG, France, Spain

Budget: public revenues, $444 million; current expenditures, $330 million; development expenditures, $104 million (1983)

Monetary conversion rate: 400 Guinean francs=US$1 (December 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 1,045 km; 806 km 1.000-meter gauge, 239 km 1.435-meter standard gauge

Highways: 30,100 km total; 1,087 km paved, 13,013 km gravel or laterite, 16,000 km unimproved earth

Guinea-Bissau

Inland waterways: 1,295 km navigable by shallow-draft native craft

Ports: 1 major (Conakry), 2 minor

Civil air: 12 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 17 total, 17 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system of open-wire lines, small radiocommunication stations, and new radio-relay system; 10,000 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 1 FM, and 1 TV stations; 7,700 TV sets; 100,000 receiver sets; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army (ground forces), Navy (acts primarily as a coast guard), Air Force, paramilitary National Gendaramerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,549,000; 781,000 fit for military service

See regional map VII

Geography

Total area: 36,120 km^2; land area: 28,000 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Connecticut and New Hampshire combined

Land boundaries: 740 km total

Coastline: 350 km

Maritime claims:
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical; generally hot and humid; monsoonal-type rainy season (June to November) with southwesterly winds; dry season (December to May) with northeasterly harmattan winds

Terrain: mostly low coastal plain rising to savanna in east

Land use: 9% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 46% meadows and pastures; 38% forest and woodland; 6% other

Environment: hot, dry, dusty harmattan haze may reduce visibility during dry season

Special notes: none

People

Population: 928,425 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.36%

Nationality: noun—Guinea-Bissauan(s); adjective—Guinea-Bissauan

Ethnic divisions: about 99% African (30% Balanta, 20% Fula, 14% Manjaca, 13% Mandinga, 7% Papel); less than 1% European and mulatto

Religion: 65% indigenous beliefs, 30% Muslim, 5% Christian

Language: Portuguese (official); Criolo and numerous African languages

Infant mortality rate: 250/1,000 (1982)

Life expectancy: 42

Literacy: 9%

Labor force: 90% agriculture; 5% industry, services, and commerce; 5% government

Government

Official name: Republic of Guinea-Bissau

Type: republic; highly centralized one-party regime since September 1974

Capital: Bissau

Administrative divisions: 9 regions, 3 circumscriptions (predominantly indigenous population)

Legal system: new constitution approved May 1984

National holiday: Independence Day, 24 September

Branches: President and Cabinet; 150-member National Popular Assembly, overseen by 15-member Council of State

Government leader: Brig. Gen. João Bernardo VIEIRA, President, Council of State (since November 1980)

Suffrage: universal over age 15

Elections: legislative elections held March 1984; legislature elected Vieira to serve a five-year term as President in May 1984

Political parties and leaders: African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC), led by President Vieira, only legal party; Guinea-Bissau decided to retain the binational party title despite its formal break with Cape Verde

Communists: a few Communists, some sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, CEAO, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, ISCON, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Guinea-Bissau *(continued)*

Economy

GDP: $154 million (FY83), $180 per capita, real growth rate −5.1% (1983)

Natural resources: potential petroleum, bauxite, phosphates

Agriculture: rice, palm products, root crops, coconuts, peanuts, wood

Fishing: catch 6,000 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: agricultural processing, beer, soft drinks

Electric power: 22,000 kW capacity; 28 million kWh produced, 32 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $8.6 million (1983); principally peanuts; also palm kernels, shrimp, fish, lumber

Imports: $57.1 million (1983); foodstuffs, manufactured goods, fuels, transport equipment

Major trade partners: mostly Portugal, Spain, and other European countries

Budget: revenues, $12.2 million; current expenditures, $27.4 million; investment expenditures, $27.9 million (1983 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 83.528 Guinea Bissauan pesos=US$1 (November 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 3,218 km (418 km bituminous, remainder earth)

Inland waterways: scattered stretches are important to coastal commerce

Ports: 1 major (Bissau)

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 54 total, 39 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 6 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: limited system of open-wire lines, radio-relay links, and radiocommunication stations; 3,000 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, 1 FM, no TV stations

Defense Forces

Branches: People's Revolutionary Armed Force (FARP); Army, Navy, and Air Force are separate components

Military manpower: males 15-49, 194,000; 110,000 fit for military service

Guyana

Geography

Land area: 214,970 km^2; land area: 196,850 km^2

Comparative area about the size of Idaho

Land boundaries: 2,575 km total

Coastline: 459 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: outer edge of continental margin or 200 nm
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: Essequibo area claimed by Venezuela; Suriname claims area between New (Upper Courantyne) and Courantyne/Kutari rivers (all headwaters of the Courantyne)

Climate: tropical; hot, humid, moderated by northeast trade winds; two rainy seasons (May to mid-August, mid-November to mid-January)

Terrain: mostly rolling highlands; low coastal plain; savanna in south

Land use: 3% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 6% meadows and pastures; 83% forest and woodland; 8% other; includes 1% irrigated

Environment: flash floods a constant threat during rainy seasons; water pollution

Special notes: none

People

Population: 765,844 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.03%

Nationality: noun—Guyanese (sing., pl.); adjective—Guyanese

Ethnic divisions: 51% East Indian, 43% black and mixed, 4% Amerindian, 2% European and Chinese

Religion: 57% Christian, 33% Hindu, 9% Muslim, 1% other

Language: English, Amerindian dialects

Infant mortality rate: 41/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: 70

Literacy: 85%

Labor force: 268,000 (1985); 44.5% industry and commerce, 33.8% agriculture, 21.7% services; public sector employment amounts to 60-80% of the total labor force; unemployment and underemployment 30% (1985 est.)

Organized labor: 34% of labor force

Government

Official name: Co-operative Republic of Guyana

Type: republic within Commonwealth

Capital: Georgetown

Administrative divisions: 10 administrative regions

Legal system: based on English common law with certain admixtures of Roman-Dutch law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Republic Day, 23 February

Branches: Executive President, who appoints and heads a cabinet; unicameral legislature (53-member National Assembly) elected by proportional representation every five years

Government leaders: Hugh Desmond HOYTE, President (since August 1985); Hamilton GREEN, Prime Minister (since August 1985)

Suffrage: universal adult over age 18

Elections: last held in December 1985

Haiti

Political parties and leaders: People's National Congress (PNC), Hugh Desmond Hoyte; People's Progressive Party (PPP), Cheddi Jagan; Working People's Alliance (WPA), Rupert Roopnarine, Eusi Kwayana, Moses Bhagwan; United Force (UF), Feilden Singh; Vanguard for Liberation and Democracy (VLD; also known as Liberator Party), Ganraj Kumar, Dr. J. K. Makepeace Richmond; Democratic Labor Movement (DLM), Dr. Paul Tennassee

Voting strength: (1985 election, unofficial returns) 78% PNC (42 seats), 16% PPP (8 seats), 4% UF (2 seats), 2% WPA (1 seat)

Communists: est. 100 hardcore within PPP; top echelons of PPP and PYO (Progressive Youth Organization, militant wing of the PPP) include many Communists, but rank and file is conservative and non-Communist; small but unknown number of orthodox Marxist-Leninists within PNC, some of whom formerly belonged to the PPP

Other political or pressure groups: Trades Union Congress (TUC); Working People's Vanguard Party (WPVP); Guyana Council of Indian Organizations (GCIO); Civil Liberties Action Committee (CLAC); the latter two organizations are small and active but not well organized

Member of: CARICOM, CDB, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAS (observer), PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $480 million (1984), $630 per capita; real growth 4.0% (1986 est.); inflation rate 4.0% (1985)

Natural resources: bauxite, gold, diamonds, hardwood timber, shrimp, fish

Agriculture: sugarcane, rice, other food crops; food shortages—wheat flour, cooking oil, processed meat, dairy products

Major industries: bauxite mining, sugar and rice milling, timber, fishing (shrimp), textiles, gold mining

Electric power: 105,000 kW capacity; 500 million kWh produced, 650 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $214.0 million (f.o.b., 1985); bauxite, sugar, rice, shrimp, molasses, timber, rum

Imports: $209.1 million (f.o.b., 1985); manufactures, machinery, food, petroleum

Major trade partners: exports—29% UK, 17% US, 17% CARICOM, 6% Canada; imports—33% CARICOM, 21% US, 11% UK, 3% Canada (1983)

Budget: revenues, $954.4 million; expenditures, $1,531.5 million (1985 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 4.30 Guyanese dollars=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 187 km total, all single track 0.914-meter gauge

Highways: 7,665 km total; 550 km paved, 5,000 km gravel, 1,525 km earth, 590 km unimproved

Inland waterways: 6,000 km total of navigable waterways; Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo rivers are navigable by oceangoing vessels for 150 km, 100 km, and 80 km, respectively

Ports: 1 major (Georgetown), 6 minor

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 70 total, 66 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system with radio-relay network and over 27,000 telephones (3.3 per 100 popl.); tropospheric scatter link to Trinidad; 4 AM, 3 FM, 1 shortwave, no TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Guyana Defense Force (including Maritime Corps and Air Corps), Guyana Police Force, Guyana People's Militia, Guyana National Service

Military manpower: males 15-49, 195,000; 149,000 fit for military service

See regional map III

Geography

Total area: 27,750 km^2; land area: 27,560 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Maryland

Land boundary: 361 km with Dominican Republic

Coastline: 1,771 km

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 24 nm
Continental shelf: to depth of exploitation
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; claims Navassa Island (US possession)

Climate: tropical; semiarid where mountains in east cut off trade winds

Terrain: mostly rough and mountainous

Land use: 20% arable land; 13% permanent crops; 18% meadows and pastures; 4% forest and woodland; 45% other; includes 3% irrigated

Environment: lies in middle of hurricane belt; hurricanes have caused extensive damage; occasional flooding and earthquakes; deforestation

Special notes: shares island of Hispaniola with Dominican Republic

People

Population: 6,187,115 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 1.78%

Haiti *(continued)*

Nationality: noun—Haitian(s); adjective—Haitian

Ethnic divisions: 95% black, 5% mulatto and European

Religion: 75-80% Roman Catholic (of which an overwhelming majority also practice Voodoo), 10% Protestant, 10% other

Language: French (official) spoken by only 10% of population; all speak Creole

Infant mortality rate: 107/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 45

Literacy: 23%

Labor force: 2.3 million (1982); 66% agriculture, 25% services, 9% industry; significant unemployment; shortage of skilled labor, unskilled labor abundant

Organized labor: less than 1% of labor force

Government

Official name: Republic of Haiti

Type: republic

Capital: Port-au-Prince

Administrative divisions: 26 provinces, 1 federal district

Legal system: based on Roman civil law system; currently under revision, to be completed early 1987; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 January

Branches: interim government following the end of 29 years of Duvalier family rule; Consultative Council (45-member advisory body); Constituent Assembly (61-member body drafting new constitution); judiciary appointed by President before coup

Government leaders: Lt. Gen. Henri NAMPHY, President, National Council of Government (CNG), since February 1986, two other CNG members, and 13-member cabinet

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: National elections scheduled for November 1987, inauguration 7 February 1988

Political parties and leaders: Haitian Christian Democratic Party (PDCN), Sylvio Claude; Haitian Social Christian Party (PSCH), Grégoire Eugéne; Movement To Install Democracy in Haiti (MIDH), Marc Bazin; National Progressive Democratic Group (RDNP), Leslie Manigat

Voting strength: new voter registration lists being compiled

Communists: United Party of Haitian Communists (PUCH), René Théodore (roughly 2,000 members)

Other political or pressure groups: United Democratic Committee (KID); Liaison Committee of Democratic Forces

Member of: FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $1.8 billion (1986 est.), $300 per capita; real growth rate, - 2.0% (1986)

Natural resources: bauxite

Agriculture: coffee, sugarcane, rice, corn, sorghum

Major industries: sugar refining, textiles, flour milling, cement manufacturing, bauxite mining, tourism, light assembly industries

Electric power: 196,000 kW capacity; 332 million kWh produced, 940 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $206.6 million (f.o.b., 1984); mangos, coffee, light industrial products, essential oils, sisal, sugar

Imports: $337.9 million (f.o.b., 1984); consumer durables, foodstuffs, industrial equipment, petroleum products, construction materials

Major trade partners: exports—59% US; imports—45% US (1978)

Aid: US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-85), $419 million; ODA and OOF from other Western countries (1970-84), $427 million

Military transfers: US (FY70-85), $5 million

Budget: revenues, $220 million; expenditures, $357 million (1984)

Monetary conversion rate: 5.0 gourdes=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 October-30 September

Communications

Railroads: 40 km 0.760-meter narrow gauge, single-track, privately owned industrial line

Highways: 4,000 km total; 950 km paved, 900 km otherwise improved, 2,150 km unimproved

Inland waterways: negligible; less than 100 km navigable

Ports: 2 major (Port-au-Prince, Cap-Haïtien), 12 minor

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 15 total, 11 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: domestic facilities barely adequate, international facilities slightly better; 36,000 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 33 AM, 4 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Corps

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,491,000; 803,000 fit for military service; 70,000 reach military age (18) annually

Honduras

See regional map III

Geography

Total area: 112,090 km^2; land area: 111,890 km^2

Comparative area: slightly larger than Tennessee

Land boundaries: 1,530 km total

Coastline: 820 km

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 24 nm
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: El Salvador

Climate: subtropical in lowlands, temperate in mountains

Terrain: mostly mountains in interior, narrow coastal plains

Land use: 14% arable land; 2% permanent crops; 30% meadows and pastures; 34% forest and woodland; 20% other; includes 1% irrigated

Environment: subject to frequent, but generally mild, earthquakes; damaging hurricanes along Caribbean coast; deforestation; soil erosion

Special notes: none

People

Population: 4,823,818 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.33%

Nationality: noun—Honduran(s); adjective—Honduran

Ethnic divisions: 90% mestizo (mixed Indian and European), 7% Indian, 2% black, 1% white

Religion: about 97% Roman Catholic; small Protestant minority

Language: Spanish, Indian dialects

Infant mortality rate: 78/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 58.7

Literacy: 56%

Labor force: 1.3 million (1985); 62% agriculture, 20% services, 9% manufacturing, 3% construction, 6% other; 25% unemployed, 25% underemployed

Organized labor: 40% of urban labor force, 20% of rural work force (1985)

Government

Official name: Republic of Honduras

Type: republic

Capital: Tegucigalpa

Administrative divisions: 18 departments

Legal system: rooted in Roman and Spanish civil law; some influence of English common law; new constitution became effective in January 1982; the nine Supreme Court justices are appointed by Congress; accepts ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 15 September

Branches: constitution provides for elected President, unicameral legislature (134-member National Congress), and national judicial branch

Government leader: José AZCONA Hoyo, President (since January 1986)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: national election for president and legislature held every four years; last election held November 1985; legislature chosen by proportional representation; 282 county councils

Political parties and leaders: Liberal Party (PLH)—party president, Romualdo Bueso Penalba; faction leaders, Carlos Flores Facusse (Rodista faction), José Azcona Hoyo (Azconista subfaction), Jorge Bueso Arias (ALIPO faction), Jorge Arturo Reina (M-Líder faction); National Party (PNH)—party president, Rafael Leonardo Callejas; faction leaders, Juan Pablo Urrutia (MUC faction); Ricardo Zúñiga Augustinus (Officialista faction), Mario Rivera López (Riverista subfaction), and Rafael Leonardo Callejas (MONARCA faction); National Innovation and Unity Party (PINU)—Miguel Andonie Fernández; Christian Democratic Party (PDCH)—Ruben Palma Carrasco

Voting strength: (1985 election) 1.6 million out of 1.8 million eligible voters cast ballots; PLH 51%, PNH 45%, PINU 1.5%, PDCH 1.9%, legislative seats—PLH 67, PNH 63, PINU 2, PDCH 2

Communists: up to 1,500; Honduran leftist groups—Communist Party of Honduras (PCH), Communist Party of Honduras/Marxist-Leninist (PCMLH), Morazanist Front for the Liberation of Honduras (FMLH), People's Revolutionary Union/Popular Liberation Movement (URP/MPL), Popular Revolutionary Forces-Lorenzo Zelaya (FPR/LZ), Socialist Party of Honduras Central American Workers Revolutionary Party (PASO/PRTC)

Other political or pressure groups: National Association of Honduran Campesinos (ANACH), Honduran Council of Private Enterprise (COHEP), Confederation of Honduran Workers (CTH), National Union of Campesinos (UNC), General Workers Confederation (CGT), United Federation of Honduran Workers (FUTH), Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Honduras (CODEH), Coordinating Committee of Popular Organizations (CCOP)

Member of: CACM, FAO, G-77, IADB, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Economy

Real GDP: $2.6 billion (1986), $560 per capita; real growth rate average −3.1% (1980-83); real growth rate 3.0% (1986)

Natural resources: forests, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, antimony, coal, fish

Agriculture: bananas, coffee, corn, beans, sugarcane, rice, tobacco

Fishing: catch 8,400 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: agricultural processing, textiles, clothing, wood products

Electric power: 580,000 kW capacity; 1,400 million kWh produced, 300 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $933 million (f.o.b., 1986); bananas, coffee, lumber, meat, minerals, sugar, seafood

Imports: $873 million (f.o.b., 1986); manufactured products, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, petroleum

Major trade partners: exports—48% US, 34% Europe, 8% Japan, 3% CACM (1985); imports—39% US, 10% Venezuela, 9% CACM, 6% Japan, 5% Trinidad and Tobago (1985)

Aid: US, including Ex-Im (FY70-85), $809 million loans; other Western (non-US) countries, ODA and ODF (1970-84), $507 million

Military transfers: US (FY79-85), $256 million

Budget: revenues, $389 million; expenditures, $605 million (1983)

Monetary conversion rate: 2 lempiras=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 545 km total; 320 km 1.067-meter gauge, 225 km 0.914-meter gauge

Highways: 8,950 km total; 1,700 km paved, 5,000 km otherwise improved, 2,250 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 465 km navigable by small craft

Ports: 1 major (Puerto Cortés), 4 minor

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 198 total, 181 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: improved, but still inadequate; connection into Central American microwave net; 35,100 telephones (0.9 per 100 popl.); 169 AM, 8 shortwave, 21 TV stations; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Armed Forces, Naval Forces, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,090,000; 649,000 fit for military service; 56,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1987, $67.5 million; about 7% of central government budget

Lema Channel

See regional map VIII

Geography

Total area: 1,040 km^2; land area: 990 km^2

Comparative area: about one-third the size of Rhode Island

Land boundary: 24 km with China

Coastline: 733 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Territorial sea: 3 nm

Boundary disputes: none; will become a Special Administrative Region of China in 1997

Climate: tropical monsoon; cool and humid in winter, hot and rainy from spring through summer, warm and sunny in fall

Terrain: hilly to mountainous with steep slopes; lowlands in north

Land use: 7% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 1% meadows and pastures; 12% forest and woodland; 79% other; includes 3% irrigated

Environment: more than 200 islands; occasional typhoons

Special notes: outstanding natural harbor

People

Population: 5,608,610 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 1.32%

Nationality: adjective—Hong Kong

Ethnic divisions: 98% Chinese, 2% other

Religion: 90% eclectic mixture of local religions, 10% Christian

Language: Chinese (Cantonese), English

Infant mortality rate: 9.2/1,000 (1986)

Life expectancy: 75 (1986)

Literacy: 75%

Labor force: (June 1985) 2.64 million; 36.3% manufacturing; 22.1% commerce; 18.4% services; 7.6% construction; 7.6% transport and communications; 6.8% financing, insurance, and real estate; 1.2% agriculture, fishing, mining, and quarrying; unemployment (seasonally adjusted) 3.0%

Organized labor: 15.2% of 1984 labor force

Government

Official name: Hong Kong

Type: British colony; scheduled to revert to China in 1997

Capital: Victoria

Administrative divisions: Hong Kong, Kowloon, and New Territories

Legal system: English common law

Branches: Governor assisted by advisory Executive Council, legislates with advice and consent of Legislative Council; Executive Council composed of governor, four ex-officio senior officials, and 11 nominated members; Legislative Council composed of governor, three ex-officio members, 10 official members, 22 appointed unofficial members and 24 unofficial members elected indirectly by functional constituencies and by an electoral college; Urban Council, consisting of 15 elected members and 15 appointed by Governor, responsible for health, recreation, and resettlement in urban areas; Regional Council (established 1 April 1986), comprising 12 directly elected members, 9 indirectly elected, 12 appointed, and 3 ex officio, has similar responsibilities in nonurban areas; independent judiciary

Government leaders: David Clive WILSON, Governor since April 1987; Sir David AKERS-JONES, Chief Secretary since December 1985

Suffrage: limited to 450,000 to 550,000 professional or skilled persons

Elections: on three-year cycle for Urban and Regional Councils; last held March 1986; indirect elections for Legislative Council held for first time in September 1985 and planned for three-year intervals

Political parties: insignificant

Communists: an estimated 4,000 cadres affiliated with Communist Party of China

Other political or pressure groups: Federation of Trade Unions (Communist controlled), Hong Kong and Kowloon Trade Union Council (Nationalist Chinese dominated), Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce (Communist controlled), Federation of Hong Kong Industries, Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong, Hong Kong Professional Teachers' Union

Member of: ADB, ESCAP (associate member), GATT, IMO, INTERPOL, Multifiber Arrangement, WMO

Economy

GDP: $34.2 billion, $6,180 per capita; real growth, 1.0% (1985 est.)

Agriculture: agriculture occupies a minor position in the economy; rice, vegetables, dairy products; less than 20% self-sufficient; shortages of rice, wheat, water

Major industries: textiles and clothing, tourism, electronics, plastics, toys, watches, and clocks

Shortages: industrial raw materials

Electric power: 6,383,000 kW capacity; 18,000 million kWh produced, 3,270 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $30.2 billion (f.o.b., 1985), including $13.5 billion reexports; clothing, plastic articles, textiles, electrical goods, wigs, footwear, light metal manufactures

Imports: $29.7 billion (c.i.f., 1985)

Major trade partners: exports—31% US, 26% China, 4% Japan, 4% UK, 4% FRG; imports—25% China, 23% Japan, 9% US (1985)

Budget: $5.1 billion (1985/86)

Monetary conversion rate: 7.81 Hong Kong dollars=US$1 (July 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: 35 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, government owned

Highways: 1,160 km total; 794 km paved, 306 km gravel, crushed stone, or earth

Ports: 1 major (Hong Kong)

Civil air: 16 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total; 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: modern facilities provide excellent domestic and international services; 62 telephone exchanges, 1.5 million telephones; 5 AM and 9 FM radiobroadcast stations with 11 transmitters; 5 TV stations; 2.5 million radio and 1.1 million TV receivers; 10,100 Telex subscriber lines with direct connections to 47 countries; 2 INTELSAT ground stations with access to Pacific and Indian Ocean satellites; coaxial cable to Guangzhou (Canton), China; 3 international submarine cables; troposcatter to Taiwan available but inactive

Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of United Kingdom

Branches: Headquarters of British Forces, Gurkha Field Forces, Royal Navy, Royal Air Force, Royal Hong Kong Auxiliary Air Force, Royal Hong Kong Police Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,720,000; 1,340,000 fit for military service; 45,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: est. for fiscal year ending 30 June 1986, $205.5 million; about 4.3% of central government budget and 1% of GDP

Hungary

See regional map V

Geography

Total area: 93,030 km^2; land area: 92,340 km^2

Comparative area: slightly smaller than Indiana

Land boundaries: 2,242 km total

Boundary disputes: none; Transylvania question with Romania

Climate: temperate; cold, cloudy, humid winters; warm summers

Terrain: mostly flat to rolling plains

Land use: 54% arable land; 3% permanent crops; 14% meadows and pastures; 18% forest and woodland; 11% other; includes 2% irrigated

Environment: levies are common along many streams, but flooding occurs almost every year

Special notes: landlocked; strategic location astride main land routes between Western Europe and Balkan Peninsula as well as between USSR and Mediterranean basin

People

Population: 10,609,447 (July 1987), average annual growth rate −0.19%

Nationality: noun—Hungarian(s); adjective—Hungarian

Ethnic divisions: 96.6% Hungarian, 1.6% German, 1.1% Slovak, 0.3% Southern Slav, 0.2% Romanian

Religion: 67.5% Roman Catholic, 20.0% Calvinist, 5.0% Lutheran, 7.5% atheist and other

Language: 98.2% Hungarian, 1.8% other

Infant mortality rate: 19/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 65.6, women 73.7 (1984)

Literacy: 98.9%

Labor force: 4,913,000 (1985); 31.3% industry; 21.1% agriculture; 7.2% construction; 40.4% services, trade, government, other

Government

Official name: Hungarian People's Republic

Type: Communist state

Capital: Budapest

Administrative divisions: 19 megyes (counties), 5 autonomous cities in county status

Legal system: based on Communist legal theory, with both civil law system (civil code of 1960) and common law elements; constitution adopted 1949 amended 1972; Supreme Court renders decisions of principle that sometimes have the effect of declaring legislative acts unconstitutional; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Liberation Day, 4 April

Branches: executive—Presidential Council (elected by parliament); unicameral legislature—National Assembly (elected by direct suffrage); judicial—Supreme Court (elected by parliament)

Government leaders: Pál LOSONCZI, President, Presidential Council (since April 1967); György LÁZÁR, Premier, Council of Ministers (since May 1975)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: every five years (last election June 1985); national and local elections are held separately

Political parties and leaders: Hungarian Socialist (Communist) Workers' Party (MSZMP), sole party; János Kádár, General Secretary (since November 1956; his title was changed from First Secretary to General Secretary in March 1985)

Voting strength: (1985 election) 7,700,000 (94%) turnout for multiple-candidate election, with only some leading figures running without opposition

Communists: about 870,992 party members (January 1985)

Member of: CEMA, Danube Commission, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy

GNP: $80.1 billion in 1985 (at 1985 US dollars), $7,520 per capita; 1985 growth rate, - 0.8%

Natural resources: bauxite, brown coal, natural gas

Agriculture: normally self-sufficient; corn, wheat, potatoes, sugar beets, barley

Major industries: mining, metallurgy, engineering industries, processed foods, textiles, chemicals (especially pharmaceuticals)

Shortages: metallic ores (except bauxite), copper, high grade coal, forest products, crude oil

Crude steel: 3.6 million metric tons produced (1985), 339 kg per capita

Electric power: 6,851,000 kW capacity; 27,250 million kWh produced, 2,570 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $13.5 billion (f.o.b., 1985); 34.8% fuels, raw materials, and semifinished products; 28.8% machinery and equipment; 21.3% agricultural and forestry products; 15.1% manufactured consumer goods

Imports: $13.0 billion (c.i.f., 1985); 66.7% fuels, raw materials, and semifinished products; 15.8% machinery and equipment; 10.4% manufactured consumer goods; 7.1% agricultural and forestry products

Major trade partners: 31.8% USSR, 9.6% FRG (1985)

Monetary conversion rate: 46.50 forints=US$1 (October 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Iceland

Communications

Railroads: 7,766 km total; 7,510 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 221 km narrow gauge (mostly 0.760-meter), 35 km 1.524-meter broad gauge, 1,130 km double track, 1,801 km electrified; government owned (1984)

Highways: 140,000 km total; 29,633 km concrete, asphalt, stone block; 58,495 km country roads (66 percent unpaved), and 51,872 km other roads (70 percent unpaved) (1985)

Inland waterways: 1,622 km (1983)

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,160 km; refined products, 600 km; natural gas, 3,732 km (1984)

Freight carried: rail—117.0 million metric tons, 22.3 billion metric tons/km; highway—554.5 million metric tons, 11.9 billion metric tons/km; waterway—est. 12.5 million metric tons, 9.5 billion metric tons/km (public and private use) (1984)

River ports: 2 principal (Budapest, Dunaújváros); no maritime ports; outlets are Rostock, GDR; Gdańsk, Gdynia, and Szczecin in Poland; and Galaţi and Braila in Romania

Civil air: 22 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 95 total; 16 with runways 2,500 m or longer

Telecommunications: 12 AM, 11 FM, 20 TV stations; 8 Soviet TV relays; 2,848,000 TV sets; 5,500,000 receiver sets; at least 1 satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Branches: Hungarian People's Army, Frontier Guard, Air and Air Defense Command

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,595,000; 2,077,000 fit for military service; about 77,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, 25.1 billion forints; 4.2% of total budget

See regional map V

Geography

Total area: 103,000 km^2; land area: 100,250 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Virginia

Coastline: 4,988 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: edge of continental margin or 200 nm
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; Rockall continental shelf dispute involving Denmark, Ireland, and UK

Climate: temperate; Gulf Stream influence; mild, windy winters; damp, cool summers

Terrain: mostly plateau interspersed with mountain peaks, icefields

Land use: NEGL% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 23% meadows and pastures; 1% forest and woodland; 76% other

Environment: subject to earthquakes and volcanic activity

Special notes: strategic location between Greenland and Europe; westernmost European country

People

Population: 244,676 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.69%

Nationality: noun—Icelander(s); adjective—Icelandic

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous mixture of descendants of Norwegians and Celts

Religion: 95% Evangelical Lutheran, 3% other Protestant and Roman Catholic, 2% no affiliation

Language: Icelandic

Infant mortality rate: 6.1/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 73.9, women 79.4

Literacy: 99.9%

Labor force: 122,800; 55.4% commerce, finance, and services; 11.3% agriculture; 8.0% fish processing; 5.0% fishing; 20.3% other manufacturing (1985); 0.9% unemployment (1985 average)

Organized labor: 60% of labor force

Government

Official name: Republic of Iceland

Type: republic

Capital: Reykjavík

Administrative divisions: 23 counties, 200 parishes, 23 incorporated towns

Legal system: civil law system based on Danish law; constitution adopted 1944; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Anniversary of the Establishment of the Republic, 17 June

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with President and parliament (Althing); executive power vested in President but exercised by Cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court and 29 lower courts

Government leaders: Vigdís FINNBOGADOTTIR, President (since August 1980); Steingrímur HERMANNSSON, Prime Minister (since May 1983)

Suffrage: universal over age 20 but not compulsory

Elections: parliamentary every four years, last held 23 April 1983, next elections in April 1987; presidential held every four years; last held August 1984

Political parties and leaders: Independence (conservative), Thorsteinn Pálsson; Progressive, Steingrímur Hermannsson; Social Democratic, Jon Baldvin Hannibalsson; People's Alliance (left socialist), Svavar Gestsson

Iceland *(continued)*

Voting strength: (1983 election) 38.7% Independence, 18.5% Progressive, 17.3% People's Alliance, 11.7% Social Democratic, 13.8% other

Communists: est. less than 100, some of whom participate in the People's Alliance, which drew 22,489 votes in the 1983 parliamentary elections

Member of: Council of Europe, EC (free trade agreement pending resolution of fishing limits issue), EFTA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICES, IDA, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

Economy

GDP: $2.7 billion (1985), $11,300 per capita; 60.4% private consumption, 21.4% private investment, 17.9% public consumption, 4.3% net export of goods and services; change in stockbuilding −0.5%; real growth rate −5.5% (1983)

Natural resources: fish, hydroelectric and geothermal power, diatomite

Agriculture: cattle, sheep, dairying, hay, potatoes, turnips

Fishing: catch, 1,670,000 metric tons (1985 est.); marine product exports, $533 million (1985)

Major industries: fish processing, aluminum smelting, diatomite production, hydroelectricity

Shortages: grains, sugar, vegetables and vegetable fibers, fuel, wood, minerals

Electric power: 913,000 kW capacity; 4,460 million kWh produced, 18,290 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $814 million (f.o.b., 1985); fish and fish products, animal products, aluminum, diatomite

Imports: $904 million (c.i.f., 1985); machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum, foodstuffs, textiles

Major trade partners: (1985) exports—EC 39.3% (UK 18.0%, FRG 8.3%), 27.0% US, 9.0% LDC, 6.7% USSR; imports—EC 49.5% (FRG 13.3%, Denmark 9.1%, UK 9.6%), LDC 23.0%, USSR 8.0%, US 6.8%

Aid: US, including Ex-Im, $19.1 million (FY70-81)

Budget: revenues, $704.9 million; expenditures, $647.8 million (converted at 41.508 kronur=US$1 1985 average) (1985)

Monetary conversion rate: 40.72 kronur=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 12,343 km total; 166 km bitumen and concrete; 1,284 km bituminous treated and gravel; 10,893 km earth

Ports: 1 major (Reykjavík), 3 secondary (Akureyri, Hafnarfjördhur, Seydhisfjördhur), and numerous minor

Civil air: 20 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 100 total, 93 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate domestic service, wire and radio communication system; 135,000 telephones (52.5 per 100 popl.); 4 AM, 33 FM, 129 TV stations; 2 submarine cables; 1 satellite station with 2 Atlantic Ocean antennas

Defense Forces

Branches: Police, Coast Guard

Military manpower: males 15-49, 64,000; 58,000 fit for military service (Iceland has no conscription or compulsory military service)

India

Geography

Total area: 3,287,590 km^2; land area: 2,973,190 km^2

Comparative area: about one-third the size of US

Land boundaries: 12,700 km total

Coastline: 7,000 km

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 24 nm
Continental shelf: edge of continental margin or 200 nm
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12

Boundary disputes: Bangladesh, China, Cease-Fire Line with Pakistan

Climate: varies from tropical monsoon in south to temperate in north

Terrain: upland plain (Deccan Plateau) in south, flat to rolling plain along the Ganges River, deserts in west, Himalayas in north

Land use: 55% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 4% meadows and pastures; 23% forest and woodland; 17% other; includes 13% irrigated

Environment: droughts, flash floods, severe thunderstorms common; deforestation; soil erosion; overgrazing; air and water pollution; desertification

Special notes: dominates South Asian subcontinent; near important Indian Ocean trade routes; Joint River Commission on water sharing with downstream riparian Bangladesh

People

Population: 800,325,817 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.07%

Nationality: noun—Indian(s); adjective—Indian

Ethnic divisions: 72% Indo-Aryan, 25% Dravidian, 3% Mongoloid and other

Religion: 83.5% Hindu, 11.0% Muslim, 2.6% Christian, 2.0-2.5% Sikh, 0.7% Buddhist, 0.2% other

Language: Hindi, English, and 14 other official languages; 24 languages spoken by a million or more persons each; numerous other languages and dialects, for the most part mutually unintelligible; Hindi is the national language and primary tongue of 30 percent of the people; English enjoys associate status but is the most important language for national, political, and commercial communication; Hindustani, a popular variant of Hindi/Urdu, is spoken widely throughout northern India

Infant mortality rate: 116/1,000 (1984 est.)

Life expectancy: 54.9

Literacy: 36%

Labor force: (1984/85) about 284.4 million; 67% agriculture; more than 10% unemployed and underemployed

Organized labor: less than 5% of total labor force

Government

Official name: Republic of India

Type: federal republic

Capital: New Delhi

Administrative divisions: 24 states, 7 union territories

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution adopted 1950; limited judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Republic Day, 26 January

Branches: bicameral parliament (Council of States, House of the People); relatively independent judiciary

Government leaders: Rajiv GANDHI, Prime Minister (since October 1984); Zail SINGH, President (since July 1982)

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: national and state elections ordinarily held every five years; may be postponed in emergency and may be held more frequently if government loses confidence vote; last general election in December 1984; state elections staggered

Political parties and leaders: Indian National Congress, controlled national government from independence to March 1977; split in January 1978 and 1979; party currently headed by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi; Lok Dal Party led by Charan Singh; Janata Party led by Chandra Shekhar; Bharatiya Janata Party led by L. K. Advani; Communist Party of India (CPI), led by C. Rajeswara Rao; Communist Party of India/Marxist (CPI/M) led by E. M. S. Namboodiripad; Communist Party of India/Marxist-Leninist (CPI/ML) led by Satyanarayan Singh; All-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazagham (AIADMK), a regional party in Tamil Nadu, led by M. G. Ramachandran; Akali Dal, led by Surjit Singh Barnala, representing Sikh religious community in the Punjab; Telugu Desam, a regional party in Andhra Pradesh led by N. T. Rama Rao; National Conference (NC), a regional party in Jammu and Kashmir, split into factions led by Farooq Abdullah and G. M. Shah; Asom Gana Parishad, a regional party in Assam led by Prafulla Mahanta; Mizo National Front, a regional party in Mizoram led by Laldenga; Congress (IG) Party, a breakaway faction of Congress (I) Party, led by Pranab Mukherjee and Gundu Rao

Voting strength: India Congress, 74%; Telugu Desam Party, 5%; CPM, 4%; Janata, 1.8%; CPI, 1.1%; DMKP, 0.5%; BJP, 0.4%; other, 6.6%

Communists: 466,000 members claimed by CPI, 270,000 members claimed by CPI/M; Communist extremist groups, about 15,000 members

Other political or pressure groups: various separatist groups seeking reorganization of states; numerous *senas* or militant/chauvinistic organizations, including Shiv Sena (in Bombay), Anand Marg, and Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh

Member of: ADB, AIOEC, ANRPC, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, SAARC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

GNP: $190 billion (FY85/86 at current prices), $250 per capita; real growth 4% (FY85/86 est.)

Natural resources: coal, iron ore, manganese, mica, bauxite, chromite, natural gas

Agriculture: rice, other cereals, pulses, oilseed, cotton, jute, sugarcane, tobacco, tea, coffee; an illegal producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade

Fishing: catch 2.34 million metric tons (1984); exports $337 million (1982)

Major industries: textiles, food processing, steel, machinery, transportation equipment, cement, jute manufactures

Crude steel: 10.9 million metric tons, 14 kg per capita (1985)

Electric power: 46,663,000 kW capacity; 170,000 million kWh produced, 220 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $8.3 billion (f.o.b., FY85/86); engineering goods, textiles and clothing, tea

Imports: $15.0 billion (c.i.f., FY85/86); machinery and transport equipment, petroleum, edible oils, fertilizers

Major trade partners: US, UK, USSR, Japan

Budget: central government revenue and capital receipts, $41 billion; disbursements, $45 billion (FY85/86)

Monetary conversion rate: 13.09 rupees=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: 61,850 km total (1985); 33,553 km 1.676-meter broad gauge, 24,051 km 1.000-meter gauge, 4,246 km narrow gauge (0.762-meter and 0.610-meter); 12,617 km is double track; 6,078 km is electrified

Highways: 1,633,300 km total (1985); 515,300 km secondary and 1,118,000 km gravel, crushed stone, or earth

Inland waterways: 16,180 km; 3,631 km navigable by large vessels

Pipelines: crude oil, 3,497 km; refined products, 1,828 km; natural gas, 260 km

Ports: 9 major, 79 minor

Civil air: 93 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 346 total, 299 usable; 194 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 54 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 95 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair domestic telephone service where available, good internal microwave links; telegraph facilities widespread; AM broadcast adequate; international radio communications adequate; 3.1 million telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); about 170 AM transmitters at 94 locations, 14 TV centers and 170 TV relays; domestic satellite system for communications and TV; submarine cable extends to Sri Lanka and Malaysia

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard, Paramilitary Forces

Military manpower: males 15-49, 211,199,000; 124,745,000 fit for military service; about 9,211,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1986; est. budget $6.5 billion; 15.6% of central government budget

Indonesia

See regional map IX

Geography

Total area: 1,904,570 km^2; land area: 1,811,570 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Alaska and California combined

Land boundaries: 2,736 km total

Coastline: 54,716 km

Maritime claims: (measured from claimed archipelagic baselines)

Continental shelf: to depth of exploitation

Extended economic zone: 200 nm

Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; maritime dispute with Australia; East Timor question with Portugal

Climate: tropical; hot, humid; more moderate in highlands

Terrain: mostly coastal lowlands; larger islands have interior mountains

Land use: 8% arable land; 3% permanent crops; 7% meadows and pastures; 67% forest and woodland; 15% other; includes 3% irrigated

Environment: more than 13,500 islands; occasional floods; deforestation

Special notes: straddles Equator; strategic location astride or along major sea lanes from Indian Ocean to Pacific Ocean

People

Population: 180,425,534; average annual growth rate 2.05%

Nationality: noun—Indonesian(s); adjective—Indonesian

Ethnic divisions: majority of Malay stock comprising 45.0% Javanese, 14.0% Sundanese, 7.5% Madurese, 7.5% coastal Malays, 26.0% other

Religion: 88% Muslim, 6% Protestant, 3% Roman Catholic, 2% Hindu, 1% other

Language: Indonesian (modified form of Malay; official); English and Dutch leading foreign languages; local dialects, the most widely spoken of which is Javanese

Infant mortality rate: 95/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 54

Literacy: 62%

Labor force: 67 million (1985 est.); 55% agriculture, 10% manufacturing, 4% construction, 3% transport and communications

Organized labor: 3 million members (claimed); about 5% of labor force

Government

Official name: Republic of Indonesia

Type: republic

Capital: Jakarta

Administrative divisions: 28 first-level administrative subdivisions or provinces, which are further subdivided into 282 second-level areas

Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts and by new criminal procedures code; constitution of 1945 is legal basis of government; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 17 August

Branches: executive headed by President who is chief of state and head of Cabinet; Cabinet selected by President; unicameral legislature (DPR or House of Representatives) of 460 members (96 appointed, 364 elected); second body (MPR or People's Consultative Assembly) of 920 members includes the legislature and 460 other members (chosen by several processes, but not directly elected); MPR elects President and Vice President and theoretically determines national policy; judicial, Supreme Court is highest court

Government leader: Gen. (Ret.) SOEHARTO, President (since March 1968)

Suffrage: universal over age 18 and married persons regardless of age

Political parties and leaders: Golkar (quasi-official party based on functional groups), Lt. Gen. Sudharmono; Indonesia Democracy Party (federation of former Nationalist and Christian Parties), Soeryad (chairman) and Nicholas Daryanto (secretary general); United Development Party (federation of former Islamic parties), John Naro

Voting strength: (1982 election) Golkar 64.1%, Unity Development 28%, Indonesia Democracy 7.9%

Communists: Communist Party (PKI) was officially banned in March 1966; current strength about 1,000-3,000, with less than 10% engaged in organized activity; pre-October 1965 hardcore membership about 1.5 million

Member of: ADB, ANRPC, ASEAN, Association of Tin Producing Countries, CIPEC, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITC, ITU, NAM, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $85 billion (1986 est.), about $510 per capita; real average annual growth, 3.6% (1981-85); real annual growth rate 0.0% (1986 est.)

Natural resources: oil, tin, natural gas, nickel, timber, bauxite, copper

Agriculture: subsistence food production, and smallholder and plantation production for export; rice, cassava, peanuts, rubber, cocoa, coffee, copra, other tropical products; an illegal producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

Fishing: catch 2.2 million metric tons; shrimp exports $194 million, imports $4 million (1984)

Major industries: petroleum, textiles, mining, cement, chemical fertilizer production, timber

Electric power: 10,800,000 kW capacity; 30,000 million kWh produced, 170 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $18.6 billion (1986); petroleum and liquefied natural gas, timber, rubber, coffee, tin, animal and vegetable oils, tea, copper

Imports: $10.3 billion (c.i.f., 1985); wheat flour, wheat grains, and other cereals and cereal products, textiles, chemical products, iron and steel products, machinery, transport equipment

Major trade partners: (1984) exports—47% Japan, 21% US, 9% Singapore; imports—23% Japan, 18% US, 12% Singapore, 11% Saudi Arabia, 4% FRG

Budget: receipts, $10.5 billion; expenditures, $13.9 billion (1987/88)

Monetary conversion rate: 1,648 rupiahs=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: 6,964 km total; 6,389 km 1.067-meter gauge, 497 km 0.750-meter gauge, 78 km 0.600-meter gauge; 211 km double track; 101 km electrified; government owned

Highways: 119,500 km total

Inland waterways: 21,579 km; Sumatra 5,471 km, Java and Madura 820 km, Kalimantan portion of Borneo 10,460 km, Celebes 241 km, and Irian Jaya 4,587 km

Pipelines: crude oil, 2,450 km; refined products, 456 km; natural gas, 450 km

Ports: 15 ocean ports

Civil air: about 150 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 436 total, 414 usable; 100 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 12 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 66 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: interisland microwave system and HF police net; domestic service fair, international service good; radiobroadcast coverage good; 741,330 (est.) telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); 618 AM, 38 FM, 9 TV stations; 210 TV relays; 1 international satellite ground station (1 Indian Ocean antenna and 1 Pacific Ocean antenna), and a domestic satellite communications system

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, National Police

Military manpower: males 15-49, 45,740,000; 26,513,000 fit for military service; 2,706,000 reach military age (18) annually

Iran

Geography

Total area: 1,648,000 km^2; land area: 1,636,000 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Alaska and Pennsylvania combined

Land boundaries: 5,318 km total

Coastline: 3,180 km

Maritime claims:

Continental shelf: not specific

Exclusive fishing zone: 50 nm in the Sea of Oman; median-line boundaries in the Persian Gulf

Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; on 17 September 1980 Iraq abrogated 1975 treaty with Iraq which shifted the boundary in Shatt al Arab waterway from the low water mark on Iranian side of river to midpoint of deepest navigable channel (thalweg)—heavy fighting with Iraq began on 22 September 1980; Kurdistan question with Iraq; occupies three islands claimed by UAE in Strait of Hormuz; periodic disputes with Afghanistan over Helmand water rights

Climate: mostly arid or semiarid, subtropical along Caspian coast

Terrain: rugged, mountainous rim; high, central basin with deserts, mountains; small, discontinuous plains along both coasts

Land use: 8% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 27% meadows and pastures; 11% forest and woodland; 54% other; includes 2% irrigated

Environment: deforestation; overgrazing; desertification

Special notes: none

People

Population: 50,407,763 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.32%; figures do not take into account the impact of the Iran-Iraq war

Nationality: noun—Iranian(s); adjective—Iranian

Ethnic divisions: 63% ethnic Persian, 18% Turkic, 13% other Iranian, 3% Kurdish, 3% Arab and other Semitic

Religion: 93% Shi'a Muslim; 5% Sunni Muslim; 2% Zoroastrian, Jewish, Christian, and Baha'i

Language: Farsi, Turki, Kurdish, Arabic, English, French

Infant mortality rate: 110/1,000 (1986 est.)

Life expectancy: 54

Literacy: 48%

Labor force: 12.0 million, (1979 est.); 33% agriculture, 21% manufacturing; shortage of skilled labor; unemployment may be as high as 35%

Government

Official name: Islamic Republic of Iran

Type: theocratic republic

Capital: Tehrān

Administrative divisions: 24 provinces, subdivided into districts, subdistricts, counties, and villages

Legal system: the new constitution codifies Islamic principles of government

National holiday: Shi'a Islam religious holidays observed nationwide

Branches: Ayatollah ol-Ozma Ruhollah Khomeini, the leader of the revolution, provides general guidance for the government, which is divided into executive, unicameral legislature (Islamic Consultative Assembly), and judicial branches

Government leaders: Ayatollah ol-Ozma Ruhollah KHOMEINI, Guardian Jurisprudent (since February 1979); Ali KHAMENEI (cleric), President (since October 1981); Mir Hosein MUSAVI-KHAMENEI, Prime Minister (since October 1981); Ali Akbar HASHEMI RAFSANJANI (cleric), Speaker of Islamic Consultative Assembly (since July 1980); Ayatollah Hosein Ali MONTAZERI, Designated Successor to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini (22 November 1985)

Suffrage: universal over age 15

Elections: elections to select a President held in August 1985; those to select an Assembly of Experts to name Khomeini's successor held in December 1982; parliamentary elections held in 1984; next presidential election to be held during the summer of 1989; next parliamentary elections to be held in 1988

Political parties and leaders: Islamic Republic Party (IRP), Ali Khamenei; Freedom Movement, Mehdi Bazargan

Voting strength: reliable figures not available; supporters of the Islamic Republic dominate the parliament

Communists: 1,000 to 2,000 est. hardcore; 15,000 to 20,000 est. sympathizers; crackdown in 1983 crippled the party; trials of captured leaders began in late 1983 and remain incomplete

Other political or pressure groups: Mojahedin Khalq Organization (MKO), People's Fedayeen, and Kurdish Democratic Party are armed political groups that have been almost completely repressed by the government; other powerful progovernment groups include Fedayeen Islam Organization, Hezbollah, Hojjatiyeh Society, Mojahedin of the Islamic Revolution, Muslim Students Following the Line of the Imam, and Tehran Militant Clergy Association

Member of: Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, NAM, OIC, OPEC, Economic Cooperation Organization, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WSG, WTO; continued participation in some of these organizations doubtful under the new Islamic constitution

Economy

GNP: $82.4 billion, $1,690 per capita, real GNP −13.4% (1986)

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, coal, chromium, copper, iron, lead, manganese, zinc, barite, sulfur, coal, emeralds, turquoise

Agriculture: wheat, barley, rice, sugar beets, cotton, dates, raisins, tea, tobacco, sheep, goats; an illegal producer of opium poppy for the international drug trade

Major industries: crude oil production (2.0 million b/d in 1986) and refining, textiles, cement and other building materials, food processing (particularly sugar refining and vegetable oil production), metal fabricating (steel and copper)

Electric power: 12,601,000 kW capacity; 33,120 million kWh produced, 710 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $7.8 billion (1986 est.); 90% petroleum; also carpets, fruits, nuts, cement

Imports: $10.0 billion (1986 est.); machinery, military supplies, foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals, technical services, refined oil products

Major trade partners: exports—Japan, Turkey, Syria, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, France, FRG; imports—FRG, Japan, Turkey, UK, Italy

Budget: proposed expenditures about $40 billion; actual expenditures were less as a result of slump in oil market (FY86)

Monetary conversion rate: 73.36 rials=US$1 (December 1986); unofficial exchange rate on black market up to ten times as many rials per $1

Fiscal year: 21 March-20 March

Communications

Railroads: 4,601 km total; 4,509 km 1.432-meter gauge, 92 km 1.676-meter gauge

Highways: 85,000 km total; 36,000 km gravel and crushed stone, 15,000 km improved earth, 19,000 km bituminous and bituminous-treated surfaces, 15,000 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 904 km, excluding the Caspian Sea, 104 km on the Shatt al Arab (closed since September 1980 because of Iran-Iraq conflict); 3 inland coastal ports on Caspian Sea

Pipelines: crude oil, 5,900 km; refined products, 3,900 km; natural gas, 3,300 km; some pumping stations have been damaged by Iraqi air attacks

Ports: 6 major (Abādan and Khorramshahr are closed, Bandar-e 'Abbās, Bandar-e Khomeynī, Chah Bahār, Būshehr), 12 minor

Civil air: 43 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 171 total, 144 usable; 78 with permanent-surface runways; 16 with runways over 3,659 m, 15 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 66 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 62 AM, 27 FM, 28 TV stations; 2,048,000 TV sets; 5,500,000 receiver sets; 1 satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Branches: Islamic Ground Forces, Navy, Air Force, and Revolutionary Guard (includes Basij militia), Gendarmerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 11,490,000; 6,848,000 fit for military service; about 540,000 reach military age (21) annually

Geography

Total area: 434,920 km^2; land area: 433,970 km^2

Comparative area: larger than California

Land boundaries: 3,668 km total

Coastline: 58 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: not specific
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; on 17 September 1980 Iraq abrogated 1975 treaty with Iraq which shifted the boundary in Shatt al Arab waterway from the low water mark on Iranian side of river to midpoint of deepest navigable channel (thalweg)—heavy fighting with Iran began on 22 September 1980; Kurdistan question with Iran; ownership of Warbah and Būbiyān islands disputed with Kuwait; shares Neutral Zone with Saudi Arabia; periodic disputes with Syria over Euphrates water rights; potential dispute over water development plans by Turkey for the Tigris and Euphrates rivers

Climate: desert; mild to cool winters with dry, hot, cloudless summers

Terrain: mostly broad plains; reedy marshes in southeast; mountains along borders with Iran and Turkey

Land use: 12% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 9% meadows and pastures; 3% forest and woodland; 75% other; includes 4% irrigated

Environment: development of Tigris-Euphrates river systems contingent upon agreements with upstream riparians (Syria, Turkey); air and water pollution; soil degradation and erosion; desertification

Special notes: none

People

Population: 16,970,948 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.56%; figures do not take into account the impact of the Iran-Iraq war

Nationality: noun—Iraqi(s); adjective—Iraqi

Ethnic divisions: 75% Arab, 15-20% Kurdish, 5-10% Turkoman, Assyrian, and other

Religion: 97% Muslim (60-65% Shi'a, 32-37% Sunni), 3% Christian or other

Language: Arabic (official), Kurdish (official in Kurdish regions); Assyrian, Armenian

Infant mortality rate: 76/1,000 (1980)

Life expectancy: 56.1

Literacy: about 50%

Labor force: 3.5 million (1980); 44% agriculture, 26% industry, 31% services; severe labor shortage due to war; expatriate labor force about 1,000,000

Organized labor: 11% of labor force

Government

Official name: Republic of Iraq

Type: republic

Capital: Baghdad

Administrative divisions: 18 provinces under centrally appointed officials

Legal system: based on Islamic law in special religious courts, civil law system elsewhere; provisional constitution adopted in 1968; judicial review was suspended; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holidays: anniversaries of the 1958 and 1968 revolutions are celebrated 14 July and 17 July; various religious holidays

Branches: Ba'th Party of Iraq has been in power since 1968 coup; unicameral legislature (National Assembly)

Government leaders: Saddam HUSAYN, President (since July 1979); Izzat IBRAHIM, Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council (since July 1979); Taha Yasin RAMADAN, First Deputy Prime Minister (since July 1979)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: National Assembly elections held October 1984; Legislative Council for the Autonomous Region held September 1980

Communists: about 2,000 hardcore members

Political or pressure groups: political parties and activity severely restricted; possibly some opposition to regime from disaffected members of the regime, army officers, and religious and ethnic dissidents

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

GNP: $35 billion (1986 est.), $2,140 per capita

Natural resources: oil, natural gas, phosphates, sulfur

Agriculture: dates, wheat, barley, rice, cotton, livestock

Major industry: crude petroleum 1.8 million b/d; petroleum revenues, $7.0 billion (1986 est.)

Electric power: 7,734,000 kW capacity; 22,560 million kWh produced, 1,410 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $7.45 billion (f.o.b., 1986 est.); from nonoil receipts, $450 million

Imports: $9.5 billion (f.o.b., 1986 est.); 5% from Communist countries (1985)

Major trade partners: exports—France, Italy, Brazil, Japan, Turkey, UK, Spain, USSR, other Communist countries; imports—FRG, Japan, France, Italy, US, UK, Turkey, USSR, other Communist countries (1986)

Budget: public revenues, $20.0 billion; current expenditures, $18.6 billion; development expenditures, $11.0 billion (1984 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: .31 Iraqi dinar=US$1 (January 1987)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 2,200 km total; 1,680 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 520 km 1.000-meter gauge

Highways: 20,800 km total; 6,490 km paved, 4,654 km improved earth, 9,656 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 1,015 km; Shatt al Arab navigable by maritime traffic for about 104 km (closed since September 1980 because of Iran-Iraq war); Tigris and Euphrates navigable by shallow-draft steamers (of little importance); Shatt al Başrah canal navigable by shallow-draft vessels

Ports: 3 major but closed because of war (Al Başrah, Umm Qaşr, Al Fāw)

Pipelines: crude oil, 3,950 km; 725 km refined products; 1,360 km natural gas

Civil air: 15 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 107 total, 95 usable; 61 with permanent-surface runways; 7 with runways over 3,659 m, 50 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good network consists of coaxial cables, radio-relay links, and radiocommunication stations; about 632,000 telephones (4.0 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, no FM, 81 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean, 1 Indian Ocean, and 1 Intersputnik satellite station; coaxial cable and radio-relay to Kuwait, Jordan, Syria, and Turkey

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Border Guard Force, mobile police force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,795,000; 2,119,000 fit for military service; 177,000 reach military age (18) annually

Ireland

Geography

Total area: 70,280 km^2; land area: 68,890 km^2

Comparative area: slightly larger than West Virginia

Land boundary: 360 km with United Kingdom

Coastline: 1,448 km

Maritime claims:
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 3 nm

Boundary disputes: none; maritime dispute with UK; Northern Ireland question with UK; Rockall continental shelf dispute involving Denmark, Iceland, and UK

Climate: temperate marine; modified by Gulf Stream; mild winters, cool summers; consistently humid; overcast about half the time

Terrain: mostly level to rolling interior plain surrounded by rugged hills and low mountains

Land use: 14% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 71% meadows and pastures; 5% forest and woodland; 10% other

Environment: deforestation

Special notes: none

People

Population: 3,534,553 (July 1987), average annual growth rate −0.08%

Nationality: noun—Irishman(men), Irish (collective pl.); adjective—Irish

Ethnic divisions: Celtic, with English minority

Religion: 94% Roman Catholic, 4% Anglican, 2% other

Language: Irish (Gaelic) and English (official); English is widely spoken

Infant mortality rate: 11/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 73

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: about 1,299,400 (1985); 27.5% manufacturing and construction; 16.4% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 20.4% services; 6.6% government; 6.2% transportation; other 22.9%; 17.4% unemployment (1985 average)

Organized labor: 36% of labor force

Government

Official name: Ireland, Eire (Gaelic)

Type: republic

Capital: Dublin

Administrative divisions: 26 counties

Legal system: based on English common law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts; constitution adopted 1937; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: St. Patrick's Day, 17 March

Branches: elected President; bicameral parliament (Seanad, Dail) reflecting proportional and vocational representation; judiciary appointed by President on advice of government

Government leaders: Dr. Patrick J. HILLERY, President (since 1976); Charles J. HAUGHEY, Prime Minister (since March 1987)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: Dail (lower house) elected every five years (last election February 1987); President elected for seven-year term (last election March 1987)

Political parties and leaders: Fianna Fail, Charles Haughey; Labor Party, Richard Spring; Fine Gael, Alan Dukes; Communist Party of Ireland, Michael O'Riordan; Workers' Party, Tomas MacGiolla; Sinn Fein, Gerry Adams; Progressive Democrats, Desmond O'Malley; Democratic Socialist Party, Jim Kemmy

Voting strength: (1987 election) Dail—Fianna Fail, 81 seats (44.1%); Fine Gael, 51 seats (27.1); Progressive Democrats, 14 seats (11.8%), Labor Party, 12 seats (6.4%); Workers' Party, 4 seats (3.8%); independents, 3 seats; Democratic Socialist Party, 1 seat; Sinn Fein no seat (1.9%)

Communists: under 500

Member of: Council of Europe, EC, EMS, ESRO (observer), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICES, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy

GNP: $14.3 billion, $4,040 per capita; 64.2% consumption, 23.6% investment, 21.5% government, 1.2% inventories; −10.5% net foreign demand; 2.4% real GNP (1985)

Natural resources: zinc, lead, natural gas, barite, copper, gypsum, limestone, dolomite, peat, silver

Agriculture: livestock and dairy products, turnips, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, wheat; 85% self-sufficient; food shortages—grains, fruits, vegetables

Fishing: catch 179,700 metric tons; exports of fish and fish products $100 million, imports of fish and fish products $35 million (1985)

Major industries: food products, brewing, textiles and clothing, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, machinery and transportation equipment

Crude steel: 330,000 metric ton capacity (1984); 203,000 metric tons produced, 55 kg per capita (1985)

Electric power: 4,177,000 kW capacity; 12,630 million kWh produced, 3,490 kWh per capita (1986)

Ireland *(continued)*

Exports: $10.39 billion (f.o.b., 1985 converted at 0.93 IR pound=US$1); foodstuffs (primarily dairy and meat products), data processing equipment, live animals, machinery, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, clothing

Imports: $10.05 billion (c.i.f., 1985 converted at 0.93 IR pound=US$1); machinery, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, semifinished goods, cereals

Major trade partners: exports—67.5% EC (33.0% UK, 10.1% FRG, 8.4% France), 9.8% US, 0.9% Communist; imports—64.7% EC (42.7% UK, 7.7% FRG, 4.8% France), 17.0% US, 1.8% Communist (1985)

Budget: expenditures, $8.65 billion; revenues, $7.30 billion; deficit, $1.35 billion (1986 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 0.75 Irish pound=US$1 (December 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: Irish National Railways (CIE) operates 1,940 km 1.602-meter gauge, government owned; 485 km double; 38 km electrified

Highways: 92,294 km total; 87,422 km surfaced, 4,872 km gravel or crushed stone

Inland waterways: limited for commercial traffic

Pipelines: natural gas, 225 km

Ports: 2 major, 6 secondary, 38 minor

Civil air: 23 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 42 total, 39 usable; 17 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: small, modern system using cable and radio-relay circuits; 900,000 telephones (23.5 per 100 popl.); 47 AM, 33 FM, 86 TV stations; 4 coaxial submarine cables; 1 satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Naval Service, Army Air Corps

Military manpower: males 15-49, 793,000; 635,000 fit for military service; 37,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $256.955 million; 2.5% of central government budget

Israel

(West Bank and Gaza Strip entry on page 276)

Note: the Arab territories occupied by Israel since the 1967 war are not included in the data below; as stated in the 1978 Camp David Accords and reaffirmed by the President's 1 September 1982 peace initiative, the final status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, their relationship with their neighbors, and a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan are to be negotiated among the concerned parties; Camp David further specifies that these negotiations will resolve the location of the respective boundaries; pending the completion of this process, it is US policy that the final status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip has yet to be determined (see West Bank and Gaza Strip entry); on 25 April 1982 Israel relinquished control of the Sinai to Egypt; statistics for the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights are included in the Syria entry

Geography

Total area: 20,770 km^2; land area: 20,330 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Massachusetts

Land boundaries: 1,036 km total (before 1967 war)

Coastline: 273 km (before 1967 war)

Maritime claims:

Continental shelf: to depth of exploitation

Territorial sea: 6 nm

Boundary disputes: separated from Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria by 1949 Armistice Line; disputes with Egypt over Taba area and precise location of some individual boundary markers; West Bank and Gaza Strip are Israeli occupied with status to be determined; Golan Heights is Israeli occupied; Israeli troops in southern Lebanon since June 1982

Climate: temperate; hot and dry in desert areas

Terrain: mostly desert (Negev) in south; low coastal plain; central mountains; Jordan Rift Valley

Land use: 17% arable land; 5% permanent crops; 40% meadows and pastures; 6% forest and woodland; 32% other; includes 11% irrigated

Environment: sandstorms may occur during spring and summer; limited arable land and natural water resources pose serious constraints; deforestation

Special notes: none

People

Population: 4,222,118, excluding West Bank, Gaza Strip, and East Jerusalem (July 1987), average annual growth rate 1.83%

Nationality: noun—Israeli(s); adjective—Israeli

Ethnic divisions: 83% Jewish, 17% non-Jewish (mostly Arab)

Religion: 83% Judaism, 13.1% Islam, 2.3% Christian, 1.6% Druze

Language: Hebrew (official); Arabic used officially for Arab minority; English most commonly used foreign language

Infant mortality rate: 14.1/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 72.1

Literacy: 88% Jews, 70% Arabs

Labor force: 1,400,000 (1984 est.); 29.5% public services; 22.8% industry, mining, and manufacturing; 12.8% commerce; 9.5% finance and business; 6.8% transport, storage, and communications; 6.5% construction and public works; 5.5% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 5.8% personal and other services; 1.0% electricity and water (1983); unemployment about 6.7% (1985)

Organized labor: 90% of labor force

Government

Official name: State of Israel

Type: republic

Capital: Jerusalem; Israel proclaimed Jerusalem its capital in 1950; the United States, like nearly all other countries, maintains its Embassy in Tel Aviv

Administrative divisions: six administrative districts

Legal system: mixture of English common law, British Mandatory regulations, and, in personal area, Jewish, Christian, and Muslim legal systems; commercial matters regulated substantially by codes adopted since 1948; no formal constitution; some of the functions of a constitution are filled by the Declaration of Establishment (1948), the basic laws of the Knesset (legislature)—relating to the Knesset, Israeli lands, the president, the government—and the Israel citizenship law; no judicial review of legislative acts; in December 1985 Israel informed the UN Secretariat that it would no longer accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holidays: Israel declared independence on 14 May 1948; because the Jewish calendar is lunar, however, the holiday varies from year to year; all major Jewish religious holidays are also observed as national holidays

Branches: President has largely ceremonial functions, except for the authority to decide which political leader should try to form a ruling coalition following an election or the fall of a previous government; executive power vested in Cabinet; unicameral parliament (Knesset) of 120 members elected under a system of proportional representation; legislation provides fundamental laws in absence of a written constitution; two distinct court systems (secular and religious)

Government leaders: Chaim HERZOG, President (since May 1983); Yitzhak SHAMIR, Prime Minister (since October 1986), who replaced Shimon PERES under an agreement whereby the positions of Prime Minister and that of Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister would be traded in October 1986

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: held every four years unless required by dissolution of Knesset; last election held in July 1984; next election must be held by November 1988

Political parties and leaders: Israel currently has a national unity government comprising eight parties that hold 97 of the Knesset's 120 seats; members of the unity government—Labor Alignment, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres; Likud Bloc, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir; Shinui Party, Minister of Communications Amnon Rubenstein; National Religious Party, Minister of Religious Affairs Zvulun Hammer; SHAS, Yitzhak Peretz; Agudat Israel, Avraham Shapira; Morasha-Po'aley Agudat Yisra'el, Avraham Verdiger; Ometz, Minister Without Portfolio Yigael Hurwitz; opposition parties—Tehiya-Tzomet, Yuval Ne'eman; MAPAM, Eliezer Granot; Citizens' Rights Movement, Shulamit Aloni; RAKAH (Communist party), Meir Wilner; Progressive List for Peace, Muhammad Mi'ari; TAMI, Aharon Abuhatzeira; Kakh, Meir Kahane

Voting strength: Labor Alignment, 40 seats; Likud, 41 seats; MAPAM, 6 seats; Tehiya-Tzomet, 5 seats; Citizens' Rights Movement, 4 seats; RAKAH, 4 seats; SHAS, 4 seats; National Religious Party, 5 seats; Shinui Party, 3 seats; Morasha-Po'aley Agudat Yisra'el, 1 seat; Agudat Yisra'el, 2 seats; Progressive List for Peace, 2 seats; Ometz, 1 seat; Kakh, 1 seat; TAMI, 1 seat

Communists: RAKAH (predominantly Arab but with Jews in its leadership) has some 1,500 members

Other political or pressure groups: Black Panthers, a loosely organized youth group seeking more benefits for oriental Jews; Gush Emunim, Jewish nationalists advocating Jewish settlement on the West Bank and Gaza Strip; Peace Now, critical of government's West Bank/Gaza Strip and Lebanon policies

Member of: FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, IOOC, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OAS (observer), UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

GNP: $21.0 billion, $5,070 per capita; real GNP growth rate 1.6% (est. 1986),

Natural resources: copper, phosphates, bromide, potash, clay, sand, sulfur, bitumen, manganese

Agriculture: citrus and other fruits, vegetables, cotton, beef and dairy products, poultry products

Major industries: food processing, diamond cutting and polishing, textiles and clothing, chemicals, metal products, transport equipment, electrical equipment, miscellaneous machinery, potash mining, high-technology electronics

Electric power: 4,284,000 kW capacity; 16,320 million kWh produced, 3,880 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $6.3 billion (1985); polished diamonds, citrus and other fruits, textiles and clothing, processed foods, fertilizer and chemical products, electronics; tourism is important source of foreign exchange

Imports: $9.4 billion (f.o.b., 1985); military equipment, rough diamonds, oil, chemicals, machinery, iron and steel, cereals, textiles, vehicles, ships, aircraft

Major trade partners: exports—US, UK, FRG, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy; imports—US, FRG, UK, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg

Budget: public revenues, $11.3 billion, expenditures, $14.8 billion (FY85/86)

Monetary conversion rate: 1.5 new sheqalims=US$1 (December 1986); exchange rate calculated from a basket of foreign currencies

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: 516 km 1.435-meter gauge single track; diesel operated

Highways: 4,500 km; majority is bituminous surfaced

Inland waterways: none

Pipelines: crude oil, 708 km; refined products, 290 km; natural gas, 89 km

Ports: 3 major (Haifa, Ashdod, Elat), 5 minor

Civil air: 26 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 56 total, 53 usable; 27 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: most highly developed in the Middle East though not the largest; good system of coaxial cable and radio-relay; 1,500,000 telephones (35.6 per 100 popl.); 11 AM, 24 FM, 54 TV stations; 2 submarine cables; 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT stations; 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT station

Defense Forces

Branches: Israel Defense Forces; historically there have been no separate Israeli military services; ground, air, and naval components are branches of Israel Defense Forces

Military manpower: eligible 15-49, 2,015,000; of 1,014,000 males 15-49, 839,000 fit for military service; of 1,002,000 females 15-49, 826,000 fit for military service; 41,000 males and 39,000 females reach military age (18) annually; both sexes liable for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1987, $4.6 billion; about 24% of central government budget

Italy

Geography

Total area: 301,230 km^2; land area: 294,020 km^2

Comparative area: slightly larger than Arizona

Land boundaries: 1,702 km total

Coastline: 4,996 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 m or to depth of exploitation
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; South Tyrol question with Austria; Trieste question with Yugoslavia

Climate: temperate; Alpine in far north

Terrain: mostly rugged and mountainous; some plains, coastal lowlands

Land use: 32% arable land; 10% permanent crops; 17% meadows and pastures; 22% forest and woodland; 19% other; includes 10% irrigated

Environment: regional risks include landslides, mudflows, snowslides, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, flooding, pollution; land sinkage in Venice

Special notes: strategic location dominating central Mediterranean as well as southern sea and air approaches to Western Europe

People

Population: 57,350,850 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.19%

Nationality: noun—Italian(s); adjective—Italian

Ethnic divisions: primarily Italian but population includes small clusters of German-, French-, and Slovene-Italians in the north and of Albanian-Italians in the south

Religion: almost 100% nominally Roman Catholic

Language: Italian; parts of Trentino-Alto Adige region (for example, Bolzano) are predominantly German speaking; significant French-speaking minority in Valle d'Aosta region; Slovene-speaking minority in the Trieste-Gorizia area

Infant mortality rate: 11.3/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 73

Literacy: 93%

Labor force: 22.20 million (1985); 30.5% industry, 10.5% agriculture, 48.6% services (1984); 10.8% unemployment

Organized labor: 40-45% (est.) of labor force

Government

Official name: Italian Republic

Type: republic

Capital: Rome

Administrative divisions: 20 regions; 95 provinces; 8,081 communes

Legal system: based on civil law system, with ecclesiastical law influence; constitution came into effect 1 January 1948; judicial review under certain conditions in Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Anniversary of the Republic, 2 June

Branches: executive (President empowered to dissolve Parliament and call national election; Commander of the Armed Forces, presides over the Supreme Defense Council); otherwise, authority to govern invested in Council of Ministers; bicameral legislature (popularly elected Parliament—315-member Senate, 630-member Chamber of Deputies); independent judicial establishment

Government leaders: Francesco COSSIGA, President (since July 1985); Bettino CRAXI, Premier (since August 1983)

Suffrage: universal over age 18 (except in senatorial elections, where minimum age is 25)

Elections: national election for Parliament every five years (last held June 1983); provincial and municipal elections every five years with some out of phase; regional elections every five years (last held May 1985)

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Party (DC), Ciriaco DeMita (political secretary); Communist Party (PCI), Alessandro Natta (secretary general); Socialist Party (PSI), Bettino Craxi (party secretary); Social Democratic Party (PSDI), Franco Nicolazzi (party secretary); Liberal Party (PLI), Renato Altissimo (secretary general); Italian Social Movement (MSI), Giorgio Almirante (national secretary); Republican Party (PRI), Giovanni Spadolini (political secretary)

Voting strength: (1983 election) 32.5% DC, 30.5% PCI, 11.3% PSI, 6.6% MSI, 5.2% PRI, 4.0% PSDI, 3.0% PLI

Communists: 1,673,751 members (1983)

Other political or pressure groups: the Vatican; three major trade union confederations (CGIL—Communist dominated, CISL—Christian Democratic, and UIL—Social Democratic, Socialist, and Republican); Italian manufacturers association (Confindustria); organized farm groups (Confcoltivatori)

Member of: ADB, ASSIMER, CCC, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ECOWAS, EIB, ELDO, EMS, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IEA, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, IRC, ITC, ITU, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy

GDP: $357.8 billion, $6,260 per capita; 63.5% private consumption, 18.0% gross fixed investment, 20.0% government, −2.1% net foreign balance, 0.7% change in stocks; growth rate −2.3% (constant market prices) (1985)

Natural resources: mercury, potash, marble, sulfur, dwindling natural gas reserves, fish

Agriculture: fruits, vegetables, cereals, potatoes, olives; 95% self-sufficient; food shortages—fats, meat, fish, and eggs

Fishing: catch 478,350 metric tons (1983); exports $94 million, imports $709 million (1984)

Major industries: machinery and transportation equipment, iron and steel, chemicals, food processing, textiles

Shortages: coal, fuels, minerals

Crude steel: 23.7 million metric tons produced (1985), 415 kg per capita

Electric power: 52,068,000 kW capacity; 189,270 million kWh produced, 3,310 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $78.4 billion (f.o.b., 1985); textiles, chemicals, footwear

Imports: $90.5 billion (c.i.f., 1985); petroleum, machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, ferrous and nonferrous metals, wool, cotton

Major trade partners: (1985) 45.5% EC (16.4% FRG, 13.2% France, 5.9% UK, 3.9% Switzerland), 8.9% US, 8.3% Middle East (2.9% Libya), 2.7% USSR, 3% Eastern Europe

Aid: donor—ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-84), $9.0 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 1,337.0 lire=US$1 (January 1987)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 20,011 km total; 16,066 km 1.435-meter government-owned standard gauge, 8,843 km electrified; 3,945 km privately owned—2,100 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 1,155 km electrified, and 1,845 km 0. 950-meter narrow gauge, 380 km electrified

Highways: 294,410 km total; autostrada 5,900 km, state highways 45,170 km, provincial highways 101,680 km, communal highways 141,660 km; 260,500 km concrete, bituminous, or stone block, 26,900 km gravel and crushed stone, 7,010 km earth

Inland waterways: 1,600 km for various types of commercial traffic

Pipelines: crude oil, 1,703 km; refined products, 2,148 km; natural gas, 17,300 km

Ports: 9 major, 11 secondary, 40 minor

Civil air: 132 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 147 total, 140 usable; 85 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 35 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 40 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: well engineered, well constructed, and efficiently operated; 25.6 million telephones (44.8 per 100 popl.); 137 AM, 1,841 FM, 1,500 TV stations; 21 submarine cables; 2 communication satellite ground stations with a total of 10 antennas

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 14,474,000; 12,637,000 fit for military service; 449,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $13.3 billion; about 4.6% of central government budget

Ivory Coast
(Côte d'Ivoire)

See regional map VII

Geography

Total area: 322,460 km^2; land area: 318,000 km^2

Comparative area: slightly larger than New Mexico

Land boundaries: 3,227 km total

Coastline: 515 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 m
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical along coast, semiarid in far north; three seasons—warm and dry (November to March), hot and dry (March to May), hot and wet (June to October)

Terrain: mostly flat to undulating plains; mountains in northwest

Land use: 9% arable land; 4% permanent crops; 9% meadows and pastures; 26% forest and woodland; 52% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: coast has heavy surf and no natural harbors; deforestation

Special notes: none

People

Population: 10,766,632 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.82%

Nationality: noun—Ivorian(s); adjective—Ivorian

Ethnic divisions: over 60 ethnic groups; most important are the Baoule 23%, Bete 18%, Senoufou 15%, Malinke 11%, and Agni; about 2 million foreign Africans, mostly Burkinabe; about 130,000 to 330,000 non-Africans (30,000 French and 100,000 to 300,000 Lebanese)

Religion: 63% indigenous, 25% Muslim, 12% Christian

Language: French (official), over 60 native dialects; Dioula most widely spoken

Infant mortality rate: 127/1,000 (1980)

Literacy: 24%

Labor force: over 85% of population engaged in agriculture, forestry, livestock raising; about 11% of labor force are wage earners, nearly half in agriculture and the remainder in government, industry, commerce, and professions

Organized labor: 20% of wage labor force

Government

Official name: Côte d'Ivoire

Type: republic; one-party presidential regime established 1960

Capital: Abidjan (capital city changed to Yamoussoukro in March 1983 but not recognized by US)

Administrative divisions: 34 prefectures subdivided into 161 subprefectures

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1960; judicial review in the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 7 December

Branches: President has sweeping powers, unicameral legislature (175-member National Assembly), separate judiciary

Government leader: Félix HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY, President (since 1960)

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: legislative and municipal elections were held in October 1985; Houphouët-Boigny reelected in October 1985 to his fifth consecutive five-year term; next round of national elections scheduled for October 1990

Political parties and leaders: Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast (PDCI), only party; Houphouët-Boigny firmly controls party

Communists: no Communist party; possibly some sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, EIB (associate), Entente, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, Niger River Commission, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $8 billion, $772 per capita (1986); real average annual growth rate, 4.9% (1985 est.)

Natural resources: petroleum, diamonds, manganese

Agriculture: commercial—coffee, cocoa, wood, bananas, pineapples, palm oil; food crops—corn, millet, yams, rice; other commodities—cotton, rubber, tobacco, fish

Fishing: catch 92,469 metric tons (1982); exports $44.7 million, imports $71.9 million (1979)

Major industries: food and lumber processing, oil refinery, automobile assembly plant, textiles, soap, flour mill, matches, three small shipyards, fertilizer plant, and battery factory

Electric power: 480,000 kW capacity; 2,150 million kWh produced, 200 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $3.5 billion (1985 est.); cocoa (30%), coffee (20%), tropical woods (11%), cotton, bananas, pineapples, palm oil, cotton

Imports: $1.6 billion (1985 est.); manufactured goods and semifinished products (50%), consumer goods (40%), raw materials and fuels (10%)

Aid: Western (non-US) ODA and OOF (1970-84), $3.4 billion; US authorizations, including Ex-Im (FY70-85), $341 million

Major trade partners: (1984) exports—France, Nigeria, FRG, Netherlands, US

Budget: revenues, $1.4 billion; current expenditures, $1.4 billion (1984 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 475 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Jamaica

Communications

Railroads: 657 km of the 1,175 km Abidjan to Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, line, all single track 1.000-meter gauge; only diesel locomotives in use

Highways: 46,600 km total; 3,600 km bituminous and bituminous-treated surface; 32,000 km gravel, crushed stone, laterite, and improved earth; 11,000 km unimproved

Inland waterways: 740 km navigable rivers and numerous coastal lagoons

Ports: 2 major (Abidjan, San-Pédro), 2 minor

Civil air: 19 major transport aircraft, including multinationally owned Air Afrique fleet

Airfields: 50 total, 45 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 15 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: system above African average; consists of open-wire lines and radio-relay links; 87,700 telephones (1.0 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 17 FM, 11 TV stations; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations; 2 coaxial submarine cables

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary Gendarmerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,528,000; 1,305,000 fit for military service; 98,000 males reach military age (18) annually

See regional map III

Geography

Total area: 10,990 km^2; land area: 10,830 km^2

Comparative area: slightly smaller than Connecticut

Coastline: 1,022 km

Maritime claim:
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical; hot, humid; temperate interior

Terrain: mostly mountains with narrow, discontinuous coastal plain

Land use: 19% arable land; 6% permanent crops; 18% meadows and pastures; 28% forest and woodland; 29% other; includes 3% irrigated

Environment: subject to hurricanes, especially (May to December); deforestation; water pollution

Special notes: strategic location between Cayman Trench and Jamaica Channel, the main sea lanes for Panama Canal

People

Population: 2,455,536 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 1.17%

Nationality: noun—Jamaican(s); adjective—Jamaican

Ethnic divisions: 76.3% African, 15.1% Afro-European, 3.4% East Indian and Afro-East Indian, 3.2% white, 1.2% Chinese and Afro-Chinese, 0.8% other

Religion: predominantly Protestant (including Anglican and Baptist), some Roman Catholic, some spiritualist cults

Language: English, Creole

Infant mortality rate: 16.8/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 65

Literacy: 76%

Labor force: 728,700 (1984); 32% agriculture, 28% industry and commerce, 27% services, 13% government; shortage of technical and managerial personnel; 30% unemployment

Organized labor: about 33% of labor force (1980)

Government

Official name: Jamaica

Type: independent state within Commonwealth, recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state

Capital: Kingston

Administrative divisions: 14 parishes and the Kingston-St. Andrew corporate area

Legal system: based on English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, first Monday in August

Branches: Cabinet headed by Prime Minister; bicameral legislature—21-member Senate (13 nominated by the Prime Minister, eight by opposition leader, if any; currently no official opposition because of People's National Party boycott of December 1983 election; eight non-Jamaica Labor Party members appointed to current Senate by Prime Minister Seaga), 60-member elected House of Representatives; judiciary follows British tradition under a Chief Justice

Government leaders: Edward Philip George SEAGA, Prime Minister (since November 1980); Sir Florizel A. GLASSPOLE, Governor General (since 1973)

Suffrage: universal adult at age 18

Elections: at discretion of Governor General upon advice of Prime Minister but within five years; last held 15 December 1983

Political parties and leaders: Jamaica Labor Party (JLP), Edward Seaga; People's National Party (PNP), Michael Manley; Workers' Party of Jamaica (WPJ), Trevor Munroe

Voting strength: in the 1983 general elections 54 seats were uncontested; in six contested seats the JLP won overwhelmingly against several small fringe parties; the PNP and WPJ boycotted the election; in 1980 general elections about 58.8% JLP (51 seats in House), 41.2% PNP (9 seats)

Communists: Workers' Party of Jamaica (Marxist-Leninist)

Other political or pressure groups: New World Group (Caribbean regionalists, nationalists, and leftist intellectual fraternity); Rastafarians (black religious/racial cultists, pan-Africanists); New Creation International Peacemakers Tabernacle (leftist group); Workers Liberation League (a Marxist coalition of students/labor)

Member of: CARICOM, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $2.0 billion, $820 per capita; real growth rate 5.0% (1986 est.)

Natural resources: bauxite, gypsum, limestone

Agriculture: sugarcane, citrus fruits, bananas, pimento, coconuts, coffee, cocoa, tobacco; an illegal producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

Major industries: tourism, bauxite mining, textiles, food processing, light manufactures

Electric power: 1,119,000 kW capacity; 1,520 million kWh produced, 660 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $568.6 million (f.o.b., 1985); alumina, bauxite, sugar, bananas, citrus fruits and fruit products, rum, cocoa

Imports: $998.8 million (f.o.b., 1985); fuels, machinery, transportation and electrical equipment, food, fertilizer

Major trade partners: exports—US 48%, Canada 14%, UK 13%, Norway 3%, imports—US 46%, Netherlands Antilles 13%, Venezuela 8%, UK 5% (1984)

Budget: revenues, $545.0 million; expenditures, $818.0 million (1985)

Monetary conversion rate: 5.48 Jamaican dollars=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: 370 km, all 1.435-meter standard gauge, single track

Highways: 18,200 km total; 12,600 km paved, 3,200 km gravel, 2,400 km improved earth

Pipelines: refined products, 10 km

Ports: 2 major (Kingston, Montego Bay), 10 minor

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 42 total, 27 usable; 14 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fully automatic domestic telephone network with 127,000 telephones (6.0 per 100 popl.); 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT stations; 9 AM, 16 FM, 8 TV stations; 3 coaxial submarine cables

Defense Forces

Branches: Jamaica Defense Force (includes Coast Guard and Air Wing)

Military manpower: males 15-49, 590,000; 420,000 fit for military service; no conscription; 28,000 reach minimum volunteer age (18) annually

Geography

Total area: 372,310 km^2; land area: 371,030 km^2

Comparative area: slightly smaller than California

Coastline: 13,685 km

Maritime claims:

Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Territorial sea: 12 nm (3 nm in international straits—La Perouse or Soya, Tsugaru, Osumi, and Eastern and Western channels of Tsushima or Korea Strait)

Boundary disputes: none; Habomai Islands, Etorofu, Kunashiri, and Shikotan islands occupied by Soviet Union since 1945, claimed by Japan; Kuril Islands administered by Soviet Union; Liancourt Rocks disputed with South Korea

Climate: varies from tropical in south to cool temperate in north

Terrain: mostly rugged and mountainous

Land use: 11% arable land; 2% permanent crops; 2% meadows and pastures; 68% forest and woodland; 17% other; includes 9% irrigated

Environment: many dormant and some active volcanoes; about 1,500 seismic occurrences (mostly tremors) every year

Special notes: strategic location in northeast Asia

People

Population: 122,124,293 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.55%

Nationality: noun—Japanese (sing., pl.); adjective—Japanese

Ethnic divisions: 99.4% Japanese, 0.6% other (mostly Korean)

Religion: most Japanese observe both Shinto and Buddhist rites; about 16% belong to other faiths, including 0.8% Christian

Language: Japanese

Infant mortality rate: 6/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: men 74.54, women 80.18

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: (1985) 59.3 million; 53% trade and services; 33% manufacturing, mining, and construction; 9% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 3% government; 2.68% unemployed (1985 average)

Organized labor: about 30% of labor force

Government

Official name: Japan

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Tokyo

Administrative divisions: 47 prefectures

Legal system: civil law system with English-American influence; constitution promulgated in 1946; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Foundation Day, 11 February

Branches: Emperor is symbol of state; executive power is vested in Cabinet appointed by the Prime Minister, chosen by the lower house of the bicameral, elective legislature—Diet (House of Councilors, House of Representatives); judiciary is independent

Government leaders: HIROHITO, Emperor (since December 1926); Yasuhiro NAKASONE, Prime Minister (since November 1982)

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: general elections held every four years or upon dissolution of lower house, triennially for half of upper house

Political parties and leaders: Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), Y. Nakasone, president; Japan Socialist Party (JSP), T. Doi, chairman; Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), S. Tsukamoto, chairman; Japan Communist Party (JCP), T. Fuwa, Presidium chairman; Komeito (Clean Government Party), J. Yano, chairman; Social Democratic Federation (SDF), S. Eda

Voting strength: (1986 election) Lower House—49.5% LDP (307 seats), 17.2% JSP (88 seats), 9.4% Komeito (57 seats), 8.8% JCP (27 seats), 6.4% DSP (29 seats), 0.8% SDF (4 seats), 6.1% independents and minor parties; Upper House—LDP 143 seats, JSP 40, Komeito 25 seats, JCP 16 seats, DSP 12 seats, SDF 1 seat, Niin Club 3 seats, Salaryman 3 seats, Zeikinto 2 seats, independents 3 seats

Communists: about 470,000 registered Communist Party members

Member of: ADB, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, DAC, ESCAP, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy

GNP: $1,979 billion (at 167.1 yen=US$1); $16,290 per capita; 58% personal consumption, 28% investment, 10% government current expenditure, negligible stocks, and 4% foreign balance; real growth rate 2.1% (1986); average annual growth rate 3.6% (1981-86)

Natural resources: negligible mineral resources, fish

Agriculture: land intensively cultivated; rice, sugar, vegetables, fruits; 64% self-sufficient in food (1984); food shortages—wheat, corn, beans

Fishing: catch 12.2 million metric tons (1985)

Major industries: metallurgical and engineering industries, electrical and electronic industries, textiles, chemicals

Shortages: fossil fuels, most industrial raw materials

Crude steel: 105.3 million metric tons produced (1985), 870 kg per capita

Electric power: 181,000,000 kW capacity; 665,000 billion kWh produced, 5,500 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $175.6 billion (f.o.b., 1985); 97% manufactures (including 30% machinery, 25% motor vehicles, 8% consumer electronics

Imports: $129.5 billion (c.i.f., 1985); 44% fossil fuels, 25% manufactures, 14% foodstuffs, 16% non-fuel raw materials

Major trade partners: exports—37% US, 19% Southeast Asia, 14% Western Europe, 7% Middle East, 9% Communist countries; imports—23% Middle East, 23% Southeast Asia, 20% US, 10% Western Europe, 7% Communist countries

Aid: donor—ODA and OOF economic commitments (1970-84), $36.6 billion

Budget: revenues, $243 billion; expenditures, $332 billion; deficit, $89 billion (general account for fiscal year ending March 1987 converted at 162.0 yen=US$1)

Monetary conversion rate: 162.0 yen=US$1 (17 December 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: 21,387 km total (1982); 1,835 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 19,552 km predominantly 1.067-meter narrow gauge, 5,690 km double- and multitrack sections, 8,830 km 1.067-meter narrow-gauge electrified, 1,804 km 1.435-meter standard gauge electrified

Highways: 1,113,388 km total (1980); 510,904 km paved, 602,484 km gravel, crushed stone, or unpaved; 2,579 km national expressways, 40,212 km national highways, 43,907 km principal local roads, 86,930 km prefectural roads, 939,760 km municipal roads

Inland waterways: about 1,770 km; sea going craft ply all coastal inland seas

Japan *(continued)*

Pipelines: crude oil, 84 km; refined products, 322 km; natural gas, 1,800 km

Ports: 17 Japanese Port Association specifically designated major ports, 110 other major ports, over 2,000 minor ports

Civil air: 265 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 180 total, 160 usable; 127 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m; 25 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 50 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: excellent domestic and international service; 64.0 million telephones (53.0 per 100 popl.); 318 AM stations, 58 FM stations plus 436 relay stations; about 12,350 TV stations (196 major—1 kw or greater), and 2 satellite ground stations; submarine cables to US (via Guam), Philippines, China, and USSR

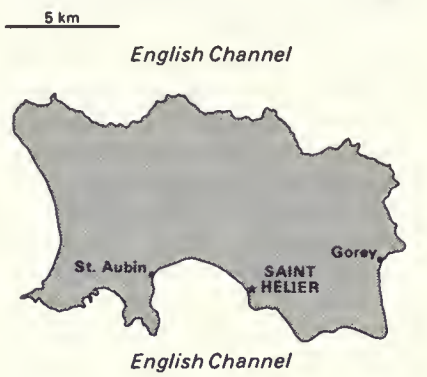
Defense Forces

Branches: Japan Ground Self-Defense Force (army), Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force (navy), Japan Air Self-Defense Force (air force), Maritime Safety Agency (coast guard)

Military manpower: males 15-49, 31,610,000; 27,225,000 fit for military service; 1,010,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: actual for fiscal year ending 31 March 1988, $21.7 billion; 6.4% of total budget

Jersey



See regional map V

Geography

Total area: 117 km^2; land area: 117 km^2

Comparative area: slightly more than half the size of Washington, D.C.

Coastline: 70 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 3 nm

Climate: temperate; mild winters and cool summers

Terrain: gently rolling plain with low rugged hills along north coast

Land use: NA% arable land; NA% permanent crops; NA% meadows and pastures; NA% forest and woodland; NA% other; about 58% of land under cultivation

Environment: about 30% of population concentrated in Saint Helier

Special notes: largest and southernmost of Channel Islands; 27 km from France

People

Population: 80,511 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.91%

Nationality: noun—Channel Islander(s); adjective—Channel Islander

Ethnic divisions: UK and Norman-French descent

Religion: Anglican, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Congregational New Church, Methodist, Presbyterian

Language: English and French (official), with the Norman-French dialect spoken in country districts

Literacy: probably high

Government

Official name: Bailiwick of Jersey

Type: British crown dependency

Capital: Saint Helier

Administrative divisions: 12 parishes

Legal system: English law and local statute; justice is administered by the Royal Court

National holiday: Birthday of the Queen, 16 June

Branches: the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief is the personal representative of the Crown and is entitled to sit and speak in the Assembly of the States (legislature) but not vote; the Assembly is presided over by the Bailiff who has a right of dissent and a casting vote; it consists of 12 senators (elected for six years), 12 constables (triennial), and 29 deputies (triennial); the Crown is ultimately responsible for the island's good government

Government leaders: Adm. Sir William PILLAR, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief (since 1985); Peter CRILL, Bailiff, President of the Assembly of the States and the Royal Court (since 1975)

Suffrage: universal adult

Communists: probably none

Economy

Agriculture: potatoes, cauliflowers, tomatoes; dairy and cattle farming

Major industries: tourism, banking and finance

Electric power: 50,000 kW standby capacity (1986); power supplied by France

Exports: 19.8 million pounds sterling (1983); light industry, electrical manufacturing, textiles

Imports: machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, food, mineral fuels, chemicals

Major trade partners: UK

Jordan
(West Bank and Gaza Strip entry on page 276)

Budget: revenues, 143,680 million pounds; expenditures, 115,902 million pounds (1983)

Monetary conversion rate: .70 Jersey pound=.70 pound sterling=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: 31 April-1May

Communications

Railroads: none

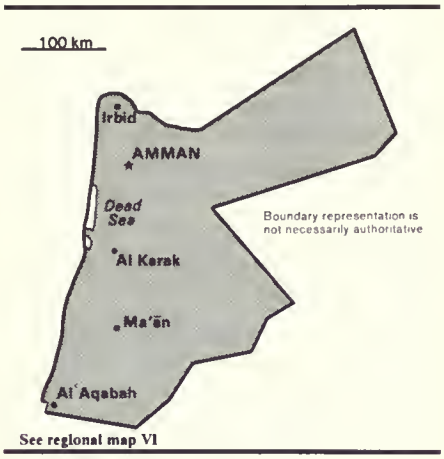
Ports: Saint Helier, Gorey, St. Aubin

Airfields: 1 total, 1 usable with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m (St. Peter)

Telecommunications: telephones in service, 61,400 (80.9 per 100 popl.); 1 radio station, 1 TV station with 4 channels

Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom



Note: the war between Israel and the Arab states in June 1967 ended with Israel in control of the West Bank; as stated in the 1978 Camp David Accords and reaffirmed by the President's 1 September 1982 peace initiative, the final status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, their relationship with their neighbors, and a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan are to be negotiated among the concerned parties; Camp David further specifies that these negotiations will resolve the location of the respective boundaries; pending the completion of this process, it is US policy that the final status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip has yet to be determined

Geography

Total area: 97,740 km^2; land area: 97,180 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Minnesota

Land boundaries: 1,770 km total (before 1967 war)

Coastline: 26 km

Maritime claim:
Territorial sea: 3 nm

Boundary disputes: separated from Israel by 1949 Armistice Line; West Bank and Gaza Strip are Israeli occupied with status to be determined

Climate: mostly arid desert; rainy season in west (November to March)

Terrain: mostly high desert plateau in east; Great Rift Valley separates East and West Banks of Jordan River

Land use: 4% arable land; .5% permanent crops; 1% meadows and pastures; .5% forest and woodland; 94% other; includes .5% irrigated

Environment: lack of natural water resources; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

Special notes: none

People

Population: 2,761,695 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.65%

Nationality: noun—Jordanian(s); adjective—Jordanian

Ethnic divisions: 98% Arab, 1% Circassian, 1% Armenian

Religion: 95% Sunni Muslim, 5% Christian

Language: Arabic (official); English widely understood among upper and middle classes

Infant mortality rate: 62/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 61.7

Literacy: about 71%

Labor force: 580,000 (1983 est.); 20% agriculture, 20% manufacturing and mining

Organized labor: about 10% of labor force

Government

Official name: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Amman

Administrative divisions: eight governorates under centrally appointed officials

Legal system: based on Islamic law and French codes; constitution adopted 1952; judicial review of legislative acts in a specially provided High Tribunal; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 25 May

Branches: King holds balance of power; Prime Minister exercises executive authority in name of King; Cabinet appointed by

King and responsible to parliament; bicameral parliament with House of Representatives, dissolved by King in February 1976, and reconvened in January 1984, following national elections; Senate last appointed by King in January 1984; secular court system based on differing legal systems of the former Transjordan and Palestine; law Western in concept and structure; Sharia (religious) courts for Muslims, and religious community council courts for non-Muslim communities; desert police carry out quasi-judicial functions in desert areas

Government leaders: HUSSEIN I, King (since August 1952); Zayd al-RIFA'I, Prime Minister (since April 1985)

Suffrage: universal adult at age 20

Political parties and leaders: political party activity illegal since 1957

Communists: party actively repressed, membership estimated at less than 500

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, NAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $4.9 billion, $1,900 per capita; 2.0% real growth rate (1984)

Natural resources: phosphates, potash, shale oil

Agriculture: vegetables, fruits, olive oil, wheat; self-sufficient in few foodstuffs

Major industries: phosphate mining, petroleum refining, cement production, light manufacturing

Electric power: 972,000 kW capacity; 2,840 million kWh produced, 1,030 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $789 million (f.o.b., 1985); fruits and vegetables, phosphates, fertilizers

Imports: $2,733 million (c.i.f., 1985); crude oil, petroleum, textiles, capital goods, motor vehicles, foodstuffs

Aid: US, including Ex-Im (1970-84), $1.3 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-84), $938 million; Communist countries (1970-85), $71 million

Military transfers: US (FY70-85), $2.2 billion

Budget: total revenues, $1,836 million; current expenditures, $1,267 million; capital expenditures, $675 million (1984)

Monetary conversion rate: .35 Jordanian dinar=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 817 km 1.050-meter gauge, single track

Highways: 6,332 total; 4,837 paved, 1,495 gravel and crushed stone

Pipelines: crude oil, 209 km

Ports: 1 major (Al 'Aqabah)

Civil air: 28 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 21 total, 19 usable; 14 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 14 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate system of radio-relay, cable, and radio; 81,500 telephones (3 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 2 FM, 24 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station, 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT station; 1 ARABSAT station; coaxial cable and radio-relay to Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Syria; radio-relay to Lebanon inactive

Defense Forces

Branches: Jordan Arab Army, Royal Jordanian Air Force, Royal Jordanian Coast Guard

Military manpower: males 15-49, 639,000; 456,000 fit for military service; 36,000 reach military age (18) annually

Kenya

Geography

Total area: 582,650 km^2; land area: 569,250 km^2

Comparative area: slightly smaller than Texas

Land boundaries: 3,368 km total

Coastline: 536 km

Maritime claims:
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; international boundary and Administrative Boundary with Sudan; possible claim by Somalia based on unification of ethnic Somalis

Climate: varies from tropical along coast to arid in interior

Terrain: low plains rise to central highlands bisected by Great Rift Valley; fertile plateau in west

Land use: 3% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 7% meadows and pastures; 4% forest and woodland; 85% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: unique physiography supports abundant and varied wildlife of immense scientific and economic value; deforestation; soil erosion; desertification

Special notes: none

People

Population: 22,377,802 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 4.22%

Nationality: noun—Kenyan(s); adjective—Kenyan

Ethnic divisions: 21% Kikuyu, 14% Luhya, 13% Luo, 11% Kalenjin, 11% Kamba, 6% Kisii, 6% Meru, 1% Asian, European, and Arab

Religion: 38% Protestant, 28% Catholic, 26% indigenous beliefs, 6% Muslim

Language: English and Swahili (official); numerous indigenous languages

Infant mortality rate: 59/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: men 53, women 58.1

Literacy: 47%

Labor force: 7.4 million; about 1.1 million wage earners; 50% public sector, 18% industry and commerce, 17% agriculture, 13% services

Organized labor: about 390,000

Government

Official name: Republic of Kenya

Type: republic within Commonwealth

Capital: Nairobi

Administrative divisions: seven provinces plus Nairobi area

Legal system: based on English common law, tribal law, and Islamic law; constitution enacted 1963; judicial review in High Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations; constitutional amendment in 1982 made Kenya a de jure one-party state

National holiday: Jamhuri Day, 12 December

Branches: President and Cabinet responsible to unicameral legislature (National Assembly) of 200 seats, 188 directly elected by constituencies and 12 appointed by the President; High Court, with Chief Justice and at least 11 justices, has unlimited original jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil or criminal proceeding; provision for system of courts of appeal

Government leader: Daniel T. arap MOI, President (since 1978)

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: Assembly at least every five years; present National Assembly and President elected September 1983

Political party and leader: Kenya African National Union (KANU), Kenya's sole legal political party, Daniel T. arap Moi, President

Voting strength: KANU holds all seats in the National Assembly

Communists: may be a few Communists and sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: labor unions

Member of: AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAU, UN, UNDP, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $4.8 billion (1985), $230 per capita; real growth rate, 4.1% (1985 est.)

Natural resources: gold, limestone, diotomite, salt barytes, magnesite, feldspar, sapphires, fluorspar, garnets, wildlife, land

Agriculture: main cash crops—coffee, tea, sisal, pyrethrum, cotton, livestock; food crops—corn, wheat, sugarcane, rice, cassava; largely self-sufficient in food

Major industries: small-scale consumer goods (plastic, furniture, batteries, textiles, soap, cigarettes, flour), agricultural processing, oil refining, cement, tourism

Electric power: 556,000 kW capacity; 1,950 million kWh produced, 90 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $942 million (f.o.b., 1985); reexporting of petroleum products, coffee, tea, sisal, livestock products, pyrethrum, soda ash, wattle-bark tanning extract

Imports: $1,289 million (f.o.b., 1985); machinery, transport equipment, crude oil, paper and paper products, iron and steel products, and textiles

Major trade partners: EC, Japan, Middle East, US, Rwanda, Uganda

Budget: as percent of GDP—revenues and grants 24%; total expenditures and net lending - 28% (1985/86 est.)

External debt: $3.7 billion; debt service ratio 36% (1985 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 16.15 Kenyan shillings=US$1 (October 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: 2,040 km 1.000-meter gauge

Highways: 64,590 km total; 7,000 km paved, 4,150 km gravel, remainder improved earth

Inland waterways: part of Lake Victoria system is within boundaries of Kenya; principal inland port is at Kisumu

Pipelines: refined products, 483 km

Ports: 1 major (Mombasa)

Civil air: 10 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 225 total, 205 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 47 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

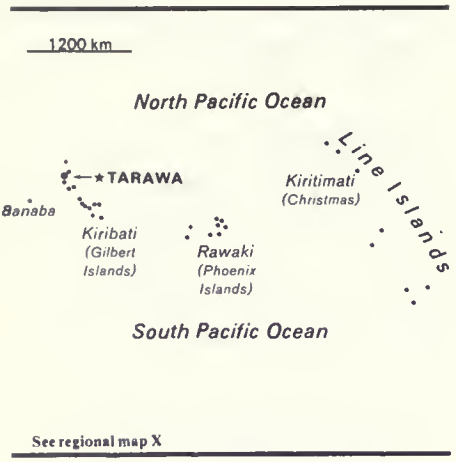
Telecommunications: in top group of African systems; consists of radio-relay links, open-wire lines, and radiocommunication stations; 231,000 telephones (1.1 per 100 popl.); 11 AM, 4 FM, 4 TV stations; 1 Atlantic and 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Kenya Army, Kenya Navy, Air Force; paramilitary General Service Unit

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,554,000; 2,811,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Kiribati



See regional map X

Geography

Total area: 710 km^2; **land area:** 710 km^2

Comparative area: about four times the size of Washington, D. C.

Coastline: 1,143 km

Maritime claims:
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical; marine, hot and humid, moderated by trade winds

Terrain: mostly low lying coral atolls surrounded by extensive reefs

Land use: 0% arable land; 51% permanent crops; 0% meadows and pastures; 3% forest and woodland; 46% other

Environment: typhoons can occur any time, but usually November to March

Special notes: Banaba or Ocean Island is one of three great phosphate rock islands in the Pacific (others are Makatea in French Polynesia and Nauru)

People

Population: 66,441 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 1.82%

Nationality: noun—Kiribatian(s); adjective—Kiribati

Ethnic divisions: Micronesian

Religion: 48% Roman Catholic, 45% Protestant (Congregational), some Seventh-Day Adventist and Baha'i

Language: English (official), Gilbertese

Literacy: 90%

Labor force: 7,870 economically active (1985 est.)

Organized labor: Kiribati Trades Union Congress—2,500 members

Government

Official name: Republic of Kiribati

Type: republic

Capital: Tarawa

Administrative divisions: 20 constituencies

Branches: unicameral legislature—National Assembly (comprised of 36 elected members and one nominated representative of the Banaban community); nationally elected President

Government leader: Ieremia T. TABAI, President (since July 1979)

Elections: every four years

Political parties and leaders: Gilbertese National Party, Christian Democratic Party

Member of: ADB, Commonwealth, ESCAP (associate member), GATT (de facto), ICAO, IMF, SPF, WHO

Economy

GDP: A$25.839 million (1985 est.), $410 per capita

Agriculture: coconuts, copra; subsistence crops of roots and tubers, vegetables, melons, bananas; pigs, chickens; domestic fishing

Fishing: catch 24,212 metric tons (1983)

Industry: formerly phosphate production (supply exhausted by mid-1981)

Electric power: 2,750 kW capacity; 8 million kWh produced, 125 kWh per capita

Exports: A$4.10 (1986 est.); 54% copra, 18% fish; phosphate, formerly 80% of exports, exhausted in 1981

Imports: A$32.64 million (1986 est.); foodstuffs, fuel, transportation equipment

Major trade partners: Australia, New Zealand, UK, Japan, US, Papua New Guinea, Fiji

Aid: Western (non-US) commitments ODA and OOF (1970-84), $205 million; Australia (1970-84), $28 million

Budget: A29.7 million (1986 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: $1.50 Australian=US$1 (February 1987); Australian dollar is the official currency

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 640 km of motorable roads

Inland waterways: small network of canals, totaling 5 km, in Line Islands

Ports: main ports are at Banaba and Betio (Tarawa)

Civil air: 2 Trislanders; no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 21 total; 18 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 1,400 telephones (2.33 per 100 popl.); 1 AM station; 1 satellite ground station

Korea, North

Geography

Total area: 120,540 km^2; land area: 120,410 km^2

Comparative area: slightly smaller than Mississippi

Land boundaries: 1,675 km total

Coastline: 2,495 km

Maritime claims:
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm
Military boundary line: 50 nm (all foreign vessels and aircraft are banned without permission)

Boundary disputes: short section with China is indefinite; Demarcation Line with South Korea

Climate: temperate with rainfall concentrated in summer

Terrain: mostly hills and mountains separated by deep, narrow valleys; coastal plains wide in west, discontinuous in east

Land use: 18% arable land; 1% permanent crops; NEGL% meadows and pastures; 74% forest and woodland; 7% other; includes 9% irrigated

Environment: mountainous interior is isolated, nearly inaccessible, and sparsely populated; late spring droughts often followed by severe flooding

Special notes: occupies northern half of Korean peninsula; strategic location bordering China, South Korea, and USSR

People

Population: 21,447,977 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.52%

Nationality: noun—Korean(s); adjective—Korean

Ethnic divisions: racially homogeneous

Religion: Buddhism and Confucianism; religious activities now almost nonexistent

Language: Korean

Infant mortality rate: 32/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 63, women 67

Literacy: 95% est.

Labor force: 6.1 million (1980); 48% agricultural, 52% nonagricultural; shortage of skilled and unskilled labor

Government

Official name: Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Type: Communist state; one-man rule

Capital: P'yongyang

Administrative divisions: nine provinces, four special cities (P'yongyang, Kaesong, Namp'o, and Ch'ongjin)

Legal system: based on German civil law system with Japanese influences and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1948 and revised 1972; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 9 September

Branches: Supreme People's Assembly theoretically supervises legislative and judicial functions; State Administration Council (cabinet) oversees ministerial operations

Government leaders: KIM Il-song, President (since December 1972); YI Kun-mo, Premier (since December 1986)

Suffrage: universal at age 17

Elections: election to Supreme People's Assembly every four years, but this constitutional provision not necessarily followed—last election November 1986

Political party and leaders: Korean Workers' Party (KWP); Kim Il-song, General Secretary, and his son, Kim Chong-il, Secretary, Central Committee

Communists: KWP claims membership of about 2 million, or about 11% of population

Member of: FAO, G-77, IAEA, ICAO, IPU, ITU, NAM, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO; official observer status at UN

Economy

GNP: $24 billion (1985 in 1985 dollars), $1,180 per capita

Natural resources: coal, lead, tungsten, zinc, graphite, magnesite, iron, copper, gold, phosphates, salt, fluorspar, hydroelectric power

Agriculture: corn, rice, vegetables; food shortages—meat, cooking oils; production of foodstuffs adequate for domestic needs

Major industries: machine building, electric power, chemicals, mining, metallurgy, textiles, food processing

Shortages: advanced machinery and equipment, coking coal, coal, petroleum, electric power, transport

Crude steel: 4.0 million metric tons produced (1985), 195 kg per capita

Electric power: 5,910,000 kW capacity; 40,000 million kWh produced, 1,925 kWh per capita (1986)

Coal: 52 million tons (1984)

Exports: $1.38 billion (1985); minerals, metallurgical products, agricultural products, manufactures

Imports: $1.72 billion (1985); petroleum, machinery and equipment, coking coal, grain

Major trade partners: total trade turnover $3.10 billion (1985); 65% with Communist countries, 35% with non-Communist countries

Monetary conversion rate: 2 wons=US$1 (December 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 4,535 km total operating in 1980; 3,870 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 665 km 0.762-meter narrow gauge, 159 km double track; about 3,175 km electrified; government owned

Korea, North *(continued)*

Highways: about 20,280 km (1980); 98.5% gravel, crushed stone, or earth surface; 1.5% concrete or bituminous

Inland waterways: 2,253 km; mostly navigable by small craft only

Pipelines: crude oil, 37 km

Ports: 6 major, 26 minor

Telecommunications: 18 AM, O FM, 11 TV stations; 150,000 TV sets; 3,500,000 receiver sets; 1 satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Branches: North Korean People's Army (consists of the army, navy, and air force)

Military manpower: males 15-49, 5,341,000; 3,266,000 fit for military service; 238,000 reach military age (18) annually

Korea, South

Geography

Total area: 98,480 km^2; land area: 98,190 km^2

Comparative area: slightly larger than Indiana

Land boundary: 241 km with North Korea

Coastline: 2,413 km

Maritime claims:
Exclusive fishing zone: 12 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm (3 nm in the Korea Strait)

Boundary disputes: Demarcation Line with North Korea; Liancourt Rocks disputed with Japan

Climate: temperate; cold, dry, clear winters with hot and humid summers

Terrain: mostly rugged and mountainous

Land use: 21% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 1% meadows and pastures; 67% forest and woodland; 10% other; includes 12% irrigated

Environment: occasional typhoons bring high winds, floods, landslides; water pollution; air pollution

Special notes: strategic location along Korea Strait and between Chinese, Japanese, and Soviet spheres of influence

People

Population: 41,986,669 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 1.53%

Nationality: noun—Korean(s); adjective—Korean

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous; small Chinese minority (about 20,000)

Religion: strong Confucian tradition; vigorous Christian minority (28% of the total population); Buddhism; pervasive folk religion (Shamanism); Chondokyo (religion of the heavenly way), eclectic religion with nationalist overtones founded in 19th century, claims about 1.5 million adherents

Language: Korean; English widely taught in high school

Infant mortality rate: 29/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 64, women 71

Literacy: over 90%

Labor force: 15.9 million; 47% services and other; 30% agriculture, fishing, forestry; 21% mining and manufacturing; average unemployment 4.0% (1986 est.)

Organized labor: about 10% of nonagricultural labor force in government-sanctioned unions

Government

Official name: Republic of Korea

Type: republic; power centralized in a strong executive

Capital: Seoul

Administrative divisions: nine provinces, four special cities; governors/mayors centrally appointed

Legal system: combines elements of continental European civil law systems, Anglo-American law, and Chinese classical thought; constitution approved 1980; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 15 August

Branches: unicameral legislature (National Assembly), judiciary

Government leaders: CHUN Doo Hwan, President (since August 1980); LHO Shin Yong, Prime Minister (since February 1985)

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: under new constitution of October 1980, President elected every seven years indirectly by a 5,000-man electoral college; last election February 1981; four-year National Assembly, elected in February 1985, consists of 276 representatives, 184 directly elected and 92 appointed on proportional basis by major parties

Political parties and leaders: major party is government's Democratic Justice Party (DJP), Chun Doo Hwan, president, and Roh Tae Woo, chairman; opposition parties are New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), Lee Min-woo; Korean National Party (KNP), Lee Man-sup; several smaller parties

Communists: Communist activity banned by government

Other political or pressure groups: Council for the Promotion of Democracy; Korean National Council of Churches; large, potentially volatile student population concentrated in Seoul; Federation of Korean Trade Unions; Korean Veterans' Association; Federation of Korean Industries; Korean Traders Association

Member of: ABD, AfDB, Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, Asian Parliamentary Union, APACL—Asian People's Anti-Communist League, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, Geneva Conventions of 1949 for the protection of war victims, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIDO, UN Special Fund, UPU, WACL—World Anti-Communist League, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO; official observer status at UN

Economy

GNP: $94.1 billion (1986, in 1986 prices), $2,371 per capita; real growth 12.2% (1986); real growth 8.7% (1982-86 average)

Natural resources: coal (limited), tungsten, graphite

Agriculture: 9.0 million people (22% of the population) live in farm households, but agriculture, forestry, and fishing constitute 15% of GNP; main crops—rice, barley, vegetables, and legumes

Fishing: catch 3,102,605 metric tons (1985)

Major industries: textiles and clothing, footwear, food processing, chemicals, steel, electronics, automobile production, ship building

Shortages: heavily dependent on imports of iron ore, crude oil, base metals, lumber, and certain food grains

Crude steel: 13.6 million metric tons produced (1985), 335 kg per capita

Electric power: 18,000,000 kW capacity; 65,000 million kWh produced, 1,500 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $34.8 billion (f.o.b., 1986); textiles and clothing, electrical machinery, footwear, steel, automobiles, ships, fish

Imports: $31.2 billion (c.i.f., 1986); machinery, oil, steel, transport equipment, textiles, organic chemicals, grains

Major trade partners: exports—40% US, 15% Japan; imports—33% Japan, 21% US (1986)

Aid: US, including Ex-Im (FY70-85), $3.9 billion committed

Military transfers: US (FY70-85), $4 billion

Budget: planned expenditures, $18.0 billion (1987)

Monetary conversion rate: 861 won=US$1 (9 January 1987)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 3,106.5 km operating in 1983; 3,059.4 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 46.9 km 0.610-meter narrow gauge, 712.5 km double-track, 417.9 km electrified; government owned

Highways: 62,936 km total (1982); 13,476 km national highway, 49,460 km provincial and local roads

Inland waterways: 1,609 km; use restricted to small native craft

Freight carried: rail (1983) 51 million metric tons; highway 126 million metric tons; air (1983) 47,000 metric tons (domestic)

Pipelines: 294 km refined products

Ports: 11 major, 32 minor

Civil air: 93 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 125 total, 109 usable; 72 with permanent-surface runways; 21 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 15 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate domestic and international services; 4.8 million telephones (121 per 100 popl.); 79 AM, 46 FM, 256 TV stations (57 of 1 kW or greater); 1 satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Naval Marine Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 11,836,000; 7,672,000 fit for military service; 472,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1987, $5.65 billion; about 31.4% of central government budget

Kuwait

Geography

Total area: 17,820 km^2; land area: 17,820 km^2

Comparative area: slightly smaller than New Jersey

Land boundaries: 490 km total

Coastline: 499 km

Maritime claims:

Continental shelf: not specific
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; ownership of Warbah and Būbiyān islands disputed by Iraq

Climate: dry desert; intensely hot summers; short, cool winters

Terrain: flat to slightly undulating desert plain

Land use: NEGL% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 8% meadows and pastures; NEGL% forest and woodland; 92% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: some of world's largest and most sophisticated desalination facilities provide most of water; air and water pollution; desertification

Special notes: strategic location at head of Persian Gulf and close to Iran-Iraq war zone

People

Population: 1,863,615 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 4.13%

Nationality: noun—Kuwaiti(s); adjective—Kuwaiti

Ethnic divisions: 39% Kuwaiti, 39% other Arab, 9% South Asian, 4% Iranian, 9% other

Religion: 85% Muslim (30% Shi'a, 45% Sunni), 15% Christian, Hindu, Parsi, and other

Language: Arabic (official); English widely spoken

Infant mortality rate: 26.1/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: men 69, women 74

Literacy: about 71%

Labor force: 566,000 (1985); 45.0% services, 20.0% construction, 12.0% trade, 8.6% manufacturing, 2.6% finance and real estate, 1.9% agriculture, 1.7% power and water, 1.4% mining and quarrying; 70% of labor force is non-Kuwaiti

Organized labor: labor unions, first authorized in 1964, formed in oil industry and among government personnel

Government

Official name: State of Kuwait

Type: nominal constitutional monarchy

Capital: Kuwait

Administrative divisions: 4 governorates (Kuwait City, Hawalli, Ahmadi, Johra), 25 voting constituencies

Legal system: civil law system with Islamic law significant in personal matters; constitution took effect in 1963; popularly elected 50-man National Assembly (the 15 cabinet members can also vote) reinstated in March 1981 after being suspended in 1976, but in July 1986 parliament dissolved by the Amir; judicial review of legislative acts not yet determined; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: National Day, 25 February

Branches: Council of Ministers; legislature—National Assembly

Government leader: Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir Al SABAH, Amir (since December 1977)

Suffrage: adult males who resided in Kuwait before 1920 and their male descendents (eligible voters, 8.3% of citizenry)

Elections: National Assembly elected February 1985 (suspended July 1986)

Political parties and leaders: political parties prohibited, some small clandestine groups are active

Communists: insignificant

Other political or pressure groups: large (350,000) Palestinian community

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, GATT, GCC, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $19.7 billion, $11,510 per capita GNP (1985); −4% annual growth rate (1986)

Natural resources: petroleum, fish, shrimp

Agriculture: virtually none; dependent on imports for food; about 75% of potable water must be distilled or imported

Major industries: crude petroleum production average for 1986, 1.4 million b/d; petroleum refining (capacity about 0.6 million b/d); other major industries include petrochemicals, retail trade, and manufacturing; water desalination capacity 618 million liters per day (1983 est.)

Electric power: 5,335,000 kW capacity; 16,360 million kWh produced, 9,240 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $8.0 billion (f.o.b., 1986), of which crude petroleum accounted for about 78%

Imports: $7.0 billion (f.o.b., 1986)

Major trading partners: exports—Japan, US, FRG, Italy; imports—Japan, FRG, UK, US

Budget: revenues, $11.2 billion; current and capital expenditures, $11.1 billion (1985/86 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: .29 Kuwaiti dinar=US$1 (October 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Laos

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 2,600 km total; 2,300 km bituminous; 300 km earth, sand, light gravel

Pipelines: crude oil, 877 km; refined products, 40 km; natural gas, 140 km

Ports: 3 major (Ash Shuwaykh, Ash Shu'aybah, Mīnā' al Aḥmadī), 6 minor

Civil air: 26 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 9 total, 4 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: excellent international, adequate domestic facilities; 258,000 telephones (14.6 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 2 FM, 3 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean and 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT stations, 1 INMARSAT satellite station; 1 ARABSAT station; coaxial cable and radio-relay to Iraq and Saudi Arabia

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, National Police Force, National Guard

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 626,000; about 376,000 fit for military service

Military budget: operating expenditures for fiscal year ending 30 June 1986, $876 million; 7.5% of central government budget

See regional map IX

Geography

Total area: 236,800 km^2; land area: 230,800 km^2

Comparative area: slightly larger than Utah

Land boundaries: 5,053 km total

Climate: tropical monsoon; rainy season (May to October); dry season (February to May)

Terrain: mostly rugged mountains; some plains and plateaus

Land use: 4% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 3% meadows and pastures; 58% forest and woodland; 35% other; includes 1% irrigated

Environment: deforestation; soil erosion; subject to floods

Special notes: landlocked

People

Population: 3,765,887 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.17%

Nationality: noun—Lao (sing., Lao or Laotian); adjective—Lao or Laotian

Ethnic divisions: 48% Lao; 25% Phoutheung (Kha); 14% Tribal Tai; 13% Meo, Yao, and other

Religion: 50% Buddhist, 50% animist and other

Language: Lao (official), French, and English

Infant mortality rate: 159/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 42, women 45

Literacy: 85%

Labor force: about 1-1.5 million; 80-90% agriculture

Organized labor: only labor organization is subordinate to the Communist Party

Government

Official name: Lao People's Democratic Republic

Type: Communist state

Capital: Vientiane

Administrative divisions: 16 provinces subdivided into districts, cantons, and villages

Legal system: based on civil law system; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 2 December

Branches: President; 37-member Supreme People's Council; Cabinet; Cabinet is totally Communist but Council contains a few nominal neutralists and non-Communists; National Congress of People's Representatives established the current government structure in December 1975

Government leaders: PHOUMI VONGVICHIT, Acting President (since October 1986); KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN, Chairman (since December 1975)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: elections for National Assembly, originally scheduled for 1 April 1976, have not yet been held

Political parties and leaders: Lao People's Revolutionary Party (Communist), Kaysone Phomvihan, party chairman; includes Lao Patriotic Front and Alliance Committee of Patriotic Neutralist Forces; other parties moribund

Other political or pressure groups: non-Communist political groups moribund; most leaders have fled the country

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, Mekong Committee, NAM, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Laos *(continued)*

Economy

GNP: $765 million, $220 per capita (1984 est.)

Natural resources: tin, timber, gypsum, hydroelectric power

Agriculture: rice (overwhelmingly dominant), corn, vegetables, tobacco, coffee, cotton; formerly self-sufficient; food shortages (due in part to distribution deficiencies) include rice; an illegal producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade

Major industries: tin mining, timber, green coffee, electric power

Shortages: capital equipment, petroleum, transportation system, trained personnel

Electric power: 175,000 kW capacity; 900 million kWh produced, 240 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $36 million (f.o.b., 1984 est.); electric power, forest products, tin concentrates; coffee, undeclared exports of opium and tobacco

Imports: $98 million (c.i.f., 1984 est.); rice and other foodstuffs, petroleum products, machinery, transportation equipment

Major trade partners: imports—Thailand, USSR, Japan, France, Vietnam; exports—Thailand, Malaysia

Aid: Western (non-US) countries ODA and OOF (1970-84), $409 million; US (FY70-79), $276 million

Budget: receipts, $100 million; expenditures, $191 million; deficit, $91 million (1979 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: official—10 kips=US$1; commercial—35 kips=US$1; inward remittances—108 kips=US$1 (December 1985)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Highways: about 27,527 km total; 1,856 km bituminous or bituminous treated; 7,451 km gravel, crushed stone, or improved earth; 18,220 km unimproved earth and often impassable during rainy season mid-May to mid-September

Inland waterways: about 4,587 km, primarily Mekong and tributaries; 2,897 additional kilometers are sectionally navigable by craft drawing less than 0.5 m

Pipelines: 136 km, refined products

Ports (river): 5 major, 4 minor

Airfields: 64 total, 49 usable; 9 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: service to general public considered poor; radio network provides generally erratic service to government users; about 10 AM stations; 1 TV station; over 5,000 telephones; 1 satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Branches: Lao People's Army (LPA, which consists of an army with naval, aviation, and militia elements), Air Force, National Police Department

Military manpower: males 15-49, 900,000; 482,000 fit for military service; 41,000 reach military age (18) annually; no conscription age specified

Lebanon

Geography

Total area: 10,400 km^2; land area: 10,230 km^2

Comparative area: smaller than Connecticut

Land boundaries: 531 km total

Coastline: 225 km

Maritime claim:
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: separated from Israel by 1949 Armistice Line; Israeli troops in southern Lebanon since June 1982

Climate: Mediterranean; mild to cool, wet winters with hot, dry summers

Terrain: narrow coastal plain; Al Biqa' (Bekaa Valley) separates Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon Mountains

Land use: 21% arable land; 9% permanent crops; 1% meadows and pastures; 8% forest and woodland; 61% other; includes 8% irrigated

Environment: rugged terrain has historically helped isolate, protect, and develop numerous factional groups based on religion, clan, ethnicity; deforestation; soil erosion; air and water pollution; desertification

Special notes: Nahr al Litani only river in Near East not crossing an international boundary

People

Population: 3,320,522 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.33%

Nationality: noun—Lebanese (sing., pl.); adjective—Lebanese

Ethnic divisions: 93% Arab, 6% Armenian, 1% other

Religion: 57% Muslim (Sunni and Shi'a) and Druze, 42% Christian (Maronite, Greek Orthodox and Catholic, Roman Catholic, Protestant), 1% other (official estimates)

Language: Arabic (official); French is widely spoken; Armenian, English

Infant mortality rate: 48/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 63, women 67

Literacy: 75%

Labor force: 650,000 (1985); 79% industry, commerce, and services, 11% agriculture, 10% goverment; high unemployment

Organized labor: about 65,000

Government

Note: Between early 1975 and late 1976 Lebanon was torn by civil war between its Christians—then aided by Syrian troops—and its Muslims and their Palestinian allies. The cease-fire established in October 1976 between the domestic political groups generally held for about six years, despite occasional fighting. Syrian troops constituted as the Arab Deterrent Force by the Arab League have remained in Lebanon. Syria's move toward supporting the Lebanese Muslims and the Palestinians and Israel's growing support for Lebanese Christians brought the two sides into rough equilibrium, but no progress was made toward national reconciliation or political reforms—the original cause of the war.

Continuing Israeli concern about the Palestinian presence in Lebanon led to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June 1982. Israeli forces occupied all of the southern portion of the country and mounted a summer-long seige of Beirut, which resulted in the evacuation of the PLO from Beirut in September under the supervision of a multinational force made up of US, French, and Italian troops.

Within days of the departure of the multinational force (MNF), Lebanon's newly elected president, Bashir Gemayel, was assassinated. In the wake of his death, Christian militiamen massacred hundreds of Palestinian refugees in two Beirut camps. This prompted the return of the MNF to ease the security burden on Lebanon's weak army and security forces. In late March 1984 the last MNF units withdrew.

Lebanon continues to be partially occupied by Syrian troops. Israel withdrew the bulk of its forces from the south in 1985, retaining a 10-km deep security zone just north of the 1949 Armistice Line. Israel continues to arm and train the Army of South Lebanon (ASL), which opposes the return of Palestinian fighters to South Lebanon. The ASL has increasingly been involved in confronting Shi'a as well as leftist militias sponsored by Syria.

Sporadic fighting between Shi'a and Palestinian forces based in the refugee camps of Beirut, Sidon, and Tyre escalated during October 1986 to January 1987, finally breaking into major combat in February. At its height, fighting in West Beirut pitted the Shi'a against the Druze (their nominal allies) and the Sunnis and Palestinians. At the request of Prime Minister Rashid Karami and other Muslim members of the government, Syria dispatched troops to West Beirut to restore order.

Syria also maintains troops in the Riyaq area of the Bekaa Valley, while Special Forces units are stationed in the Matn, and in the Tripoli areas, north and northeast. In late 1985 the Syrian regime successfully negotiated a tripartite agreement among the three major rival Christian, Druze, and Shi'a militias, but implementation remains a distant possibility. The Christian and Muslim communities are deeply split from within over specific points in the agreement.

Israel and Lebanon signed a withdrawal agreement on 17 May 1983. The agreement was never implemented and was subsequently voided. A partial Israeli withdrawal and government attempts to extend authority have led to renewed factional fighting. The following description is based on the present constitutional and customary practices of the Lebanese system.

Official name: Republic of Lebanon

Type: republic

Capital: Beirut

Administrative divisions: 4 provinces

Legal system: mixture of Ottoman law, canon law, and civil law; constitution mandated in 1926; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 22 November

Branches: power lies with the President, who is elected by unicameral legislature (National Assembly); Cabinet appointed by President, approved by legislature; independent secular courts on French pattern; religious courts for matters of marriage, divorce, inheritance, etc.; by custom, the President is a Maronite Christian, the Prime Minister is a Sunni Muslim, and the president of the legislature is a Shi'a Muslim; each of nine religious communities are represented in the legislature in proportion to their national numerical strength

Government leaders: Amine Pierre GEMAYEL, President (since September 1982); Rashid KARAMI, Prime Minister (since May 1984)

Suffrage: compulsory for all males over 21; authorized for women over 21 with elementary education

Elections: National Assembly held every four years or within three months of dissolution of Chamber; security conditions have prevented parliamentary elections since April 1972

Political parties and leaders: political party activity is organized along largely sectarian lines; numerous political groupings exist, consisting of individual political figures and followers motivated by religious, clan, and economic considerations; most parties have well-armed militias, which are still involved in occasional clashes

Lebanon *(continued)*

Communists: the Lebanese Communist Party was legalized in 1970; members and sympathizers estimated at 2,000-3,000

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

GDP: $5.3 billion (1983 est.)

Natural resources: limestone, iron

Agriculture: fruits, wheat, corn, barley, potatoes, tobacco, olives, onions; not self-sufficient in food; an illegal producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade

Major industries: service industries, food processing, textiles, cement, oil refining, chemicals, some metal fabricating

Electric power: 1,297,000 kW capacity; 2,270 million kWh produced, 850 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $482 million (f.o.b., 1985)

Imports: $2.2 billion (c.i.f., 1985)

Budget: public revenues, $500 million; public expenditures, $1.5 billion (1985 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: from 1 January through 31 December 1986 the Lebanese pound fell from 18 pounds to 95 pounds per US$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 378 km total; 296 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 82 km 1.050-meter gauge; all single track; system almost inoperable

Highways: 7,370 km total; 6,270 km paved, 450 km gravel and crushed stone, 650 km improved earth

Pipelines: crude oil, 72 km

Ports: 2 major (Beirut, Tripoli); one petroleum terminal; 3 legal minor ports; numerous illegal ports controlled by various political factions

Civil air: 28 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 10 total, 9 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: rebuilding program disrupted; had fair system of radio-relay, cable; about 150,400 telephones (5.6 per 100 popl.); 3 FM, 5 AM, 15 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean and 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT stations, all inactive; 3 submarine coaxial cables, all inactive; radio-relay to Jordan and Syria, inoperable

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Lesotho

Geography

Total area: 30,350 km^2; land area: 30,350 km^2

Comparative area: slightly larger than Maryland

Land boundary: 805 km with South Africa

Climate: temperate; cool to cold, dry winters; hot, wet summers

Terrain: mostly highland with some plateaus, hills, and mountains

Land use: 10% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 66% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 24% other

Environment: population pressure forcing settlement in marginal areas resulting in overgrazing, severe soil erosion, soil exhaustion; desertification

Special notes: landlocked; enclave of South Africa

People

Population: 1,621,932 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.69%

Nationality: noun—Mosotho (sing.), Basotho (pl.); adjective—Basotho

Ethnic divisions: 99.7% Sotho; 1,600 Europeans, 800 Asians

Religion: 80% Christian, rest indigenous beliefs

Language: Sesotho (southern Sotho) and English (official); also Zulu and Xhosa

Infant mortality rate: 97.7/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: 54.2 (1985)

Literacy: 60%

Labor force: 426,000 economically active (1976); 87.4% of resident population engaged in subsistence agriculture; 150,000-250,000 spend from six months to many years as wage earners in South Africa

Organized labor: negligible

Government

Official name: Kingdom of Lesotho

Type: constitutional monarchy under King Moshoeshoe II; independent member of Commonwealth

Capital: Maseru

Administrative divisions: 10 administrative districts

Legal system: based on English common law and Roman-Dutch law; constitution came into effect 1966; judicial review of legislative acts in High Court and Court of Appeal; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 4 October

Branches: executive and legislative authority nominally vested in King; real power rests with six-man Military Council, established after military coup January 1986; 20-member Council of Ministers responsible for administrative duties; judicial—63 Lesotho courts administer customary law for Africans, High Court and subordinate courts have criminal jurisdiction over all residents, Court of Appeal at Maseru has appellate jurisdiction

Government leaders: MOSHOESHOE II, King (since 1966); Maj. Gen. Justinus Metsing LEKHANYA, chairman of Military Council and Minister of Defense and Internal Security (since January 1986); other members of council—Col. E. T. RAMAEMA, Col. A. K. MOSOEUNYANE, Col. M. K. TSOTETSI, Lt. Thabe LETSIE, Lt. Col. Joshua Sekhobe LETSIE (since January 1986)

Suffrage: universal for adults

Elections: elections scheduled for September 1985 were boycotted by all opposition parties because of procedural irregularities; ruling BNP won all 60 parliamentary seats by default

Political parties and leaders: Basotho National Party (BNP), Leabua Jonathan; Basutoland Congress Party (BCP), Ntsu Mokhehle; Basotho Democratic Alliance (CDA), C. D. Molapo; National Independent Party (NIP), A. C. Manyeli; Maremattlou Freedom Party (MFP), B. Khaketla

Voting strength: National Assembly inoperative as of 20 January 1986

Communists: no information

Member of: AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, Southern African Customs Union, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $325 million (1984)

Natural resources: some diamonds and other minerals, water, agricultural and grazing land

Agriculture: exceedingly primitive, mostly subsistence farming and livestock; principal crops are corn, wheat, pulses, sorghum, barley

Major industries: none

Electric power: power supplied by South Africa

Exports: labor to South Africa (remittances $300 million est. in 1985); $21 million (f.o.b., 1985), wool, mohair, wheat, cattle, peas, beans, corn, hides, skins, tourism, diamonds

Imports: $326 million (f.o.b., 1985); mainly corn, building materials, clothing, vehicles, machinery, medicines, petroleum, oil, and lubricants

Major trade partner: South Africa

Budget: revenues, $160 million; current expenditures, $130 million; development (capital) expenditures, $50 million (FY84/85)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.25 maloti=2.25 South African rands=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: 1.6 km; owned, operated, and included in the statistics of the Republic of South Africa

Highways: 5,167 km total; 508 km paved; 1,585 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 946 km improved earth, 2,128 km unimproved earth

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 28 total, 28 usable; 2 with permanent surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: modest system consisting of a few land lines, a small radio-relay system, and minor radiocommunication stations; 5,920 telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 2 FM stations; 1 TV station planned; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Army Air Wing, Police Department

Military manpower: males 15-49, 346,000; 187,000 fit for military service

Liberia

Geography

Total area: 111,370 km^2; land area: 96,320 km^2

Comparative area: slightly smaller than Pennsylvania

Land boundaries: 1,336 km total

Coastline: 579 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Territorial sea: 200 nm

Climate: tropical; hot, humid; dry winters with hot days and cool to cold nights; wet, cloudy summers with frequent heavy showers

Terrain: mostly flat to rolling coastal plains rising to rolling plateau and low mountains in northeast

Land use: 1% arable land; 3% permanent crops; 2% meadows and pastures; 39% forest and woodland; 55% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: West Africa's largest tropical rainforest subject to deforestation

Special notes: none

People

Population: 2,384,189 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.27%

Nationality: noun—Liberian(s); adjective—Liberian

Ethnic divisions: 95% indigenous African tribes, including Kpelle, Bassa, Gio, Kru, Grebo, Mano, Krahn, Gola, Gbandi, Loma, Kissi, Vai, and Bella; 5% descendants of repatriated slaves known as Americo-Liberians

Religion: 70% traditional, 20% Muslim, 10% Christian

Language: English (official); more than 20 local languages of the Niger-Congo language group; English used by about 20%

Infant mortality rate: 153/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 54

Literacy: 24%

Labor force: 510,000, of which 220,000 are in monetary economy; non-African foreigners hold about 95% of the top-level management and engineering jobs; 70.5% agriculture, 10.8% services, 4.5% industry and commerce, 14.2% other

Organized labor: 2% of labor force

Government

Official name: Republic of Liberia

Type: republic

Capital: Monrovia

Administrative divisions: 13 counties

Legal system: new constitution approved by nationwide referendum in July 1984 and implemented in January 1986; judicial powers invested in People's Supreme Court and lower courts

National holiday: National Redemption Day, 12 April; Independence Day, 26 July

Branches: executive powers held by President, assisted by appointed Cabinet; legislative powers held by bicameral legislature; independent judiciary

Government leader: Gen. Samuel Kanyon DOE, President and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces (since April 1980)

Suffrage: universal at age 18

Elections: presidential and legislative elections held October 1985; Doe was proclaimed winner of presidential election and took office in January 1986

Political parties and leaders: National Democratic Party of Liberia, Miatta Sherman, Chairman; Liberian Action Party, Jackson Doe, Chairman; Liberian Unity Party, Gabriel Kpolleh, Chairman; Unity Party, Edward Kesselly, Chairman; United Peoples Party, Gabriel Baccus Matthews, Chairman

Communists: no Communist Party and only a few sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, Mano River Union, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $1.14 billion, $490 per capita; 2% real annual growth rate (1984)

Natural resources: iron ore, rubber, timber, diamonds, gold

Agriculture: rubber, rice, oil palm, cassava, coffee, cocoa; imports of rice, wheat, and livestock are necessary for basic diet

Fishing: catch 13,553 metric tons (1982)

Major industries: rubber processing, food processing, construction materials, furniture, palm oil processing, mining (iron ore, diamonds)

Electric power: 374,000 kW capacity; 655 million kWh produced, 280 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $432 million (f.o.b., 1984); iron ore, rubber, diamonds, lumber and logs, coffee, cocoa

Imports: $366 million (c.i.f., 1984); machinery, transportation equipment, petroleum products, manufactured goods, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: US, FRG, Netherlands, Italy, Belgium

Aid: Western (non-US), ODA and OOF (1970-84), $587 million; US authorizations (including Ex-Im) (FY70-85), $512 million; Communist (1970-85), $73.0 million

Military transfers: US (FY70-85), $70 million

Budget: revenues, $192 million; current expenditures, $238 million; development and nonbudgetary expenditures, $151 million (FY84-85)

Monetary conversion rate: uses the US dollar and the Liberian dollar, which trade officially at par

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Libya

Communications

Railroads: 480 km total; 328 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 152 km 1.067-meter narrow gauge; all lines single track; rail systems owned and operated by foreign steel and financial interests in conjunction with Liberian Government

Highways: 10,087 km total; 603 km bituminous treated, 2,848 km all-weather, 4,313 km dry-weather

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 3 major (Monrovia, Buchanan, Greenville), 4 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 80 total, 75 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: telephone and telegraph service via radio-relay network; main center is Monrovia; 8,500 telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 4 FM, 5 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Armed Forces of Liberia, Liberia National Coast Guard

Military manpower: males 15-49, 569,000; 304,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Geography

Total area: 1,759,540 km^2; land area: 1,759,540 km^2

Comparative area: larger than Alaska

Land boundaries: 4,345 km total

Coastline: 1,770 km

Maritime claims:
Territorial sea: 12 nm
Gulf of Sidra closing line: 32° 30′ N

Boundary disputes: none; claims Aozou Strip in northern Chad; occupies northern Chad; maritime dispute with Tunisia

Climate: Mediterranean along coast; dry, extreme desert interior

Terrain: mostly barren, flat to undulating plains, plateaus, depressions

Land use: 1% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 8% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 91% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: hot, dry, dust-laden ghibli is a southern wind lasting 1-4 days in spring and fall; desertification; sparse natural water resources

Special notes: largest water development scheme in world being built to bring water from deep wells under Sahara Desert to coast

People

Population: 3,306,825 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.39%

Nationality: noun—Libyan(s); adjective—Libyan

Ethnic divisions: 97% Berber and Arab; some Greeks, Maltese, Italians, Egyptians, Pakistanis, Turks, Indians, and Tunisians

Religion: 97% Sunni Muslim

Language: Arabic; Italian and English widely understood in major cities

Infant mortality rate: 84/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: men 56, women 59

Literacy: 50-60%

Labor force: 1 million, of which about 280,000 are resident foreigners; 31% industry, 27% services, 24% government, 18% agriculture

Government

Official name: Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Type: republic

Capital: Tripoli

Administrative divisions: 46 municipalities closely controlled by central government

Legal system: based on Italian civil law system and Islamic law; separate religious courts; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Revolution Day, 1 September

Branches: officially, paramount political power and authority rests with the General People's Congress, which theoretically functions as a parliament with a cabinet called the General People's Committee

Government leaders: Col. Mu'ammar Abu Minyar al-QADHAFI (no official title; runs country and is treated as chief of state); Miftah al-Ista 'UMAR, Secretary of the General People's Congress (chief of state in theory but not treated as such)

Suffrage: mandatory universal adult

Elections: representatives to the General People's Congress are drawn from popularly elected municipal committees

Political parties: none

Communists: no organized party, negligible membership

Other political or pressure groups: various Arab nationalist movements and the Arab Socialist Resurrection (Ba'th) party with almost negligible memberships may be functioning clandestinely, as well as some Islamic elements

Member of: AfDB, Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, ITU, NAM, OAPEC, OAU, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy

GDP: roughly $20 billion (1986 est.), $6,260 per capita; inflation rate 15% (1986)

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, gypsum

Agriculture: wheat, barley, olives, dates, citrus fruits, peanuts; 65% of food is imported

Major industries: petroleum, food processing, textiles, handicrafts

Electric power: 4,110,000 kW capacity; 12,600 million kWh produced, 3,250 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $5.0 billion (f.o.b., 1986); petroleum

Imports: $5.0 billion (f.o.b., 1986); manufactures, food

Major trade partners: imports—Italy, FRG; exports—Italy, FRG, Spain, France, Japan, UK

Budget: revenues, $10 billion; expenditures, $9.9 billion, including development expenditure of $5.7 billion (1985 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: .317 dinars=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 19,300 km total; 10,800 km bituminous and bituminous treated, 8,500 km gravel, crushed stone and earth

Pipelines: crude oil 4,383 km; natural gas 1,947 km; refined products 443 km (includes 256 km liquid petroleum gas)

Ports: 4 major (Tobruk, Tripoli, Banghāzī, Miṣrātah), 2 secondary, 15 minor, and 6 petroleum terminals

Civil air: 75 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 127 total, 115 usable; 45 with permanent-surface runways, 8 with runways over 3,659 m, 25 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 38 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 16 AM, 3 FM, 12 TV stations; 175,000 TV sets; 167,000 receiver sets; 1 satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Branches: Armed Forces of the Libyan Arab Jamahariya (including Army, Arab Air Force, Air Defense Command, Arab Navy)

Military manpower: males 15-49, 905,000; 532,000 fit for military service; 44,000 reach military age (17) annually; conscription now being implemented

Liechtenstein

Geography

Total area: 160 km^2; land area: 160 km^2

Comparative area: slightly smaller than Washington, D.C.

Land boundaries: 76 km total

Climate: continental; cold, cloudy winters with frequent snow or rain; cool to moderately warm, cloudy, humid summers

Terrain: mostly mountainous (Alps) with Rhine Valley in western third

Land use: 25% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 38% meadows and pastures; 19% forest and woodland; 18% other

Environment: variety of microclimatic variations based on elevation

Special notes: landlocked

People

Population: 27,074 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.59%

Nationality: noun—Liechtensteiner(s); adjective—Liechtenstein

Ethnic divisions: 95% Alemannic, 5% Italian and other

Religion: 82.7% Roman Catholic, 7.1% Protestant, 10.2% other

Language: German (official), Alemannic dialect

Infant mortality rate: 6.3/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: men 65, women 74

Literacy: 100%

Labor force: 12,258; 5,078 foreign workers (mostly from Switzerland and Austria); 54.4% industry, trade, and building; 41.6% services; 4.0% agriculture, fishing, forestry, and horticulture; no unemployment

Government

Official name: Principality of Liechtenstein

Type: hereditary constitutional monarchy

Capital: Vaduz

Administrative divisions: 11 communes

Legal system: principality has its own civil and penal codes; lowest court is county court (Landgericht) which decides minor civil cases and summary criminal offenses; criminal court (Kriminalgericht) is for major crimes; the court of assizes is for misdemeanors; Superior Court (Obergericht) and Supreme Court (Oberster Gerichtshof) are courts of appeal for civil and criminal cases; an administrative court of appeal from government actions and the State Court determine the constitutionality of laws; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: unicameral legislature (Diet) with 15 deputies elected to four-year terms, hereditary Prince, independent judiciary

Government leaders: FRANZ JOSEF II, Prince (since 1938); Hans BRUNHART, Head of Government (Prime Minister; since May 1978); the Prince transferred most of his executive powers to his son, Prince HANS ADAM, in August 1984

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: every four years; last election 1986

Political parties and leaders: Fatherland Union (VU), Dr. Otto Hasler; Progressive Citizens' Party (FBP), Dr. Herbert Batliner; Christian Social Party, Fritz Kaiser

Voting strength: (1986) VU 50.2% (8 seats), FBP about 41.9% (7 seats)

Communists: none

Member of: Council of Europe, EFTA, IAEA, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNICEF, UPU, WIPO; considering UN membership; has consultative status in the EC; under several post-World War I treaties Switzerland handles Liechtenstein's customs and represents the principality abroad on a diplomatic and consular level whenever requested to do so by the Liechtenstein Government

Economy

Note: Liechtenstein has a prosperous economy based primarily on small-scale light industry and some farming; industry accounts for 54% of total employment, service sector 42%, and agriculture and forestry 4%; the sale of postage stamps to collectors, estimated at $10 million annually, provides for 10% of state budget; companies incorporated in Liechtenstein solely for tax purposes provide an additional 30% of the state budget; low business taxes (maximum tax rate is 20%) and easy incorporation rules have induced about 25,000 holding or so-called letter box companies, to establish nominal offices there; economy is tied closely to that of Switzerland in a customs union; no national accounts data are available

GNP: about $15,000 per capita (1984)

Natural resources: hydroelectric power

Agriculture: livestock, vegetables, corn, wheat, potatoes, grapes

Major industries: electronics, metal manufacturing, textiles, ceramics, pharmaceuticals, food products

Electric power: 23,000 kW capacity; 150 million kWh produced, 5,360 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: (1984) $440 million; 39% EC, 32% EFTA (24% Switzerland), 29% other

Budget: revenues, $108 million; expenditures, $86 million (1983)

Monetary conversion rate: 1.69 Swiss francs=US$1 (November 1986)

Communications

Railroads: 18.5 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, electrified; owned, operated, and included in statistics of Austrian Federal Railways

Highways: 130.66 km main roads, 192.27 km byroads

Civil air: no transport aircraft

Airfields: none

Telecommunications: automatic telephone system serving about 21,400 telephones (77.0 per 100 popl.); no broadcast facilities

Defense Forces

Defense is responsibility of Switzerland

Branches: Police Department

Luxembourg

Geography

Total area: 2,586 km^2; land area: 2,586 km^2

Comparative area: smaller than Rhode Island

Land boundaries: 356 km total

Climate: modified continental with mild winters, cool summers

Terrain: mostly gently rolling uplands with broad shallow valleys; uplands to slightly mountainous in north

Land use: 24% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 20% meadows and pastures; 21% forest and woodland; 34% other

Environment: deforestation

Special notes: landlocked

People

Population: 366,127 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.03%

Nationality: noun—Luxembourger(s); adjective—Luxembourg

Ethnic divisions: Celtic base, with French and German blend; also guest and worker residents from Portugal, Italy, and European countries

Religion: 97% Roman Catholic, 3% Protestant and Jewish

Language: Luxembourgish, German, French; many also speak English

Infant mortality rate: 12/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: men 70, women 76.7

Literacy: 100%

Labor force: (1984) 161,000; one-third of labor force is foreign, comprising mostly workers from Portugal, Italy, France, Belgium, and FRG; 48.9% services, 24.7% industry, 13.2% government, 8.8% construction, 4.4% agriculture; unemployment 1.5% (1985 average)

Government

Official name: Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Luxembourg

Administrative divisions: unitary state, but for administrative purposes has 3 districts (Luxembourg, Diekirch, Grevenmacher) and 12 cantons

Legal system: based on civil law system; constitution adopted 1868; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 23 June

Branches: parliamentary democracy; seven ministers compose Council of Government headed by President, which constitutes the executive; it is responsible to the unicameral legislature (Chamber of Deputies); the Council of State, appointed for indefinite term, exercises some powers of an upper house; judicial power exercised by independent courts; coalition governments are usual

Government leaders: JEAN, Grand Duke (since 1964); Jacques SANTER, Prime Minister (since July 1984)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: every five years for entire Chamber of Deputies; latest elections June 1984

Political parties and leaders: Christian Social Party (CSV), Jean Spautz; Socialist Workers Party (POSL), Ben Fayot; Liberal (DP), Colette Flesch; Communist (PCL), René Urbany; Independent Socialists, Jean Gremling; Green Alternative (GAP), Jean Huss

Voting strength: (1984) Chamber of Deputies—Christian Social Party, 25; Socialist Workers Party, 21; Liberals, 14; Communists, 2; Green Alternative, 2

Communists: 500 party members (1982)

Other political or pressure groups: group of steel industries representing iron and steel industry, Centrale Paysanne representing agricultural producers; Christian and Socialist labor unions; Federation of Industrialists; Artisans and Shopkeepers Federation

Member of: Benelux, BLEU, Council of Europe, EC, EIB, EMS, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, ITU, NATO, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy

GNP: $3.2 billion, $9,240 per capita; 57.9% private consumption, 22.2% investment, 15.7% government consumption, 3.2% stockbuilding, 1.0% net foreign balance; 2.8% real GDP growth (1984)

Natural resources: iron ore

Agriculture: mixed farming, dairy products, wine

Major industries: banking, iron and steel, food processing, chemicals, metal products, engineering, tires

Crude steel: 3.9 million metric tons produced, 10.6 metric tons per capita; 5.4 metric ton capacity (1985)

Electric power: 1,497,000 kW capacity; 1,010 million kWh produced, 2,740 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports, imports, major trade partners: Luxembourg has a customs union with Belgium under which foreign trade is recorded jointly for the two countries; Luxembourg's principal exports are iron and steel products, principal imports are minerals, metals, foodstuffs, and machinery; most of its foreign trade is with FRG, Belgium, France, and other EC countries (for totals, see Belgium)

Budget: revenues, $1.37 billion; expenditures, $1.26 billion; surplus, $0.11 million (average 1985 exchange rate, LF 59.378=US$1) (1985 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 42.0 Luxembourg francs=US$1 (December 1986); under the BLEU agreement, the Luxembourg franc is equal in value to the Belgian franc, which circulates freely in Luxembourg

Fiscal year: calendar year

Macau

Communications

Railroads: Luxembourg National Railways (CFL) operates 270 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 162 km double track; 162 km electrified

Highways: 5,108 km total; 4,995 km paved, 57 km gravel, 56 km earth; about 80 km limited access divided highway

Inland waterways: 37 km; Moselle River

Pipelines: refined products, 48 km

Port: (river) Mertert

Civil air: 13 major transport aircraft

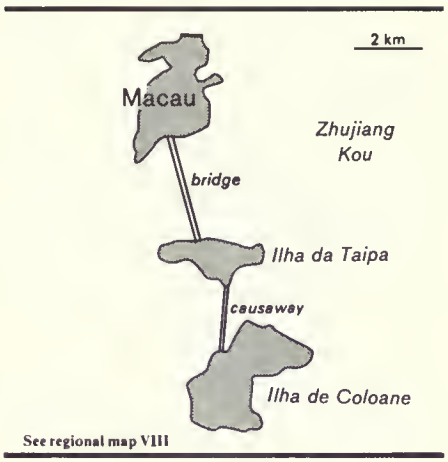
Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: adequate and efficient system, mainly buried cables; 210,000 telephones (55 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 3 FM, 3 TV stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Army

Military manpower: males 15-49, 95,000; 80,000 fit for military service; 2,000 reach military age (19) annually



Geography

Total area: 20 km^2; land area: 20 km^2

Comparative area: about one-ninth the size of Washington, D.C.

Land boundary: 201 meters with China

Coastline: 40 km

Maritime claims:
Exclusive fishing zone: 12 nm
Territorial sea: 6 nm

Boundary disputes: none; will become a Special Administrative Region of China in 1999

Climate: tropical; marine with cool winters, warm summers

Terrain: generally flat

Land use: 0% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 0% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 100% other

Environment: essentially urban; one causeway and one bridge connect the two islands to the peninsula on mainland

Special notes: none

People

Population: 437,822 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 5.53%

Nationality: noun—Macanese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Macau

Ethnic divisions: 98% Chinese, 2% Portuguese

Religion: mainly Buddhist; 17,000 Catholics, of whom about half are Chinese

Language: 98% Chinese, 2% Portuguese

Infant mortality: 12/1,000 (1985)

Literacy: almost 100% among Portuguese and Macanese; no data on Chinese population

Government

Official name: Macau

Type: Chinese territory under Portuguese administration

Capital: Macau

Administrative divisions: municipality of Macau and two islands— Ilha da Taipa and Ilha da Coloane

Legal system: Portuguese civil law system

Branches: Governor assisted by five Secretaries-Adjunct (all appointed by President of Portugal), 17-member Legislative Assembly (five appointed by Governor, six elected by universal suffrage, six elected by various groups and associations)

Government leader: Dr. Joaquím Pinto MACHADO, Governor (since May 1986)

Suffrage: Portuguese, Chinese, and foreign residents over 18

Elections: conducted every four years

Political parties and leaders: Association to Defend the Interests of Macau; Macau Democratic Center; Group to Study the Development of Macau; Macau Independent Group

Other political or pressure groups: wealthy Macanese and Chinese representing local interests, wealthy pro-Communist merchants representing China's interests; in January 1967 Macau Government acceded to Chinese demands that gave China veto power over administration

Member of: Multifiber Agreement

Economy

GNP: $1.03 billion (1985)

Agriculture: rice, vegetables; food shortages—rice, vegetables, meat; depends mostly on imports for food requirements

Major industries: textiles, toys, plastic products, furniture

Electric power: 123,000 kW capacity; 335 million kWh produced, 840 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $901 million (f.o.b., 1985); textiles and clothing

Imports: $772 million (c.i.f., 1985); foodstuffs

Major trade partners: exports—32% US, 18% Hong Kong, 10% FRG, 10% France; imports—43% Hong Kong, 21% China (1985)

Budget: expenditures, $300 million (1985)

Monetary conversion rate: 8 patacas=US$1 (June 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Highways: 42 km paved

Ports: 1 major

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: none; 1 seaplane station

Telecommunications: fairly modern communication facilities maintained for domestic and international services; 13,000 telephones; 4 AM and 3 FM radio broadcast transmitters; est. 75,000 radio receivers; international high frequency radio communication facility; access to international communications carriers provided via Hong Kong and China

Defense Forces

Defense is responsibility of Portugal

Military manpower: males 15-49, 109,000; 63,000 fit for military service (1986 est.)

Madagascar

Geography

Total area: 587,040 km^2; land area: 581,540 km^2

Comparative area: slightly smaller than Texas

Coastline: 4,828 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 150 nm
Exclusive fishing zone: 150 nm
Extended economic zone: 150 nm
Territorial sea: 50 nm

Boundary disputes: none; claims French-administered Bassas da India, Europa Island, Juan de Nova Island, Glorioso Islands, Tromelin Island

Climate: tropical along coast, temperate inland, arid in south

Terrain: narrow coastal plain, high plateau and mountains in center

Land use: 4% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 58% meadows and pastures; 26% forest and woodland; 11% other; includes 1% irrigated

Environment: subject to periodic cyclones; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

Special notes: world's fourth largest island; important location along Mozambique Channel

People

Population: 10,730,754 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.11%

Nationality: noun—Malagasy (sing. and pl.); adjective—Malagasy

Ethnic divisions: basic split between highlanders of predominantly Malayo-Indonesian origin (Merina 1,643,000 and related Betsileo 760,000) on the one hand and coastal tribes—collectively termed the Côtiers, with mixed black, Malayo-Indonesian, and Arab ancestry (Betsimisaraka 941,000, Tsimihety 442,000, Antaisaka 415,000, Sakalava 375,000) on the other; there are also 11,000 European French, 5,000 Indians of French nationality, and 5,000 Creoles

Religion: 52% indigenous beliefs; about 41% Christian, 7% Muslim

Language: French and Malagasy (official)

Infant mortality rate: 177/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 46

Literacy: 53%

Labor force: about 4.9 million (1985), of which 90% are nonsalaried family workers engaged in subsistence agriculture; of 175,000 wage and salary earners, 26% agriculture, 17% domestic service, 15% industry, 14% commerce, 11% construction, 9% services, 6% transportation, 2% miscellaneous

Organized labor: 4% of labor force

Government

Official name: Democratic Republic of Madagascar

Type: real authority in hands of the President, although Supreme Revolutionary Council is theoretically ultimate executive authority

Capital: Antananarivo

Administrative divisions: 6 provinces

Legal system: based on French civil law system and traditional Malagasy law; constitution of 1959 modified in October 1972 by law establishing provisional government institutions; new constitution accepted by referendum in December 1975; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 26 June

Branches: executive—a 19-member Supreme Revolutionary Council (made up of military and political leaders); assisted by cabinet called Council of Ministers; unicameral legislative—Popular National Assembly; Military Committee for Development; regular courts are patterned after French system, and a High Council of Institutions reviews all legislation to determine its constitutional validity

Government leaders: Adm. Didier RATSIRAKA, President (since June 1975); Lt. Col. Desire RAKOTOARIJAONA, Prime Minister (since 1977)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: referendum held in December 1975 gave overwhelming approval to government and new constitution; elections for Popular National Assembly held in June 1977 and in August 1983; only one political group allowed to take part in the election, The National Front for the Defense of the Revolution, which presented a single list of candidates; a presidential election in November 1982 returned President Ratsiraka with an 80% majority; the challenger, Monja Jaona, received 20% and was later arrested after leading demonstrations to protest election fraud

Political parties and leaders: seven parties are now allowed limited political activity under the national front and are represented on the Supreme Revolutionary Council: Advance Guard of the Malagasy Revolution (AREMA), Didier Ratsiraka; Congress Party for Malagasy Independence (AKFM), Pastor Richard Andriamanjato; Movement for National Unity (VONJY), Dr. Marojama Razanabahiny; Malagasy Christian Democratic Union (UDECMA), Norbert Andriamorasata; Militants for the Establishment of a Proletarian Regime (MFM), Manandafy Rakotonirina; National Movement for the Independence of Madagascar (MONIMA), Monja Jaona; Socialist Organization MONIMA (VS MONIMA), Remanindry Jaona

Voting strength: 4.8 million registered voters (1982); in 1977 local elections, President Ratsiraka's AREMA captured about 89.5% of the 73,000 available positions on 11,400 local executive committees; AKFM won about 7.3% of the seats, MONIMA 1.7%, and VONJY 1.4%; UDECMA won only about 45 seats; in the 1983 legislative election AREMA won 117 out of the 137 seats in the Popular National Assembly

Communists: Communist party of virtually no importance; small and vocal group of Communists has gained strong position in leadership of AKFM, the rank and file of which is non-Communist

Member of: AfDB, EAMA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $2.4 billion, about $250 per capita; real growth rate 2.1% (1984)

Natural resources: graphite, chrome, coal, bauxite, ilmenite, tar sands, semiprecious stones

Agriculture: cash crops—coffee, vanilla, cloves, sugar, tobacco, sisal, raffia, pepper, cocoa; food crops—rice, cassava, cereals, potatoes, corn, beans, bananas, coconuts, and peanuts; animal husbandry widespread; imports some rice, milk, and cereal

Fishing: catch 54,500 (1983); marketed output—22,150 metric tons fish; 6,695 metric tons shellfish (1984 est.)

Major industries: agricultural processing (meat canneries, soap factories, brewery, tanneries, sugar refining), light consumer goods industries (textiles, glassware), cement plant, auto assembly plant, paper mill, oil refinery

Electric power: 114,000 kW capacity; 479 million kWh produced, 46 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $350 million (f.o.b., 1985 est.); coffee, vanilla, sugar, cloves; agricultural and livestock products account for about 85% of export earnings

Imports: $353 million (f.o.b., 1985 est.); 27.5% raw materials, 25.3% equipment, 23.1% energy, 12.6% food, 11.5% consumer goods

Major trade partners: exports—34% France, 13.1% US, 10.4% Japan, 7.6% Indonesia, 5.5% Italy; imports—32.5% France, 8.6% USSR, 6.1% FRG, 5.7% Qatar, 5.6% US (1985)

Budget: overall government operations—total revenues, $420 million; current expenditures, $300 million; capital expenditures, $150 million; other expenditures, $90 million (1984)

External debt: $2.2 billion disbursed; debt service payment 33% of exports after rescheduling (1984)

Monetary conversion rate: 747 Malagasy francs=US$1 (September 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 1,020 km 1.000-meter gauge

Highways: 40,000 km total; 4,694 km paved, 811 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; remainder improved and unimproved earth (est.)

Inland waterways: of local importance only; isolated streams and small portions of Canal des Pangalanes

Ports: 4 major (Toamasina, Antsiranana, Mahajanga, Toliara)

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 157 total, 128 usable; 28 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 42 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system includes open-wire lines, coaxial cables, and radio-relay links; submarine cable to Bahrain; 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT station; 96,000 telephones (0.9 per 100 popl.); 14 AM, no FM, 24 TV stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Popular Army, Aeronaval Forces (includes Navy and Air Force), paramilitary Gendarmerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,314,000; 1,380,000 fit for military service; 93,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $58.9 million; about 9% of central government budget

Malawi

See regional map VII

Geography

Total area: 118,480 km^2; land area: 94,080 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Pennsylvania

Land boundaries: 2,881 km total

Boundary disputes: none; maritime dispute with Tanzania

Climate: tropical; rainy season (November to May); dry season (May to November)

Terrain: narrow elongated plateau with rolling plains, rounded hills, some mountains

Land use: 25% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 20% meadows and pastures; 50% forest and woodland; 5% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: deforestation

Special notes: landlocked

People

Population: 7,437,911 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.15%

Nationality: noun—Malawian(s); adjective—Malawian

Ethnic divisions: Chewa, Nyanja, Tumbuko, Yao, Lomwe, Sena, Tonga, Ngoni, Asian, European

Religion: 55% Protestant, 20% Roman Catholic, 20% Muslim; traditional indigenous beliefs are also practiced by some members of these groups

Language: English and Chichewa (official); Tombuka is second African language

Infant mortality rate: 14/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 47

Literacy: 25%

Labor force: 344,052 wage earners employed in Malawi (1982); 52% agriculture, 16% personal services, 9% manufacturing, 7% construction, 6% commerce, 4% miscellaneous services, 6% other permanently employed

Organized labor: small minority of wage earners are unionized

Government

Official name: Republic of Malawi

Type: one-party state

Capital: Lilongwe

Administrative divisions: 3 administrative regions and 24 districts

Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; constitution adopted 1964; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court of Appeals; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Republic Day, 6 July

Branches: strong presidential system with Cabinet appointed by President; unicameral National Assembly of 87 elected and up to 15 nominated members; High Court with Chief Justice and at least two justices

Government leader: Dr. Hastings Kamuzu BANDA, President (since 1966)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: President Banda designated President for Life in 1970; parliamentary elections last held June 1983, next scheduled for 1988

Political parties and leaders: Malawi Congress Party (MCP), Robson Chirwa, administrative secretary

Communists: no Communist party

Member of: AfDB, Commonwealth, EC (associated member), FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $1.11 billion, $160 per capita (1985); real growth rate 3.0% (1982)

Natural resources: limestone, uranium potential

Agriculture: cash crops—tobacco, tea, sugar, peanuts, cotton, tung oil, maize; subsistence crops—corn, sorghum, millet, pulses, root crops, fruit, vegetables, rice; self-sufficient in food production

Electric power: 152,000 kW capacity; 466 million kWh produced, 63 kWh per capita (1986)

Major industries: agricultural processing (tea, tobacco, sugar), sawmilling, cement, consumer goods

Exports: $271.8 million (c.i.f., 1985); tobacco, tea, sugar, peanuts, cotton, corn

Imports: $291.3 billion (c.i.f., 1985); manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, building and construction materials, fuel, fertilizer

Major trade partners: exports—UK, FRG, US, Netherlands, South Africa; imports—South Africa, UK, Japan, US, FRG

Aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-84), $1.3 billion; US authorized (FY70-85), $82 million

Budget: revenues, $211.9 million; expenditures, $231.9 million (1983)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.00 Malawi kwacha=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: 789 km 1.067-meter gauge

Highways: 13,135 km total; 2,364 km paved; 251 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 10,520 km earth and improved earth

Inland waterways: Lake Nyasa, 23,300 km^2; Shire River, 144 km, 4 lake ports

Civil air: 6 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 50 total, 49 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 9 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Malaysia

Telecommunications: fair system of open-wire lines, radio-relay links, and radio communication stations; 36,800 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 7 AM, 2 FM, and 15 repeaters; no TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean and 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Army Air Wing, Army Naval Detachment, paramilitary Police Mobile Unit

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,511,000; 767,000 fit for military service

See regional map IX

Geography

Total area: 329,750 km^2; land area: 328,550 km^2

Comparative area: slightly larger than New Mexico

Land boundaries: 2,295 km total

Coastline: 4,675 km total (2,068 km Peninsular Malaysia, 2,607 km East Malaysia)

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; involved in complex dispute over Spratly Islands with China, Philippines, Taiwan, Vietnam, and possibly Brunei

Climate: tropical; annual southwest (April to October) and northest (October to February) monsoons

Terrain: coastal plains rising to hills and mountains

Land use: 3% arable land; 10% permanent crops; NEGL% meadows and pastures; 63% forest and woodland; 24% other; includes 1% irrigated

Environment: subject to flooding; air and water pollution

Special notes: strategic location along Strait of Malacca; occupies southern half of Malay Peninsula and northern quarter of island of Borneo

People

Population: 16,068,516 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.08%, includes Peninsular Malaysia—13,280,754, average annual growth rate 1.98%; Sabah—1,281,994, average annual growth rate 3.28%; and Sarawak—1,505,768, average annual growth rate 1.88%

Nationality: noun—Malaysian(s); adjective—Malaysian

Ethnic divisions: 59% Malay and other indigenous, 32% Chinese, 9% Indian

Religion: Peninsular Malaysia—Malays nearly all Muslim, Chinese predominantly Buddhists, Indians predominantly Hindu; Sabah—38% Muslim, 17% Christian, 45% other; Sarawak—35% tribal religion, 24% Buddhist and Confucianist, 20% Muslim, 16% Christian, 5% other

Language: Peninsular Malaysia—Malay (official); English, Chinese dialects, Tamil; Sabah—English, Malay, numerous tribal dialects, Mandarin and Hakka dialects predominate among Chinese; Sarawak—English, Malay, Mandarin, numerous tribal languages

Infant mortality rate: 25/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: 67.7 male, 72.7 female

Literacy: 65.0% overall, age 20 and up; Peninsular Malaysia—80%; Sabah—60%; Sarawak—60%

Labor force: 5.95 million (1985); 34.5% agriculture; trade, hotels, and restaurants; 15.6% manufacturing, 14.9% government; 6.6% construction, 5% finance; 4.9% transport and communications; 1.6% mining; 1.2% utilities

Organized labor: 620,000, about 10% of total labor force; unemployment about 7.6% of total labor force, but higher in urban areas (1985)

Government

Official name: Malaysia

Type: Federation of Malaysia formed 9 July 1963, constitutional monarchy nominally headed by Paramount Ruler (King), a bicameral Parliament consisting of a 58-member Senate and a 154-member House of Representatives; Peninsular Malaysian states—hereditary rulers in all

but Penang and Melaka where Governors appointed by Malaysian Government, powers of state governments limited by federal constitution; Sabah—self-governing state, holds 16 seats in House of Representatives with foreign affairs, defense, internal security, and other powers delegated to federal government; Sarawak—self-governing state within Malaysia in which it holds 24 seats in House of Representatives with foreign affairs, defense, and internal security, and other powers delegated to federal government

Capital: Kuala Lumpur

Administrative divisions: 14 states (including Sabah and Sarawak)

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution came into force 1963; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court at request of Supreme Head of the Federation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 31 August, Independence Day

Branches: nine state rulers alternate as Paramount Ruler for five-year terms; locus of executive power vested in Prime Minister and Cabinet, who are responsible to bicameral Parliament (Senate, House of Representatives); Peninsular Malaysia—executive branches of 11 states vary in detail but are similar in design with a Chief Minister, appointed by hereditary ruler or Governor, heads an executive council (cabinet), which is responsible to an elected, unicameral legislature; Sarawak and Sabah—executive branch headed by Governor appointed by central government, largely ceremonial role; executive power exercised by Chief Minister who heads parliamentary cabinet responsible to unicameral legislature; judiciary part of Malaysian judicial system

Government leader: Dr. MAHATHIR bin Mohamad, Prime Minister (since July 1981)

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: minimum of every five years; last elections August 1986

Political parties and leaders: Peninsular Malaysia—National Front, a confederation of 11 political parties dominated by United Malays National Organization (UMNO), Mahathir bin Mohamad; major opposition party is Democratic Action Party (DAP), Lim Kit Siang; Sabah—Berjaya Party, Datuk Haji Mohamad Noor Haji Mansodr; Bersatu Sabah (PBS), Joseph Pairin Kitingan; United Sabah National Organization (USNO), Tun Datuk Mustapha; Sarawak—coalition Sarawak National Front composed of the Party Pesaka Bumipatra Bersatu (PBB), Datuk Abdul Taib; the United People's Party (SUPP), Wong Soon Kai; and the Sarawak National Party (SNAP), Datuk James Wong; opposition is Parti Bansa Dayak Sarawak (PBDS), Leo Moggie

Voting strength: Peninsular Malaysia—(1986 parliamentary election, lower house of parliament) National Front, 148 seats; DAP, 24 seats; PAS, 1 seat; independents, 4 seats; Sabah—(April 1985 state election, State Assembly) Berjaya Party, 6 seats; USNO, 16 seats; PBS, 26 seats; Sarawak—(December 1983 state election) State Assembly National Front controlled nearly two-thirds of 46 seats

Communists: Peninsular Malaysia—about 2,000 armed insurgents on Thailand side of international boundary; about 200 full-time inside Malaysia; Sarawak—less than 100, North Kalimantan Communist Party; Sabah—insignificant

Member of: ADB, ANRPC, ASEAN, Association of Tin Producing Countries, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITC, ITU, NAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $29.0 billion, $1,870 per capita; annual growth -3.2% (1985); converted at August 1986 exchange rate 2.61 Malaysian ringgit (M$)=US$1; inflation rate less than 1% (1985)

Natural resources: tin, petroleum, timber, copper, iron, liquefied natural gas

Agriculture: Peninsular Malaysia—natural rubber, palm oil, rice; 10-15% of rice requirements imported; Sabah—mainly subsistence, main crops are rubber, timber, coconut, rice (rice is also a food deficit); Sarawak—main crops are rubber, timber, pepper with rice a food deficit

Fishing: catch 741,000 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: Peninsular Malaysia—rubber and oil palm processing and manufacturing, light manufacturing industry, electronics, tin mining and smelting, logging and processing timber; Sabah—logging, petroleum production; Sarawak—agriculture processing, petroleum production and refining, logging

Electric power: Peninsular Malaysia—2,821,000 kW capacity, 10,700 million kWh produced, 820 kWh per capita; Sabah—430,000 kW capacity, 1,250 million kWh produced, 970 kWh per capita; Sarawak—350,000 kW capacity, 1,020 million kWh produced, 670 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $15.4 billion (f.o.b., 1985); natural rubber, palm oil, tin, timber, petroleum, light manufactures

Imports: $12.3 billion (c.i.f., 1985)

Major trade partners: exports—25% Japan, 20% Singapore, 14% EC, 13% US; imports—23% Japan, 16% Singapore, 15% US, 14% EC (1985)

Budget: operating expenditures, $7.4 billion; development expenditures, $2.9 billion; deficit, $3.5 billion (1986)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.61 Malaysian ringgits (M$)=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: Peninsular Malaysia—1,665 km 1.04-meter gauge; 13 km double track, government owned; Sabah—136 km 1.000-meter gauge

Highways: Peninsular Malaysia—23,600 km (19,352 km hard surfaced, mostly bituminous surface treatment and 4,248 km unpaved); Sabah—3,782 km; Sarawak—1,644 km

Inland waterways: Peninsular Malaysia—3,209 km; Sabah—1,569 km; Sarawak—2,518 km

Maldives

Ports: Peninsular Malaysia—3 major, 14 minor; Sabah—2 major, 3 minor; Sarawak—1 major, 9 minor

Civil air: about 28 major transport aircraft

Pipelines: crude oil, 707 km; natural gas, 379 km

Airfields: 126 total, 123 usable; 31 with permanent-surface runways; 7 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 19 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: Peninsular Malaysia—good intercity service provided mainly by microwave relay; international service good; good coverage by radio and television broadcasts; 849,129 telephones nationwide in 1984 (5.3 per 100 popl.); 17 AM, 2 FM, 20 TV stations; submarine cables extend to India and Sarawak; connected to SEACOM submarine cable terminal at Singapore by microwave relay; 2 international satellite ground stations; 1 domestic satellite ground station; Sabah—adequate intercity radio-relay network extends to Sarawak via Brunei; 6 AM, 1 FM, 7 TV stations; SEACOM submarine cable links to Hong Kong and Singapore; 1 satellite ground station; Sarawak—adequate intercity radio-relay network extends to Sabah via Brunei; submarine cable to Peninsular Malaysia; 5 AM, no FM, 6 TV stations; 1 satellite ground station

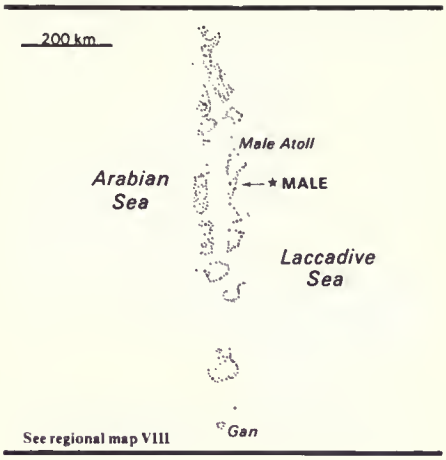
Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Malaysian Army, Royal Malaysian Navy, Royal Malaysian Air Force, Royal Malaysian Police Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,180,000; 2,552,000 fit for military service; 172,000 reach military age (21) annually

External defense dependent on loose Five Power Defense Agreement (FPDA), which replaced Anglo-Malayan Defense Agreement of 1957 as amended in 1963

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1987, $937 million; about 9.9% of central government budget



Geography

Total area: 300 km^2; land area: 300 km^2

Comparative area: about twice the size of Washington D.C.

Coastline: 644 km

Maritime claims:
Exclusive fishing zone: about 100 nm (defined by geographic coordinates)
Extended economic zone: irregular polygon varying in breadth from about 35 nm to more than 300 nm
Territorial sea: irregular polygon varying in breadth from less than 3 nm to about 55 nm

Climate: tropical; hot, humid; dry, northwest monsoon (November to March); rainy, southwest monsoon (June to August)

Terrain: flat with elevations only as high as 2.5 meters

Land use: 10% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 3% meadows and pastures; 3% forest and woodland; 84% other

Environment: 1,200 coral islands grouped into 19 atolls

Special notes: strategic location astride and along major sea lanes in Indian Ocean

People

Population: 195,837 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.65%

Nationality: noun—Maldivian(s); adjective—Maldivian

Ethnic divisions: admixtures of Sinhalese, Dravidian, Arab, and black

Religion: Sunni Muslim

Language: Divehi (dialect of Sinhala; script derived from Arabic); English spoken by most government officials

Infant mortality rate: 88/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 46.5

Literacy: 36%

Labor force: about 66,000; fishing industry employs 80% of labor force

Government

Official name: Republic of Maldives

Type: republic

Capital: Male

Administrative divisions: 19 administrative districts corresponding to 19 atolls, plus capital city

Legal system: based on Islamic law with admixtures of English common law primarily in commercial matters; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holidays: Independence Day, 26 July; Republic Day, 11 November

Branches: popularly elected unicameral national legislature, People's Council (members elected for five-year terms); elected President, chief executive; appointed Chief Justice responsible for administration of Islamic law

Government leader: Maumoon Abdul GAYOOM, President (since 1978)

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Political parties and leaders: no organized political parties; country governed by the Didi clan for the past eight centuries

Communists: negligible

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth (special member), ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IMF, IMO, ITU, NAM, OIC, SAARC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $76.7 million, $440 per capita (1984); 10% real growth rate (1983 est.)

Natural resources: fish

Agriculture: crops—coconut, limited production of millet, corn, pumpkins, sweet potatoes; shortages—rice, sugar, flour

Fishing: catch 179,000 metric tons (1985)

Major industries: fishing, tourism, some coconut processing, garment industry, woven mats, shipping, coir (rope)

Electric power: 4,690 kW capacity; 9 million kWh produced, 50 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $22.8 million (1985)

Imports: $52.0 million (1985)

Major trade partners: Japan, Sri Lanka, Thailand

Budget: revenues, $25.0 million; expenditures, $43.00 million (at average 1985 official rate of 7.09 rufiyas=US$1) (1985 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 7.24 Maldivian rufiyas=US$1, official rate; 7.0 Maldivian rufiyas=US$1, market rate (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: Male has 9.6 km of coral highways within the city

Ports: 2 minor (Male, Gan)

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: minimal domestic and international facilities; 1,064 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 1 TV, 1 FM, 2 AM stations; 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT station

Defense Forces

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, about $1.8 million

Mali

See regional map VII

Geography

Total area: 1,240,000 km^2; land area: 1,220,000 km^2

Comparative area: larger than California and Texas combined

Land boundaries: 7,459 km total

Climate: subtropical to arid; hot and dry February to June; rainy, humid, and mild June to November; cool and dry November to February

Terrain: mostly flat to rolling northern plains covered by sand; savanna in south, rugged hills in northeast

Land use: 2% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 25% meadows and pastures; 7% forest and woodland; 66% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: hot, dust-laden harmattan haze common during dry seasons; desertification; recent droughts affecting marginal agriculture

Special notes: landlocked

People

Population: 8,422,810 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.80%

Nationality: noun—Malian(s); adjective—Malian

Ethnic divisions: 50% Mande (Bambara, Malinke, Sarakole), 17% Peul, 12% Voltaic, 6% Songhai, 5% Tuareg and Moor

Religion: 90% Muslim, 9% indigenous beliefs, 1% Christian

Language: French (official); Bambara spoken by about 80% of the population

Infant mortality rate: 180/1,000

Life expectancy: 42

Literacy: 10%

Labor force: 3.1 million (1981); 80% agriculture, 19% services, 1% industry and commerce

Organized labor: National Union of Malian Workers (UNTM) is umbrella organization over 13 national unions

Government

Official name: Republic of Mali

Type: republic; single-party constitutional government

Capital: Bamako

Administrative divisions: 7 regions, capital district

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1974, came into full effect in 1979; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Section of Court of State; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 22 September

Branches: until 1979 executive authority exercised by Military Committee of National Liberation (MCNL) composed of 11 army officers; now Cabinet composed of civilians and army officers; unicameral legislature (National Council); judiciary

Government leader: Gen. Moussa TRAORE, President (led Mali as President of MCNL during 1968-79; President since 1979)

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Political parties and leaders: Democratic Union of Malian People (UDPM) is the sole political party; under civilian leadership

Elections: constitutional elections took place June 1979

Communists: a few Communists and some sympathizers (no legal Communist party)

Member of: AfDB, APC, CEAO, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, Niger River Commission, NAM, OAU, OIC, OMVS (Organization for the Development of the Senegal River Valley), UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $1.1 billion, $150 per capita (1983); 4.4% annual real growth rate (1982)

Natural resources: gold, phosphates, kaolin, salt, limestone; bauxite, iron ore, manganese, lithium, and uranium deposits are known or suspected but not exploited

Agriculture: millet, sorghum, rice, corn, peanuts; cash crops—peanuts, cotton, livestock

Fishing: catch 33,000 tons (1983 est.)

Major industries: small local consumer goods and processing

Electric power: 92,000 kW capacity; 161 million kWh produced, 20 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $174.5 million (f.o.b., 1985); livestock, peanuts, dried fish, cotton, skins

Imports: $294.6 million (f.o.b., 1985); textiles, vehicles, petroleum products, machinery, sugar, cereals

Major trade partners: mostly franc zone and Western Europe; also with USSR, China

Budget: revenues, $154 million; expenditures and net lending, $169 million (1982)

Monetary conversion rate: 331.24 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 642 km 1.000-meter gauge

Highways: about 15,700 km total; 1,670 km bituminous, 3,670 km gravel and improved earth, 10,360 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 1,815 km navigable

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 38 total, 30 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 7 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 8 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: domestic system poor and provides only minimal service; radio-relay, wire, and radio communications stations in use; expansion of radio-relay in progress; 9,500 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 2 FM, 2 TV stations; 1 Atlantic and 1 Indian Ocean satellite ground stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Air Force; paramilitary, Gendarmerie, Republican Guard, National Guard

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,416,000; 798,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, $26.7 million; about 21.9% of central government budget

Geography

Total area: 320 km^2; land area: 320 km^2

Comparative area: about twice the size of Washington, D.C.

Coastline: 140 km

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 24 nm
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Exclusive fishing zone: 25 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: Mediterranean with mild, rainy winters and hot, dry summers

Terrain: mostly low, rocky, flat to dissected plains; many coastal cliffs

Land use: 38% arable land; 3% permanent crops; 0% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 59% other; includes 3% irrigated

Environment: numerous bays provide good harbors

Special notes: strategic location in central Mediterranean, 93 km south of Sicily, 290 km north of Libya

People

Population: 361,704 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.66%

Nationality: noun—Maltese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Maltese

Ethnic divisions: mixture of Arab, Sicilian, Norman, Spanish, Italian, English

Religion: 98% Roman Catholic

Language: Maltese and English (official)

Infant mortality rate: 11.2/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 73

Literacy: 83%

Labor force: 121,686 (1984); 30% services (except government), 24% manufacturing, 21% government (except job corps), 8% construction, 5% utilities and drydocks, 4% agriculture; 8.7% registered unemployed (August 1986)

Organized labor: about 40% of labor force

Government

Official name: Republic of Malta

Type: parliamentary democracy, independent republic within the Commonwealth since December 1974

Capital: Valletta

Administrative divisions: 2 main populated islands, Malta and Gozo, divided into 13 electoral districts (divisions)

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution adopted 1961, came into force 1964; has accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: executive, consisting of Prime Minister and Cabinet; unicameral legislature (65-member House of Representatives); independent judiciary

National holiday: Freedom Day, 31 March

Government leaders: Agatha BARBARA, President (since February 1982); Karmenu MIFSUD BONNICI, Prime Minister (since December 1984)

Suffrage: universal over age 18; registration required

Elections: at the discretion of the Prime Minister, but must be held before the expiration of a five-year electoral mandate; last election December 1981

Political parties and leaders: Nationalist Party, Edward Fenech Adami; Malta Labor Party, Karmenu Mifsud Bonnici

Voting strength: (1981 election) House of Representatives—Labor, 34 seats (49% of the vote); Nationalist, 31 seats (51% of the vote)

Communists: less than 100 (est.)

Member of: Commonwealth, Council of Europe, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, UN, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $1.4 billion, $3,920 per capita; 68.9% private consumption, 27.4% gross investment; 17.4% government consumption, −15.2% net foreign sector; change in stocks 1.0%; 3.1% real GDP growth (1985)

Natural resources: limestone, salt

Agriculture: overall, 20% self-sufficient; main products—potatoes, cauliflower, grapes, wheat, barley, tomatoes, citrus, cut flowers, green peppers, hogs, poultry, eggs; generally adequate supplies of vegetables, poultry, milk, and pork products; seasonal or periodic shortages in grain, animal fodder, fruits, other basic foodstuffs

Major industries: tourism, ship repair yard, clothing, building industry, food manufacturing, textiles

Shortages: most consumer and industrial needs (fuels and raw materials) must be imported

Electric power: 217,000 kW capacity; 835 million kWh produced, 2,360 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $399.8 million (f.o.b., 1985); clothing, textiles, ships, printed matter

Imports: $756.7 million (c.i.f., 1985)

Major trade partners: 74% EC (24% Italy, 22% FRG, 17% UK); 6% US

Budget: revenues, $475 million; expenditures, $486 million (1984 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.62 Maltese lira=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Highways: 1,291 km total; 1,179 km paved (asphalt), 77 km crushed stone or gravel, 35 km improved and unimproved earth

Ports: 2 major (Valletta, Marsaxlokk is under development), 1 secondary, 1 minor

Civil air: 8 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 total, 1 usable with permanent-surface runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: modern automatic system centered in Valletta; 125,000 telephones (34.6 per 100 popl.); 7 AM, 4 FM, 2 TV stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable

Defense Forces

Branches: Armed Forces, Police, Task Force, Paramilitary Dejima Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 98,000; 79,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1984, $12.2 million; about 2.5% of central government budget

Man, Isle of

Geography

Total area: 588 km^2; land area: 588 km^2

Comparative area: about three times the size of Washington, D. C.

Coastline: 113 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 3 nm

Climate: cool summers and mild winters; humid; overcast about half the time

Terrain: coastal plains in north and south connected by valley bisecting hilly interior

Land use: NA% arable land; NA% permanent crops; NA% meadows and pastures; NA% forest and woodland; NA% other; extensive arable land and forests

Environment: strong westerly winds prevail

Special notes: located in Irish Sea equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland

People

Population: 64,934 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.01%

Nationality: noun—Manxman, adjective—Manx

Ethnic divisions: native Manx of Norse-Celtic descent; British

Religion: Anglican, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Society of Friends

Language: English, Manx Gaelic

Literacy: compulsory education between ages of 5 and 15

Labor force: 25,864; manufacturing 3,467, construction 2,921, transport and communications 2,300, retail 2,687, professional and scientific services 3,737 (1981); unemployment 8% (1984)

Organized labor: 22 labor unions patterned along British lines

Government

Official name: Isle of Man

Type: self-governing British dependent territory

Capital: Douglas

Administrative divisions: 6 sheadings and 7 constituencies

Legal system: English law and local statute

National holiday: Birthday of the Queen, 16 June

Branches: the Tynwald (parliament) consists of the Lieutenant Governor, appointed by and representative of the Crown; the Legislative Council (upper house), which includes members indirectly elected by the House of Keys and certain ex officio members; and the elected 24-member House of Keys (lower house); an Executive Council carries out administrative actions; the Crown has ultimate responsibility for the island's government

Government leaders: Maj. Gen. Laurence NEW, Lieutenant Governor (since 1985) who is appointed by the Lord of Mann, Queen Elizabeth II, Head of State; J. C. NIVISON, President of the Legislative Council (since 1985)

Suffrage: universal at age 21

Elections: every five years

Political parties and leaders: there is no party system and members sit as independents; affiliations—Manx Labor Party, Alan Clague, chairman; Manx National Party, Audrey Ainsworth, chairman; Mec Vannin (Sons of Man), Lewis Crellin, chairman

Communists: probably none

Economy

GNP: 195 million pounds (1983/4); financial services 21%, manufacturing 13.7%, tourism 10.8%, construction 10.4% (1984)

Natural resources: lead, iron

Agriculture: cereals and vegetables; cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry

Fishing: 8,300 metric tons with a value of 170,934 pounds sterling (1983)

Major industries: an important offshore financial center; financial services, light manufacturing, tourism

Electric power: 61,000 kW capacity; 185 million kWh produced, 2,850 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: tweeds, herring, processed shellfish meat

Imports: timber, fertilizers, fish

Major trade partners: UK

Budget: revenues, 108,214 million pounds; expenditures, 94,949 million pounds (FY84/85 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: .70 Isle of Man pound=.70 pound sterling)=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: 36 km electric track, 24 km steam track

Highways: 640 km motorable roads

Ports: 3 (Douglas, Ramsey, Peel)

Airfields: 2 total; 1 usable with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: radio station; 24,435 telephones

Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom

Martinique

Geography

Total area: 1,100 km^2; land area: 1,060 km^2

Comparative area: slightly smaller than Rhode Island

Coastline: 290 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical; moderated by trade winds; rainy season (June to October)

Terrain: mountainous with indented coastline

Land use: 10% arable land; 8% permanent crops; 30% meadows and pastures; 26% forest and woodland; 26% other; includes 5% irrigated

Environment: subject to hurricanes, flooding, and volcanic activity that results in an average of one major natural disaster every five years

Special notes: northernmost of Windward Islands

People

Population: 344,922 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 1.84%

Nationality: noun—Martiniquais (sing. and pl.); adjective—Martiniquais

Ethnic divisions: 90% African and African-Caucasian-Indian mixture, 5% Caucasian, less than 5% East Indian, Lebanese, Chinese

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic, 5% Hindu and pagan African

Language: French, Creole patois

Infant mortality rate: 12.6/1,000 (1981)

Life expectancy: 68

Literacy: over 70%

Labor force: 100,000; 31.7% service industry, 29.4% construction and public works, 13.1% agriculture, 7.3% industry, 2.2% fisheries, 16.3% other; 14% unemployed

Organized labor: 11% of labor force

Government

Official name: Department of Martinique

Type: overseas department and region of France; represented by three deputies in the French National Assembly and two senators in the Senate

Capital: Fort-de-France

Administrative divisions: 3 arrondissements; 34 communes, each with a locally elected municipal council

Legal system: French legal system; highest court is a court of appeal based in Martinique with jurisdiction over Guadeloupe, French Guiana, and Martinique

Branches: executive—Prefect appointed by Paris; legislative—popularly elected council of 36 members and a Regional Council, including all members of the local general council and the locally elected deputies and senators to the French parliament; judicial—under jurisdiction of French judicial system

Government leader: Edward LACROIX, Commissioner (since 1985)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: General Council election normally held every five years; last General Council election took place in June 1981; regional assembly elections held February 1983

Political parties and leaders: Rally for the Republic (RPR), Emile Maurice; Progressive Party of Martinique (PPM), Aimé Césaire; Communist Party of Martinique (PCM), Armand Nicolas; Command Party of Martinique (PCM), Léon-Laurent Valère

Voting strength: RPR, 1 seat in French National Assembly; UDF, 1 seat; Socialist Party, 1 seat

Communists: 1,000 estimated

Other political or pressure groups: Proletarian Action Group (GAP); Alhed Marie-Jeanne Socialist Revolution Group (GRS), Martinique Independence Movement (MIM), Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance (ARC), Central Union for Martinique Workers (CSTM), Marc Pulvar; Frantz Fanon Circle; League of Workers and Peasants

Member of: WFTU

Economy

GDP: $1.3 billion, $4,036 per capita (1981)

Natural resources: scenery, cultivable land

Agriculture: bananas, pineapples, vegetables, flowers, sugarcane for rum

Major industries: construction, rum, cement, oil refining, light industry, tourism

Electric power: 108,000 kW capacity; 330 million kWh produced, 1,010 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $115 million (1983); refined petroleum products, bananas, rum, pineapples

Imports: $744 million (1983); petroleum products, foodstuffs, construction materials, vehicles, clothing and other consumer goods

Major trade partners: exports—56% France (1978); imports—62% France, 28% EC and franc zone, 4.5% US, 5.5% other (1977)

Aid: bilateral ODA and OOF commitments (1970-81) from Western (non-US) countries, $3.1 billion

Budget: expenditures, $215 million (1981)

Monetary conversion rate: 6.62 French francs=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Mauritania

Highways: 1,680 km total; 1,300 km paved, 380 km gravel and earth

Ports: 1 major (Fort-de-France), 5 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 3 total; 3 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: domestic facilities are adequate; 68,900 telephones (21.5 per 100 popl.); interisland radio-relay links to Guadeloupe, Dominica, and St. Lucia; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite antennas; 1 AM, 7 FM, 10 TV stations

Defense Forces

Defense is responsibility of France

Military manpower: males 15-49, 92,000

Geography

Total area: 1,030,700 km^2; land area: 1,030,400 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of California and Texas combined

Land boundaries: 5,118 km total

Coastline: 754 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: edge of continental margin or 200 nm
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 70 nm

Boundary disputes: none; Western Sahara question with Morocco

Climate: desert; constantly hot, dry, dusty

Terrain: mostly barren, flat plains of Sahara Desert; some central hills

Land use: NEGL% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 38% meadows and pastures; 15% forest and woodland; 47% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: hot, dry, dust/sand-laden sirocco wind blows primarily in March and April; desertification; only perennial river is the Senegal

Special notes: none

People

Population: 1,863,208 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.91%

Nationality: noun—Mauritanian(s); adjective—Mauritanian

Ethnic divisions: 40% mixed Moor/black; 30% Moor, 30% black

Religion: nearly 100% Muslim

Language: Hasaniya Arabic (national); French (official); Toucouleur, Fula, Sarakole, Wolof

Infant mortality rate: 136/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 44, women 47

Literacy: 17%

Labor force: total labor force 465,000 (1981 est.); about 45,000 wage earners (1980 IMF); 47% agriculture, 29% services, 14% industry and commerce, 10% government; considerable unemployment

Organized labor: 30,000 members claimed by single union, Mauritanian Workers' Union

Government

Official name: Islamic Republic of Mauritania

Type: republic; military first seized power in bloodless coup 10 July 1978; a palace coup that took place on 12 December 1984 brought the President to power

Capital: Nouakchott

Administrative divisions: 12 regions and a capital district

Legal system: based on Islamic law; military constitution April 1979

National holiday: Independence Day, 28 November

Branches: executive, Military Committee for National Salvation rules by decree; National Assembly and judiciary suspended pending restoration of civilian rule

Government leader: Col. Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Ould TAYA, President and Prime Minister (since December 1984)

Suffrage: universal for adults

Elections: municipal elections conducted December 1986; last presidential election August 1976

Political parties and leaders: suspended

Communists: no Communist Party, but there is a scattering of Maoist sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, AIOEC, Arab League, CEAO, CIPEC (associate), EAMA, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, OMVS (Organization for the Development of the Senegal River Valley), UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy

GNP: $800 million, $450 per capita (1985 est.)

Natural resources: iron ore, gypsum, fish

Agriculture: most Mauritanians are nomads or subsistence farmers; livestock, cereals, vegetables, dates; cash crop—gum arabic

Fishing: catch, 53,800 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: mining of iron ore and gypsum, fish processing

Electric power: 57,000 kW capacity; 74 million kWh produced, 43 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $340 million (f.o.b., 1986); iron ore, processed fish, and small amounts of gum arabic and gypsum; also unrecorded but numerically significant cattle exports to Senegal

Imports: $250 million (f.o.b., 1986); foodstuffs and other consumer goods, petroleum products, capital goods

Major trade partners: France and other EC members, Senegal, and US

Budget: $225 million budgeted in 1984; $184 million revenues (planned 1984)

Monetary conversion rate: 73.7 ouguiyas=US$1 (30 September 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 740 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, single track, privately owned

Highways: 7,540 km total; 1,350 km paved; 710 km gravel, crushed stone, or otherwise improved; 5,480 km unimproved

Inland waterways: 800 km

Ports: 2 major (Nouadhibou and Nouakchott)

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 31 total, 30 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 16 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: poor system of cable and open-wire lines, minor radio-relay links, and radio communications stations; 5,200 telephones (0.3 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, no FM, 1 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean and 2 ARABSAT satellite ground stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary Gendarmerie, paramilitary National Guard, paramilitary National Police, paramilitary Presidential Guard, paramilitary Nomad Security Guards

Military manpower: males 15-49, 412,000; 200,000 fit for military service; conscription law not implemented

Geography

Total area: 1,860 km^2; land area: 1,850 km^2

Comparative area: smaller than Rhode Island

Coastline: 177 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: edge of continental margin or 200 nm
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; claims island of Diego Garcia in UK-administered British Indian Ocean Territory; claims French-administered Tromelin Island

Climate: tropical modified by southeast trade winds; warm, dry winter (May to November); hot, wet, humid summer (November to May)

Terrain: small coastal plain rising to discontinuous mountains encircling central plateau

Land use: 54% arable land; 4% permanent crops; 4% meadows and pastures; 31% forest and woodland; 7% other; includes 9% irrigated

Environment: subject to cyclones (November to April); almost completely surrounded by reefs

Special notes: none

People

Population: 1,079,627 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 1.87%

Nationality: noun—Mauritian(s); adjective—Mauritian

Ethnic divisions: 68% Indo-Mauritian, 27% Creole, 3% Sino-Mauritian, 2% Franco-Mauritian

Religion: 51% Hindu, 30% Christian (mostly Roman Catholic with a few Anglicans), 17% Muslim

Language: English (official), Creole, French, Hindi, Urdu, Hakka, Bojpoori

Infant mortality rate: 28/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: 67

Literacy: 79%

Labor force: 335,000; 29% government services, 27% agriculture and fishing, 22% manufacturing, 22% other; about 15-20% unemployed

Organized labor: about 35% of labor force, forming over 270 unions

Government

Official name: Mauritius

Type: independent state, recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

Capital: Port Louis

Administrative divisions: 5 organized municipalities and various island dependencies

Legal system: based on French civil law system with elements of English common law in certain areas; constitution adopted 6 March 1968

National holiday: Independence Day, 12 March

Branches: executive power exercised by Prime Minister and 19-member Council of Ministers; unicameral legislature (Legislative Assembly) with 62 members elected by direct suffrage, eight specially elected under the so called best loser system

Government leader: Aneerood JUGNAUTH, Prime Minister (since June 1982)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: legislative August 1983

Political parties and leaders: the government is currently controlled by a coalition composed of the Militant Socialist Movement (MSM) led by A. Jugnauth, the Mauritian Social Democratic Party (PMSD) led by G. Duval, the Mauritian Workers' Assembly (RTM) led by Beergoonath Ghurburrun, and the Mauritian Labor Party (MLP) faction, led by party head S. Boolell; the main opposition party is the Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM) led by P. Bérenger.

Voting strength: MSM, 30 of 70 seats in the Assembly; MMM, 21; MLP, 11; PMSD, 4; OPR, 2; and independents, 2

Communists: may be 2,000 sympathizers; several Communist organizations; Mauritius Lenin Youth Organization, Mauritius Women's Committee, Mauritius Communist Party, Mauritius People's Progressive Party, Mauritius Young Communist League, Mauritius Liberation Front, Chinese Middle School Friendly Association, Mauritius/USSR Friendship Society

Other political or pressure groups: various labor unions

Member of: AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $1.0 billion, $940 per capita; 6% real growth rate (1985/86 est.)

Agriculture: sugar crop is a major economic asset; about 90% of cultivated land area is planted in sugar; also sugar derivatives, tea, tobacco; most food imported

Major industries: mainly food manufacturing (largely sugar milling), textiles and wearing apparel, chemical and chemical products, metal products, transport equipment, and nonelectrical machinery

Electric power: 237,000 kW capacity; 373 million kWh produced, 370 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $442 million (merchandise, f.o.b., 1985); sugar about 40%, Export Processing Zone exports about 50%

Imports: $463 million (f.o.b., 1985); food, petroleum products, manufactured goods

Major trade partners: all EC countries and US have preferential treatment, UK buys almost all of Mauritius's sugar export at subsidized prices; small amount of sugar exported to Canada, US, and Italy; nonoil imports from UK and EC primarily, also from South Africa, Australia, US, and Japan; some minor trade with China

Budget: as percent of GDP, revenues 22.7%, external grants 1.6%, current expenditures 23.7%; capital expenditures, 4.9% (1986/87)

Monetary conversion rate: 13.34 Mauritian rupees=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Highways: 2,000 km total; 1,200 km paved, 800 km earth

Ports: 1 major (Port Louis)

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 5 total, 4 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: small system with good service; new microwave link to Reunion; high-frequency radio links to several countries; 48,000 telephones (4.7 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, no FM, 4 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: paramilitary Special Mobile Force, Special Support Units, regular Police Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 297,000; 154,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1983, $13.45 million; 3.2% of central government budget

Mayotte

Geography

Total area: 375 km^2; land area: 375 km^2

Comparative area: about twice the size of Washington, D.C.

Coastline: 165 km (excluding islets)

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; claimed by Comoros

Climate: tropical; marine; hot, humid, rainy season during northeastern monsoon (November to May); dry season is cooler (May to November)

Terrain: generally undulating with ancient volcanic peaks, deep ravines

Land use: NA% arable land; NA% permanent crops; NA% meadows and pastures; NA% forest and woodland; NA% other

Environment: subject to cyclones during rainy season

Special notes: none

People

Population: 64,481 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.71%

Nationality: noun—Mahorais (sing., pl.); adjective—Mahoran

Religion: 99% Muslim; remainder Christian, mostly Roman Catholic

Language: Mahorian (a Swahili dialect), French

Literacy: probably high

Government

Official name: Mayotte

Type: French overseas territority

Capital: Dzaoudzi

Legal system: represented in French Parliament by one deputy in the National Assembly and one member in the Senate; superior court of appeal

Branches: elected 17-member general council; appointed commissioner

Government leaders: Christian PELLERIN, Commissioner of the Republic (since 1983); Younoussa BAMANA, President of the General Council (since 1976)

Political parties and leaders: Mahoran Popular Movement (MPM), Zña M'Oere; Party for the Mahoran Democratic Rally (PRDM), Darouèche Maoulida; Mahoran Rally for the Republic (RMPR), Abdoul Anizizi

Communists: probably none

Economy

Agriculture: vanilla, ylang-ylang, coffee, copra

Fishing: annual catch, about 2,000 tons

Major industries: newly created lobster and shrimp industry

Electric power: no data

Exports: 5 million francs (1982); ylang-ylang, vanilla

Imports: 116 million francs (1982); building materials, transport equipment, rice, clothing, flour

Major trade partners: imports—France 57%, Kenya 16%, South Africa 11%, Pakistan 8%; exports—France 79%, Reunion 19%, Comoros 10%

Budget: 144.3 million francs (1982)

Monetary conversion rate: 6.62 French francs=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 85 km tarred

Inland waterways: none

Ports: none

Airfields: 1 total, 1 permanent-surface runway; 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: small system administered by French Department of Posts and Telecommunications; includes radio-relay and high-frequency radio communications for links with Comoros and for international communications; 450 telephones (1 per 100 popl.); 1 AM station

Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of France

Mexico

See regional map II

Geography

Total area: 1,972,550 km^2; land area: 1,923,040 km^2

Comparative area: about three times the size of Texas

Land boundaries: 4,220 km total

Coastline: 9,330 km

Maritime claims:
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 2 nm

Climate: varies from tropical to desert

Terrain: mostly high, rugged mountains with low coastal plains and high plateaus

Land use: 12% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 39% meadows and pastures; 24% forest and woodland; 24% other; includes 3% irrigated

Environment: subject to destructive earthquakes in center and south; natural water resources scarce in north, inaccessible and poor quality in center and extreme southeast; deforestation; soil erosion widespread; desertification

Special notes: strategic location on southern border of US

People

Population: 81,860,566 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.09%

Nationality: noun—Mexican(s); adjective—Mexican

Ethnic divisions: 60% mestizo (Indian-Spanish), 30% Amerindian or predominantly Amerindian, 9% white or predominantly white, 1% other

Religion: 97% nominally Roman Catholic, 3% Protestant

Language: Spanish

Infant mortality rate: 51.0/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 65.4

Literacy: 88.1%

Labor force: 26,320,000 (1985); 31.4% services; 26% agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing; 13.9% commerce; 12.8% manufacturing; 9.5% construction; 4.8% transportation; 1.3% mining and quarrying; 0.3% electricity; 10% unemployed, 40% underemployed

Organized labor: 35% of total labor force

Government

Official name: United Mexican States

Type: federal republic operating under a centralized government

Capital: Mexico

Administrative divisions: 31 states and the Federal District

Legal system: mixture of US constitutional theory and civil law system; constitution established in 1917; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 16 September

Branches: dominant executive, bicameral legislature (National Congress—Senate, Federal Chamber of Deputies), Supreme Court

Government leader: Miguel DE LA MADRID Hurtado, President (since December 1982)

Suffrage: universal over age 18; compulsory but unenforced

Elections: next presidential election to be held in 1988

Political parties and leaders: (recognized parties) Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), Jorge de la Vega; National Action Party (PAN), Pablo Emilio Madero; Popular Socialist Party (PPS), Jorge Cruickshank García; Unified Socialist Party of Mexico (PSUM), Pablo Gómez Alvarez; Mexican Democratic Party (PDM), Ignacio González Gollaz; Socialist Workers Party (PST), Pedro Etiene; Revolutionary Workers Party (PRT), Ricardo Pascoe Pierce; Mexican Workers Party (PMT), Heberto Castillo Martínez; Authentic Party of the Revolution (PARM), Carlos Enrique Cantu Rosas

Voting strength: (1985 congressional election) 66% PRI, 15% PAN, 3% PSUM, 3% PDM, 2% PST, 2% PPS, 2% PARM, 2% PMT, 1% PRT, 4% other parties or annulled

Other political or pressure groups: Roman Catholic Church, Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM), Confederation of Industrial Chambers (CONCAMIN), Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce (CONCANACO), National Peasant Confederation (CNC), National Confederation of Popular Organizations (CNOP), Revolutionary Confederation of Workers and Peasants (CROC)

Member of: FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, LAIA, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO, Group of Six

Economy

GDP: $147.2 billion, $1,870 per capita; 62% private consumption, 11% private investment, 9% public consumption, 7% public investment; net foreign balance 5%; real growth rate, 2.7%; average inflation rate 58% (1985)

Natural resources: petroleum, silver, copper, gold, lead, zinc, natural gas, timber

Agriculture: corn, cotton, wheat, coffee, sugarcane, sorghum, oilseed, pulses, and vegetables; an illegal producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade

Fishing: catch 1,500,000 metric tons (1985); exports valued at $481 million, imports at $21.9 million (1982)

Major industries: processing of food, beverages, and tobacco; chemicals, basic metals and metal products, petroleum products, mining, textiles and clothing, and transport equipment

Crude steel: 10 million metric tons capacity (1984); 7.3 million metric tons produced, 95 kg per capita (1985)

Electric power: 23,054,000 kW capacity; 90,490 million kWh produced, 1,110 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $21.866 billion (f.o.b., 1985); cotton, coffee, nonferrous minerals (including lead and zinc), shrimp, petroleum, sulfur, salt, cattle and meat, fresh fruit, tomatoes, machinery and equipment

Imports: $13.460 billion (f.o.b., 1985); machinery, equipment, industrial vehicles, and intermediate goods

Major trade partners: exports—60% US, 10% EC, 8% Japan (1985); imports—67% US, 11% EC, 5% Japan

Aid: US, including Ex-Im (FY70-85), $2.9 billion; (ODA and OOF) Western (non-US) countries (1970-84), $4.3 billion; Communist countries (1970-85), $110 million

Military transfers: US (FY70-85), $8 million

Budget: (at average controlled rate of exchange) public sector, budgeted revenues, $73.3 billion; budgeted expenditures, $86.5 billion (1985)

Monetary conversion rate: dual exchange rates—controlled rate 1,022 pesos=US$1; free rate 1,019=US$1 (both rates as of 16 February 1987, set daily by the Mexican Government)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 20,680 km total; 19,950 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 730 km 0.914-meter narrow gauge

Highways: 210,000 km total; 65,000 km paved, 30,000 km semipaved or cobblestone, 60,000 km rural roads (improved earth) or roads under construction, 55,000 km unimproved earth roads

Inland waterways: 2,900 km navigable rivers and coastal canals

Pipelines: crude oil, 4,100 km; refined products, 6,875 km; natural gas, 11,900 km

Ports: 11 major, 20 minor

Civil air: 174 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1,905 total, 1,715 usable; 182 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,659 m, 28 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 273 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: highly developed system with extensive radio-relay links; connection into Central American microwave net; 6.41 million telephones (8.9 per 100 popl.); 650 AM, 120 TV, and about 180 low-power TV relay stations; 120 domestic satellite terminals; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground antennas

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps

Military manpower: males 15-49, 19,784,000; 14,489,000 fit for military service; 1,030,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for year ending 31 December 1986, $630.1 million; 1.2% of central government expenditures, including support of parastatals

Monaco

Geography

Total area: 1.9 km^2; land area: 1.9 km^2

Comparative area: about one-hundredth the size of Washington, D.C.

Land boundary: 3.7 km with France

Coastline: 4.1 km

Maritime claim:
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: Mediterranean with mild, wet winters and hot, dry summers

Terrain: hilly, rugged, rocky

Land use: 0% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 0% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 100% other

Environment: almost entirely urban

Special notes: second smallest independent state in world (after Vatican City)

People

Population: 28,641 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.99%

Nationality: noun—Monacan(s) or Monegasque(s); adjective—Monacan or Monegasque

Ethnic divisions: 47% French, 16% Monegasque, 16% Italian, 21% other

Religion: 95% Roman Catholicism

Language: French (official), English, Italian, Monegarque

Literacy: 99%

Mongolia

Government

Official name: Principality of Monaco

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Monaco

Administrative divisions: 1 commune composed of 4 communal sectors

Legal system: based on French law; new constitution adopted 1962; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 19 November

Branches: legislative branch is composed of the Prince and National Council of 18 members; executive consists of the Prince as Chief of State, the Minister of State as Head of Government (senior French civil servant appointed by Prince), and the Council of Government as Cabinet; judicial authority is delegated by the Prince to the Supreme Tribunal

Government leader: Prince RAINIER III, Chief of State (since November 1949)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: National Council every five years; national election held January 1983; municipal election held February 1983

Political parties and leaders: National and Democratic Union (UND), Democratic Union Movement (MUD), Monaco Action, Monegasque Socialist Party (PSM)

Voting strength: National Council—UND 18 seats

Member of: IAEA, ICAO, IHO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, UN (permanent observer), UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO

Economy

GNP: 55% tourism; 25-30% industry (small and primarily tourist oriented); 10-15% registration fees and sales of postage stamps; about 4% traceable to the Monte Carlo casino

Major industries: chemicals, food processing, precision instruments, glass making, printing

Electric power: 8,000 kW standby capacity (1986); power supplied by France

Trade: full customs integration with France, which collects and rebates Monacan trade duties; also participates in EC market system through customs union with France

Monetary conversion rate: 6.62 French francs=US$1 (November 1986)

Communications

Railroads: 1.6 km 1.435-meter gauge

Highways: none; city streets

Ports: 1 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 usable airfield with permanent-surface runways

Telecommunications: served by the French communications system; automatic telephone system with about 34,600 telephones (123.6 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 4 FM, 4 TV stations

Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of France

See regional map VIII

Geography

Total area: 1,565,000 km^2; land area: 1,565,000 km^2

Comparative area: more than twice the size of Texas

Land boundaries: 8,000 km total

Climate: desert; cold, dry, continental; sharp seasonal variation

Terrain: vast semidesert and desert plains; mountains in west and southwest; Gobi Desert in southeast

Land use: 1% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 79% meadows and pastures; 10% forest and woodland; 10% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: harsh and rugged

Special notes: landlocked; strategic location between China and Soviet Union

People

Population: 2,011,066 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.79%

Nationality: noun—Mongolian(s); adjective—Mongolian

Ethnic divisions: 90% Mongol, 4% Kazakh, 2% Chinese, 2% Russian, 2% other

Religion: predominantly Tibetan Buddhist, about 4% Muslim, limited religious activity because of Communist regime

Language: Khalkha Mongol used by over 90% of population; minor languages include Turkic, Russian, and Chinese

Life expectancy: 63

Literacy: about 80%; 100% claimed in 1985

Labor force: primarily agricultural; over half the adult population is in the labor force, including a large percentage of women; shortage of skilled labor

Government

Official name: Mongolian People's Republic

Type: Communist state

Capital: Ulaanbaatar

Administrative divisions: 18 provinces and 3 autonomous municipalities (Ulaanbaatar, Darhan, and Erdenet)

Legal system: blend of Russian, Chinese, and Turkish systems of law; new constitution adopted 1960; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: People's Revolution Day, 11 July

Branches: executive—Council of Ministers; legislative—unicameral People's Great Hural; judicial—court system; Supreme Court elected by People's Great Hural

Government leaders: Jambyn BATMONH, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural (since December 1984); Dumaagiyn SODNOM, Chairman of the Council of Ministers (since December 1984)

Suffrage: universal at age 18 and over

Elections: legislative election theoretically held every four years; last election held June 1986

Political party and leader: Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP), Jambyn Batmonh, General Secretary (since August 1984)

Communists: estimated MPRP membership, 88,150 (1986)

Member of: CEMA, ESCAP, FAO, IAEA, ILO, IPU, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $1.67 billion, $880 per capita (1985 est.); average annual real growth, 3.6% (1976-85 est.)

Natural resources: coal, copper, molybdenum, tungsten, phosphates, tin, nickel, zinc, wolfram, fluorspar, gold

Agriculture: livestock raising predominates; wheat, oats, barley

Major industries: processing of animal products; building materials; mining

Electric power: 607,000 kW capacity; 2,800 million kWh produced, 1,410 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: livestock, animal products, wool, hides, fluorspar, nonferrous metals, minerals

Imports: machinery and equipment, petroleum, clothing, building materials, sugar, tea, chemicals

Major trade partners: nearly all trade with Communist countries (about 80% with USSR); total turnover about $1.0 billion

Aid: heavily dependent on USSR

Monetary conversion rate: 3.36 tugriks=US$1 (February 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 1,748 km (1984); all 1.524-meter broad gauge

Highways: 47,600 km total; 900 km hard surface; 46,700 km other surfaces (1984)

Inland waterways: 397 km of principal routes (1984)

Freight carried: rail—10.7 million metric tons, 3,609 million metric tons/km; highway—32.4 million metric tons, 1,837 million metric tons/km; waterway—0.03 million metric tons, 4.2 million metric tons/km (1984)

Civil air: 22 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 32 total; 17 with runways 2,500 m or longer

Telecommunications: 13 AM and 1 FM stations; 1 main TV center and 18 provincial relay stations plus relay of Soviet TV; 60,000 TV sets; 180,000 receiver sets; at least 1 satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Branches: Mongolian People's Army, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 467,000; 305,000 fit for military service; 23,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1977, 405 million tugriks, 12% of total budget

Montserrat

Geography

Total area: 100 km^2; land area: 100 km^2

Comparative area: about one-half the size of Washington, D.C.

Coastline: 40 km

Maritime claims:
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 3 nm

Climate: tropical; little daily or seasonal temperature variation

Terrain: volcanic islands, mostly mountainous, with small coastal lowland

Land use: 20% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 10% meadows and pastures; 40% forest and woodland; 30% other

Environment: subject to severe hurricanes (especially June to December)

Special notes: none

People

Population: 12,076 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.07%

Nationality: noun—Montserratian(s); adjective—Montserratian

Ethnic divisions: mostly black with a few Europeans

Religion: Anglican, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Pentecostal, Seventh-Day Adventist, other Christian denominations

Language: English

Literacy: 77%

Infant mortality rate: 124/1,000 (1983)

Labor force: 5,100 (1983 est.); 40.5% community, social, and personal services, 13.5% construction, 12.3% trade, restaurants, and hotels, 10.5% manufacturing, 8.8% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 14.4% other; 7.0% unemployment (1986)

Organized labor: 3 trade unions with 1,498 members; about 30% of work force (1984)

Government

Official name: Montserrat

Type: British dependent territory

Capital: Plymouth

Administrative divisions: 7 districts

Legal system: English common law and statute law

Branches: Executive Council presided over by governor, consisting of two ex-officio members (attorney general and financial officer) and four unofficial members (chief minister and three other ministers); Legislative Council presided over by Speaker chosen from outside the Council, seven elected, two official, and two nominated members

Government leaders: Arthur C. WATSON, Governor (since 1985); J. A. OSBORNE, Chief Minister (since 1978)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: at least once every five years; last election held February 1983

Political parties and leaders: People's Liberation Movement (PLM), John Osborne; Progressive Democratic Party (PDP), P. Austin Bramble; United National Front (UNF), Dr. George Irish; National Development Party (NDP), Bertram Osborne

Voting strength: July 1984 elections—PLM, 4 seats; PDP, 3 seats

Communists: probably none

Economy

GDP: $32.4 million, $2,760 per capita (1983); 4.6% real GDP growth rate (1986); 25% of GDP from tourism

Agriculture: cotton, limes, potatoes, tomatoes, hot peppers, livestock

Fishing: catch 150 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: tourism; light manufacturing—plastic bags, textiles, electronic appliances

Electric power: 5,000 kW capacity; 12.5 million kWh produced, 1,040 per capita (1986)

Exports: $1.6 million (1983); plastic bags, electronic parts, textiles; hot peppers, live plants; cattle

Imports: $20 million (1983); machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, manufactured goods, fuels, lubricants, and related materials

Major trade partners: UK

Budget: revenues, $8.0 million; expenditures, $11.0 million (1984)

Monetary conversion rate: $2.70 East Caribbean=US$1 (1986)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 280 km total; about 200 km paved, 80 km gravel and earth

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 1 major (Plymouth)

Airfields: 1 total, 1 with permanent-surface runway 1,036.32 m

Telecommunications: 3,000 telephones, 26 telex (1984); 9 AM, 1 FM, 2 TV stations

Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom

Morocco

See regional map VII

Geography

Total area: 446,550 km^2; land area: 446,300 km^2

Comparative area: about the same size as California

Land boundaries: 1,996 km total

Coastline: 1,835 km

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 24 nm
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; claims and administers Western Sahara, but sovereignty is unresolved; Western Sahara question with Mauritania; Spain controls two coastal presidios or places of sovereignty (Ceuta, Melilla)

Climate: Mediterranean, becoming more extreme in the interior

Terrain: mostly mountains with rich coastal plains

Land use: 18% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 28% meadows and pastures; 12% forest and woodland; 41% other; includes 1% irrigated

Environment: northern mountains geologically unstable and subject to earthquakes; desertification

Special notes: strategic location along Strait of Gibraltar

People

Population: 23,361,495 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.49%

Nationality: noun—Moroccan(s); adjective—Moroccan

Ethnic divisions: 99.1% Arab-Berber, 0.7% non-Moroccan, 0.2% Jewish

Religion: 98.7% Muslim, 1.1% Christian, 0.2% Jewish

Language: Arabic (official); several Berber dialects; French is language of business, government, diplomacy, and postprimary education

Infant mortality rate: 117/1,000 (1978)

Life expectancy: 54

Literacy: 28%

Labor force: 7.5 million (1985); 50% agriculture, 26% services, 15% industry, 9% other; at least 20% of urban labor unemployed

Organized labor: about 5% of the labor force, mainly in the Union of Moroccan Workers (UMT) and the Democratic Confederation of Labor (CDT)

Government

Official name: Kingdom of Morocco

Type: constitutional monarchy (constitution adopted 1972)

Capital: Rabat

Administrative divisions: 36 provinces (does not include Western Sahara) and 2 prefectures (Rabat-Salé and Casablanca)

Legal system: based on Islamic law and French and Spanish civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of Supreme Court

National holiday: Independence Day, 18 November

Branches: constitution provides for Prime Minister and ministers named by and responsible to King; King has paramount executive powers; unicameral legislature (Chamber of Representatives), of which two-thirds of the members are directly elected and one-third are indirectly elected; judiciary independent of other branches

Government leaders: HASSAN II, King (since March 1961); Azzedine LARAKI, Prime Minister (since September 1986)

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: provincial elections held 10 June 1983; elections for National Assembly held 14 September 1984

Political parties and leaders: Morocco has 15 political parties; the major ones are Istiqlal Party, M'Hamed Boucetta; Socialist Union of Popular Forces (USFP), Abderrahim Bouabid; Popular Movement (MP), Secretariat General; National Assembly of Independents (RNI) formed in October 1978 is progovernment grouping of previously unaffiliated deputies in parliament, Ahmed Osman; National Democratic Party (PND), a splinter group from the RNI formed July 1981, Mohamed Arsalane El-Jadidi; Party for Progress and Socialism (PPS), legalized in August 1974, is front for Moroccan Communist Party (PCM), which was proscribed in 1959, Ali Yata; new promonarchy party—the Constitutional Union (UC), Maati Bouabid

Voting strength: progovernment parties hold absolute majority in Chamber of Representatives; with palace-oriented Popular Movement deputies, the King controls over two-thirds of the seats

Communists: about 2,000

Member of: AfDB, Arab League, EC (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, ITU, NAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $11.9 billion, about $510 per capita (1985); average annual real growth 4.7% (1986 est.)

Natural resources: phosphates, iron, manganese, lead, zinc, fish

Agriculture: not self-sufficient in food; cereal farming and livestock raising predominate; barley, wheat, citrus fruit, wine, vegetables, olives; some fishing; an illegal producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

Fishing: catch 463,000 metric tons (1985)

Major industries: mining and mineral processing, food processing, textiles, construction and tourism

Electric power: 2,080,000 kW capacity; 6,920 million kWh produced, 290 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $2.2 billion (f.o.b., 1985); 24% phosphates, 76% other

Imports: $3.8 billion (c.i.f., 1985); 25% petroleum products, 75% other

Major trade partners: France, FRG, Italy, Saudi Arabia, Benelux, Iraq

Budget: revenues, $4.5 billion; current expenditures, $3.6 billion; development expenditures, $2.0 billion (1984 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 8.84 dirhams=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 1,779 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 178 km double track; 792 km electrified

Highways: 58,000 km total; 25,750 km bituminous treated, 32,250 km gravel, crushed stone, improved earth, and unimproved earth

Pipelines: 362 km crude oil; 491 km (abandoned) refined products; 241 km natural gas

Ports: 10 major (including Spanish-controlled Ceuta and Melilla), 14 minor

Civil air: 22 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 78 total, 72 usable; 26 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 14 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 28 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good system composed of wire lines, cables, and radio-relay links; principal centers Casablanca and Rabat, secondary centers Fès, Marrakech, Oujda, Tangier and Tétouan; 270,100 telephones (1.2 per 100 popl.); 14 AM, 6 FM, 47 TV stations; 5 submarine cables; 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT stations; radio-relay to Gibraltar, Spain, and Western Sahara; coaxial cable to Algeria

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Moroccan Army, Royal Moroccan Navy, Royal Moroccan Air Force, Royal Gendarmerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 5,596,000; 3,561,000 fit for military service; 276,000 reach military age (18) annually; limited conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $839 million; 15% of central government budget

See regional map VII

Geography

Total area: 801,590 km^2; land area: 784,090 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Texas

Land boundaries: 4,627 km total

Coastline: 2,470 km

Maritime claims:
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical to subtropical

Terrain: mostly coastal lowlands, uplands in center, high plateaus in northwest, mountains in west

Land use: 4% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 56% meadows and pastures; 20% forest and woodland; 20% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: severe drought and floods occur in south; desertification

Special notes: none

People

Population: 14,535,805 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.64%

Nationality: noun—Mozambican(s); adjective—Mozambican

Ethnic divisions: majority from indigenous tribal groups; about 10,000 Europeans, 35,000 Euro-Africans, 15,000 Indians

Religion: 60% indigenous beliefs, 30% Christian, 10% Muslim

Language: Portuguese (official); many indigenous dialects

Infant mortality rate: 109/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 44, women 47

Literacy: 14%

Labor force: 95% engaged in agriculture

Government

Official name: People's Republic of Mozambique

Type: people's republic

Capital: Maputo

Administrative divisions: 10 provinces subdivided into 112 districts; administrators are appointed by central government

Legal system: based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law

National holiday: Independence Day, 25 June

Branch: unicameral legislature (People's Assembly; last convened in December 1985)

Government leaders: Joaquím Alberto CHISSANO, President (since November 1986); Mario da Graca MACHUNGO, Prime Minister (since July 1986)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: legislative elections held in many areas of the country in 1986

Political parties and leaders: Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) is the only legal party and is a Marxist organization with close ties to the USSR

Communists: about 50,000 FRELIMO members

Member of: AfDB, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GNP: $1.3 billion, about $90 per capita (1986 est.); average annual growth rate −8.5% (1981-85 est.)

Natural resources: coal, natural gas, copper, bauxite, titanium

Agriculture: cash crops—cotton, cashew nuts, sugar, tea, copra, sisal, rice; other crops—corn, wheat, peanuts, potatoes, beans, sorghum, cassava; imports—corn

Fishing: 13,500 metric tons (1984)

Major industries: food processing (chiefly sugar, tea, wheat, flour, cashew kernels); chemicals (vegetable oil, oilcakes, soap, paints); petroleum products; beverages; textiles; nonmetallic mineral products (cement, glass, asbestos, cement products); tobacco

Electric power: 2,225,000 kW capacity; 1,640 million kWh produced, 120 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $90 million (1986 est.); cashews, shrimp, sugar, tea, cotton

Imports: $525 million (1986 est.); refined petroleum products, machinery, transportation goods, spare parts, consumer goods, military arms and equipment

Major trade partners: exports—US, Western Europe; imports—Western and Eastern Europe, USSR

Budget: deficit $250 million (1986 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 42 meticais=US$1 (January 1987)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 3,436 km total; 3,288 km 1.067-meter gauge; 148 km 0.750-meter narrow gauge; (Malawi-Nacala, Malawi-Beira, and Zimbabwe-Maputo lines are closed because of insurgency)

Highways: 26,498 km total; 4,593 km paved; 829 km gravel, crushed stone, stabilized soil; 21,076 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: about 3,750 km of navigable routes

Pipelines: 306 km crude oil (not operating); 289 km refined products

Ports: 3 major (Maputo, Beira, Nacala), 2 significant minor

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 241 total, 212 usable; 28 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 32 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system of troposcatter, open-wire lines, and radio-relay; 57,400 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, 3 FM, and 1 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station; 3 domestic satellite stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Mozambique Armed Forces (including Army, Border Guard, Naval Command, Air Force)

Military manpower: males 15-49, 3,255,000; 1,868,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, $240 million; 38% of central government budget

Namibia

Geography

Total area: 824,290 km^2; land area: 823,290 km^2

Comparative area: about twice the size of California

Land boundaries: 3,798 km total

Coastline: 1,489 km

Maritime claims:
Exclusive fishing zone: 12 nm
Territorial sea: 6 nm

Boundary disputes: short section with Botswana is indefinite; occupied by South Africa

Climate: desert; hot, dry; rainfall sparse and erratic

Terrain: mostly high plateau; Namib Desert along coast; Kalahari Desert in east

Land use: 1% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 64% meadows and pastures; 22% forest and woodland; 13% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: inhospitable with very limited natural water resources; desertification

Special notes: Walvis Bay area of South Africa is almost an enclave

People

Population: 1,273,263 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.39%

Nationality: noun—Namibian(s); adjective—Namibian

Ethnic divisions: 85.6% black, 7.5% white, 6.9% mixed; about half the blacks belong to Ovambo tribe

Religion: whites predominantly Christian, nonwhites either Christian or indigenous beliefs

Language: Afrikaans principal language of about 60% of white population, German of 33%, and English of 7% (all official); several indigenous languages

Literacy: 100% whites, 16% nonwhites

Labor force: about 500,000 (1981); 60% agriculture, 19% industry and commerce, 8% services, 7% government, 6% mining; 15-17% unemployment

Organized labor: 7 trade unions, whose membership is almost exclusively white and mulatto, except new mineworkers union which has sizable black membership

Government

Official name: Namibia

Type: former German colony of South-West Africa mandated to South Africa by League of Nations in 1920; UN formally ended South Africa's mandate on 27 October 1966, but South Africa has retained administrative control

Capital: Windhoek

Administrative divisions: 10 tribal homelands, mostly in northern sector, and zone open to white settlement with 26 magisterial districts similar to a province of South Africa

Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law and customary law

Branches: since September 1977 Administrator General, appointed by South African Government, has exercised coordinative functions over zone of white settlement and tribal homelands, where traditional chiefs and representative bodies exercise limited autonomy; veto power over legislation proposed by National Assembly; interim government established June 1985 with eight-member Cabinet, 16-member Constitutional Council and 62-member National Assembly

Government leader: Louis A. PIENAAR, Administrator General (since July 1985)

Suffrage: universal white adult suffrage at territorial level; lower level elections open to blacks

Elections: last election of Namibian National Assembly, December 1978

Political parties and leaders: six parties belong to multiracial South African-appointed Transitional Government of National Unity Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), Dirk Mudge; South-West African National Union (SWANU), Moses Katjiuongua; South-West African People's Organization Democrats (SWAPO-D), Andreas Shipanga; South-West African National Party (SWANP), Kosie Pretorius; Colored Labor Party, David Bezuidenhout; Rehoboth Free Democratic Party (RFDP), Hans Diergaardt; other parties—United Democratic Party, formed in September 1985 after merger of two Caprivi parties, Mishake Muyongo; Federal Party, largely white, English-speaking, liberal; Christian Democratic Action Party, a primarily Ovambo party formed in early 1982 as a result of a split in the DTA, Peter Kalangula

Voting strength: (1978 election) Namibian National Assembly—DTA, 22 seats; SWANP, 8 seats; SWANU, 8 seats; SWAPO-D, 8 seats; CP, 8 seats; RFDP, 8 seats; Assembly appointed in June 1985

Communists: no Communist Party; SWAPO guerrilla force is supported by USSR, Cuba, and other Communist states as well as the Organization for African Unity

Other political or pressure groups: South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), led by Sam Nujoma, maintains a foreign-based guerrilla movement; is predominantly Ovambo but has some influence among other tribes; is the only Namibian group recognized by the UN General Assembly and the Organization of African Unity

Member of: FAO, ILO, UNESCO, WFTU, WHO

Namibia *(continued)*

Economy

Natural resources: diamonds, copper, uranium, lead, tin, zinc, salt, vanadium

Agriculture: livestock raising (cattle and sheep) predominates; subsistence crops (millet, sorghum, corn, and some wheat) are raised, but most food must be imported

Fishing: catch 341,000 metric tons (1983); processed mostly in Walvis Bay, South Africa

Major industries: (nearly all for export) meatpacking, fish processing, dairy products, copper, lead, zinc, diamond, and uranium mining

Electric power: 395,000 kW capacity; 692 million kWh produced, 610 kWh per capita (1986)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.5 South African rands=US$1 (29 January 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: 2,340 km 1.067-meter gauge, single track

Highways: 54,500 km; 4,079 km paved, 2,540 gravel, remainder earth roads and tracks

Ports: 1 minor (Lüderitz); relies on Walvis Bay, South Africa

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 154 total, 141 usable; 21 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 66 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good urban, fair rural services; radio-relay connects major towns, wires extend to other population centers; 62,800 telephones (5.5 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 13 FM, 3 TV stations

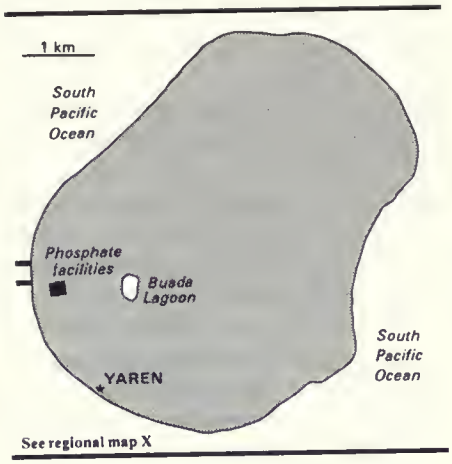
Defense Forces

Defense is responsibility of Republic of South Africa; however, a South-West African Territory Force was established 1 August 1980 (includes an air element)

Military manpower: males 15-49, 281,000; 167,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1984, $128.3; 8% of central government budget

Nauru



Geography

Total area: 20 km^2; land area: 20 km^2

Comparative area: about one-ninth the size of Washington, D.C.

Coastline: 24 km

Maritime claims:
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical; monsoonal; rainy season (November to February)

Terrain: sandy beach rises to fertile ring around raised coral reefs with phosphate plateau in center

Land use: 0% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 0% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 100% other

Environment: only 53 km south of Equator

Special notes: one of three great phosphate rock islands in the Pacific (others are Banaba or Ocean Island in Kiribati and Makatea in French Polynesia)

People

Population: 8,748 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 1.80%

Nationality: noun—Nauruan(s); adjective—Nauruan

Ethnic divisions: 58% Nauruan, 26% other Pacific Islander, 8% Chinese, 8% European

Religion: Christian (two-thirds Protestant, one-third Catholic)

Language: Nauruan, a distinct Pacific Island language (official); English widely understood and spoken

Literacy: 99%

Government

Official name: Republic of Nauru

Type: republic

Capital: no capital city as such; government offices in Yaren District

Administrative divisions: 14 districts

National holidays: Independence Day, 31 January; Constitution Day, 17 May; Angram Day, 26 October

Branches: President elected from and by Parliament for an unfixed term; popularly elected 18-member unicameral legislature (Parliament); four-member Cabinet to assist the President appointed by him from Parliament members

Government leader: Hammer DEROBURT, President (since May 1978)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: last held in January 1987

Political parties and leaders: governing faction, President DeRoburt; opposition Nauru Party, Lagumot Harris

Member of: Commonwealth (special member), ESCAP, ICAO, INTERPOL, ITU, South Pacific Commission, SPF, UPU

Economy

GNP: over $160 million, $20,000 per capita (1984)

Natural resources: phosphates

Agriculture: negligible; almost completely dependent on imports for food and water

Major industries: mining of phosphates, about 2 million tons per year

Electric power: 13,250 kW capacity; 48 million kWh produced, 6,000 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $93 million (f.o.b., 1984)

Imports: $14 million (c.i.f., 1982); food, fuel, water

Major trade partners: exports—75% Australia and New Zealand; imports—Australia, UK, New Zealand, Japan

Nepal

Budget: revenues, A$59.5 million (FY86/87 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 1.50 Australian dollars=US$1 (February 1987)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: about 27 km total; 21 km paved, 6 km improved earth

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 1 minor

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft, one on order

Airfields: 1 total, 1 usable with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate intraisland and international radio communications provided via Australian facilities; 1,600 telephones (20.8 per 100 popl.); 4,000 radio receivers, 1 AM, no FM, no TV stations; 1 satellite ground station

Defense Forces

No formal defense structure and no regular armed forces

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,300; fit for military service, 1,200; 100 reach military age (18) annually

See regional map VIII

Geography

Total area: 140,800 km^2; land area: 136,800 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of North Carolina

Land boundaries: 2,800 km total

Climate: varies from cool summers and severe winters in north to subtropical summers and mild winter in south

Terrain: Tarai or flat river plain of the Ganges in south, central hill region, rugged Himalayas in north

Land use: 17% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 13% meadows and pastures; 33% forest and woodland; 37% other; includes 2% irrigated

Environment: contains eight of world's ten highest peaks; deforestation; soil erosion; water pollution

Special notes: landlocked; strategic location between China and India

People

Population: 17,814,294 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.43%

Nationality: noun—Nepalese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Nepalese

Ethnic divisions: Newars, Indians, Tibetans, Gurungs, Magars, Tamangs, Bhotias, Rais, Limbus, Sherpas, as well as many smaller groups

Religion: only official Hindu kingdom in world, although no sharp distinction between many Hindu (about 88%) and Buddhist groups; small groups of Muslims and Christians

Language: Nepali (official); 20 mutually unintelligible languages divided into numerous dialects

Infant mortality rate: 143/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 47, women 45

Literacy: 20%

Labor force: 4.1 million; 93% agriculture, 5% services, 2% industry; great lack of skilled labor

Government

Official name: Kingdom of Nepal

Type: nominally a constitutional monarchy; King Birendra exercises autocratic control over multitiered panchayat system of government

Capital: Kathmandu

Administrative divisions: 75 districts, 14 zones

Legal system: based on Hindu legal concepts and English common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Birthday of the King and National Day, 28 December

Branches: Council of Ministers appointed by the King; Rastriya Panchayat (National Assembly; 112 directly elected, 28 appointed by King)

Government leaders: BIRENDRA Bir Bikram Shah Dev, King (since 1973); Marich Man SINGH (Shrestha), Prime Minister (since 1986)

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: village, town, and district councils (panchayats) elected by universal suffrage; a constitutional amendment in 1980 provided for direct elections to the National Panchayat, which consists of 140 members (including 28 appointed by the King), who serve five-year terms; Nepal's first general election in 22 years was held in May 1981; general elections successfully held in May 1986; local district elections scheduled for Spring 1987

Political parties and leaders: all political parties outlawed but operate more or less openly; Nepali Congress Party (NCP), Ganesh Man Singh, K. P. Bhattarai, G. P. Koirala

Communists: Communist Party of Nepal (CPN); factions include V. B. Manandhar, Man Mohan Adhikari, Bharat Raj Joshi, Rai Majhi, Tulsi Lal, Krishna Raj Burma, Sahana Pradhan

Other political or pressure groups: numerous small, left-leaning student groups in the capital; Indian merchants in Tarai and capital; several small, radical Nepalese antimonarchist groups operating from north India

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, NAM, SAARC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $2.4 billion (FY85/86 current prices), $140 per capita; 3% real growth (FY84/85 est.)

Natural resources: quartz, water, timber, hydroelectric potential, scenic beauty

Agriculture: over 90% of population engaged in agriculture; rice, corn, wheat, sugarcane, oilseeds; an illegal producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

Major industries: small rice, jute, sugar, and oilseed mills; match, cigarette, and brick factories

Electric power: 160,000 kW capacity; 395 million kWh produced, 25 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $162 million (FY85/86 est.); rice and other food products, jute, timber, manufactured goods

Imports: $460 million (FY85/86); manufactured consumer goods, fuel, construction materials, fertilizers, food products

Major trade partner: India

Budget: domestic revenues, $300 million; expenditures, $536 million (FY84/85 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 21.8 Nepalese rupees=US$1 (October 1986)

Fiscal year: 15 July-14 July

Communications

Railroads: 52 km (1985), all 0.762-meter narrow gauge; all in Tarai close to Indian border; 10 km from Raxaul to Bīrganj is government owned

Highways: 5,958 km total (1986); 2,645 km paved, 815 km gravel or crushed stone, 2,257 km improved and unimproved earth; additionally 241 km of seasonally motorable tracks

Civil air: 5 major and 11 minor transport aircraft

Airfields: 38 total, 38 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 8 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: poor telephone and telegraph service; fair radio communication and broadcast service; international radio communication service is poor; 18,400 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 4 AM, 1 TV stations; 1 satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Nepalese Army, Royal Nepalese Army Air Service, Nepalese Police Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,171,000; 2,157,000 fit for military service; 197,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 15 July 1987, $32 million; 5% of central government budget

Geography

Total area: 37,310 km^2; land area: 33,940 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island combined

Land boundaries: 1,022 km total

Coastline: 451 km

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 12 nm
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: temperate; marine; cool summers and mild winters

Terrain: mostly coastal lowland and reclaimed land (polders); some hills in southeast

Land use: 25% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 34% meadows and pastures; 9% forest and woodland; 31% other; includes 15% irrigated

Environment: dikes protect 30% of land area that is below sea level from North Sea

Special notes: located at mouths of three major European rivers (Rhine, Maas or Meuse, Schelde)

People

Population: 14,641,554 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.51%

Nationality: noun—Netherlander(s); adjective—Netherlands

Ethnic divisions: 99% Dutch, 1% Indonesian and other

Religion: 40% Roman Catholic, 31% Protestant, 24% unaffiliated, 5% none

Language: Dutch

Infant mortality rate: 8/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 76

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 5.3 million (1984); 50.1% services, 27.8% manufacturing and construction, 16.1% government, 6.0% agriculture; unemployment rate 14.4% (1985 average)

Organized labor: 29% of labor force

Government

Official name: Kingdom of the Netherlands

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Amsterdam, but government resides at The Hague

Administrative divisions: 12 provinces and 4 special municipalities governed by centrally appointed commissioners of Queen

Dependent areas: Aruba, Netherlands Antilles

Legal system: civil law system incorporating French penal theory; constitution of 1815 frequently amended, reissued 1947; judicial review in the Supreme Court of legislation of lower order rather than Acts of Parliament; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Queen's Day, 30 April

Branches: executive (Queen and Cabinet of Ministers), which is responsible to bicameral parliament (States General) consisting of a First Chamber (75 indirectly elected members) and a Second Chamber (150 directly elected members); independent judiciary; coalition governments are usual

Government leaders: BEATRIX Wilhelmina Armgard, Queen (since April 1980); Ruud LUBBERS, Prime Minister (since November 1982)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: must be held at least every four years for lower house (last held in May 1986); following an amendment to the constitution that took effect in 1983, elections are held for the upper house every four years (most recent August 1983)

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA) Willem van Velzen; Labor (PvdA), Marjanne Sint; Liberal (VVD), Leendert Ginjaar; Democrats 66 (D'66), Saskia van der Loo; Communist (CPN), Henk Hoekstra; Pacifist Socialist (PSP), Marko Mazeland; Political Reformed (SGP), H. Slagboom; Reformed Political Union (GPV), J. Blokland; Radical Party (PPR), Janneke van der Plaat; Democratic Socialist 70 (DS'70), Z. Hartog; Rightist Peoples Party (RVP), Hendrik Koekoek; Reformed Political Federation (RPF), P. Lamgeler; Center Party (CP), H. Janmatt; Evangelical People's Party (EVP), J. Renes; Party for Better Housing (PVA), J. H. Borsboom; Roman Catholic Party of the Netherlands (RKPN), Klaas Beuker; Netherlands Christian Democrats (NCD), J. A. Tacx

Voting strength: (May 1986 election) CDA 54 seats, PvdA 52 seats, VVD 27 seats, D'66 9 seats, SGP 3 seats, PPR 2 seats, PSP 1 seat, GPV 1 seat, RPF 1 seat; two members of the CDA were expelled from the party in 1984 and are now serving as independents

Communists: about 6,000

Other political or pressure groups: large multinational firms; Federation of Netherlands Trade Union Movement (comprising Socialist and Catholic trade unions) and a Protestant trade union; Federation of Catholic and Protestant Employers Associations; the nondenominational Federation of Netherlands Enterprises; and IKV—Interchurch Peace Council

Member of: ADB, Benelux, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ECE, EIB, ELDO, EMS, ESCAP, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INRO, INTELSAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council (with respect to interests of the Netherlands Antilles and Suriname), NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy

GDP: $124.2 billion, $8,570 per capita; 59.2% private consumption, 18.4% investment, 16.3% government consumption, 1.1% inventories, 5.1% net foreign demand, 2.0% real GNP growth (1985)

Natural resources: natural gas, oil

Agriculture: animal husbandry predominates; horticultural crops, grains, potatoes, sugar beets; food shortages—grains, fats, oils

Fishing: catch 480,000 metric tons; exports of fish and fish products, $535.6 million; imports, $303.3 million (1985)

Major industries: food processing, metal and engineering products, electrical and electronic machinery and equipment, chemicals, petroleum products, natural gas

Shortages: crude petroleum, raw cotton, base metals and ores, pulp, pulpwood, lumber, feedgrains, oilseeds

Crude steel: 7.4 million metric ton capacity, 5.5 million metric tons produced, 380 kg per capita (1985)

Electric power: 20,956,000 kW capacity; 63,090 million kWh produced, 4,340 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $67.9 billion (f.o.b., 1985); foodstuffs, machinery, chemicals, petroleum products, natural gas, textiles

Imports: $64.9 billion (c.i.f., 1985); machinery, transportation equipment, crude petroleum, foodstuffs, chemicals, raw cotton, base metals and ores, pulp

Major trade partners: (1984) exports—71.9% EC (29.8% FRG, 13.8% Belgium-Luxembourg, 10.5% France, 9.4% UK), 5.0% US, 1.9% Communist countries; imports—53.3% EC (21.8% FRG, 11.4% Belgium-Luxembourg, 8.7% UK), 8.8% US, 5.3% Communist countries

Aid: donor—ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-84), $12.0 billion

Budget: revenues, $40.6 billion; expenditures, $49.5 billion; deficit, $8.9 billion (1985 est.); 3.3214 guilders=US$1 (1985 average)

Monetary conversion rate: 2.3 guilders=US$1 (October 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: Netherlands Railways (NS) operates 2,824 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 3,033 km total track; 1,824 km electrified, 1,800 km double track; 166 km privately owned

Highways: 108,360 km total; 92,525 km paved (including 2,185 km of limited access, divided highways); 15,835 km gravel, crushed stone

Inland waterways: 6,340 km, of which 35% is usable by craft of 900 metric ton capacity or larger

Pipelines: 418 km crude oil; 965 km refined products; 10,230 km natural gas

Ports: 10 major, 2 minor

Civil air: 98 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 29 total, 28 usable; 19 with permanent-surface runways; 13 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: highly developed, well maintained, and integrated; extensive system of multiconductor cables, supplemented by radio-relay links; 8.84 million telephones (57.5 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, 41 FM, 30 TV stations; 9 submarine cables; 1 satellite station with 2 Atlantic Ocean and 2 Indian Ocean antennas

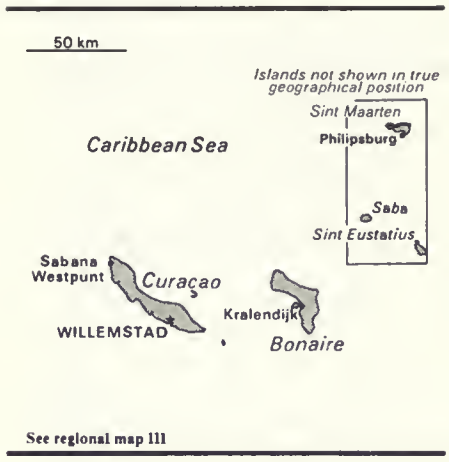
Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Netherlands Army, Royal Netherlands Navy/Marine Corps, Royal Netherlands Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,064,000; 3,620,000 fit for military service; 124,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $5.3 billion; about 9.3% of central government budget

Netherlands Antilles



See regional map III

Geography

Total area: 960 km^2; land area: 960 km^2

Comparative area: about one third the size of Rhode Island

Coastline: 364 km

Maritime claims:
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical; modified by northeast trade winds

Terrain: generally hilly, volcanic interiors

Land use: 8% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 0% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 92% other

Environment: south of Carribean hurricane belt, so rarely threatened

Special notes: none

People

Population: 182,218 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.28%

Nationality: noun—Netherlands Antillean(s); adjective—Netherlands Antillean

Ethnic divisions: 85% mixed African; remainder Carib Indian, European, Latin, and Oriental

Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic; Protestant, Jewish, Seventh-Day Adventist

Language: Dutch (official); Papiamento, a Spanish-Portuguese-Dutch-English dialect predominates; English widely spoken; Spanish

Literacy: 95%

Labor force: 89,000 (1983); 65% government, 28% industry and commerce, 1.5% agriculture; unemployment about 16% (1984 est.)

Organized labor: 60-70% of labor force

Government

Official name: Netherlands Antilles

Type: autonomous territory within Kingdom of the Netherlands

Capital: Willemstad on Curaçao

Administrative divisions: three island territories—Bonaire, Curaçao, and the Windward Islands

Legal system: based on Dutch civil law system, with some English common law influence; constitution adopted 1954

Branches: federal executive power rests nominally with Governor (appointed by the Crown); actual power exercised by eight-member Council of Ministers or cabinet presided over by Minister-President; legislative power rests with 22-member Legislative Council; independent court system under control of Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Justice (administrative functions under Minister of Justice); each island territory has island council headed by Lieutenant Governor

Government leaders: Domenico Felip MARTINA, Prime Minister (since January 1986); Dr. Rene ROMER, Governor (since 1983)

Suffrage: universal age 18 and over

Elections: federal elections mandatorily held every four years, last held 22 November 1985; island council elections every four years, last held 22 November 1985

Political parties and leaders: political parties are indigenous to each island: Curaçao—Movement for a New Antilles (MAN), Domenico Felip Martina; Democratic Party (DP), Augustin Diaz; National People's Party (NVP), Maria Liberia-Peters; Workers Front for Liberation (FOL), Wilson (Papa) Godett; Social Democratic Party (PSD), Efraim Cintje; Social Independent Party (SI), George Hueck and Nelson Monte; Bonaire—Popular Union Party of Bonaire (UPB), Charles E. R. Ellis; Democratic Party of Bonaire (PDB),

John Evert (Jopie) Abraham; New Democratic Action (ADEN); Windward Islands— Windward Islands Democratic Party (DPWI), Claude Wathey; United Federation of Antillean Workers (UFA); Windward Islands People's Movement (WIPM)

Voting strength: the government of Prime Minister Don Martina is a coalition of the MAN and DP parties

Communists: small leftist groups

Member of: EC (associate), INTERPOL; associated with UN through the Netherlands; UPU, WMO

Economy

GDP: $1.36 billion, $9,140 per capita; 1.0% real growth rate (1984)

Natural resources: phosphates (Curaçao only), salt (Bonaire only)

Agriculture: corn, pulses

Major industries: petroleum refining on Curaçao (refinery currently closed but may reopen); petroleum transshipment facilities on Curaçao and Bonaire; tourism on Curaçao and St. Martin; light manufacturing on Curaçao

Electric power: 120,000 kW capacity; 365 million kWh produced, 1,550 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $3.7 billion (f.o.b., 1984); 98% petroleum products, phosphate

Imports: $4.0 billion (c.i.f., 1984); 64% crude petroleum, food, manufactures

Major trade partners: exports—46% US, 2% Canada, 1% Netherlands; imports—35% Venezuela, 11% US, 4% Netherlands (1977)

Aid: bilateral ODA and OOF commitments (1970-79), Western (non-US) countries $353 million

Budget: central government revenues, $616 million; central government expenditures, $656 million (1984)

Monetary conversion rate: 1.8 Netherlands Antillean guilders or florins (NAF)=US$1 (August 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 950 km total; 300 km paved, 650 km gravel and earth

Ports: 3 major (Willemstad, Philipsburg, Kralendijk); 6 minor (of which 4 are significant ports for petroleum tankers)

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

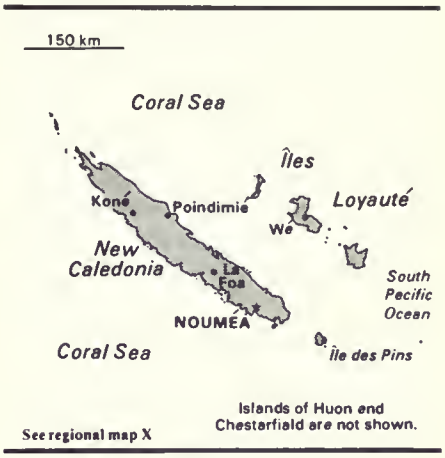
Airfields: 7 total, 7 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: generally adequate facilities; extensive interisland radio-relay links; 65,000 telephones (24.6 per 100 popl.); 7 AM, 5 FM, and 1 TV stations; 2 submarine cables; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite antennas

Defense Forces

Defense is responsibility of the Netherlands

Military manpower: males 15-49, 49,000; 28,000 fit for military service; 2,000 reach military age (20) annually



Geography

Total area: 19,060 km^2; land area: 18,760 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Massachusetts

Coastline: 2,254 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical; modified by southeast trade winds; hot, humid

Terrain: coastal plains with interior mountains

Land use: NEGL% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 14% meadows and pastures; 51% forest and woodland; 35% other

Environment: typhoons most frequent from November to March

Special notes: none

People

Population: 149,795 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.66%

Nationality: noun—New Caledonian(s); adjective—New Caledonian

Ethnic divisions: Melanesian 42.5%, European 37.1%, Wallisian 8.4%, Polynesian 3.8%, Indonesian 3.6%, Vietnamese 1.6%, other 3.0%

Religion: over 60% Roman Catholic, 30% Protestant, 10% other

Language: French; Melanesian-Polynesian dialects

Labor force: 50,469 (1980 est.); Javanese and Tonkinese laborers were imported for plantations and mines in pre-World War II period; immigrant labor now coming from Wallis and Futuna, Vanuatu, and French Polynesia; est. 8% unemployment

Government

Official name: Territory of New Caledonia and Dependencies

Type: French overseas territory; represented in French parliament by two deputies and one senator

Capital: Nouméa

Administrative divisions: 4 islands or island group dependencies (Île des Pins, Îles Loyauté, Île Huon, Island of New Caledonia) and 32 municipalities

Legal system: French law

Branches: administered by High Commissioner, responsible to French Ministry for Overseas France and Council of Government; 46-seat Territorial Assembly

Government leaders: Fernand WIBAUX, French High Commissioner and President of the Council of Government (since 1985); Kanak Provisional Government—Jean-Marie TJIBAOU, President (since December 1984)

Suffrage: universal

Elections: Assembly elections every five years, last in November 1984; referendum on New Caledonian independence scheduled for 1987

Political parties: white-dominated Rassemblement pour la Calédonie dans la République (RPCR)—Conservative; Melanesian proindependence Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS); Melanesian moderate Kanak Socialist Liberation (LKS)

Voting strength: (1984 election) Territorial Assembly—RPCR, 34 seats; LKS, 6 seats; splinter groups, 2 seats; FLNKS boycotted the election

Communists: number unknown; Palita extreme left party; some politically active Communists deported during 1950s; small number of North Vietnamese

Member of: EIB (associate), WFTU, WMO

Economy

GNP: $1.21 billion, $8,050 per capita (1983)

Natural resources: nickel, chrome, iron, cobalt, manganese, silver, gold, lead, copper

Agriculture: large areas devoted to cattle grazing; coffee, maize, wheat, vegetables; 60% self-sufficient in beef

Industry: nickel mining

Electric power: 400,000 kW capacity; 2,200 million kWh produced, 14,800 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $217.8 million (1983); 95% nickel metal (95%), nickel ore

Imports: $350 million (1983); fuels and minerals, machines and electrical equipment

Major trade partners: exports—54.9% France; imports—32.5% France (1980)

Budget: revenues, $187.1 million; expenditures, $168.3 million (1981)

Monetary conversion rate: 127.05 francs CFP=US$1 (December 1982)

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 5,448 km total; 558 km paved, 2,251 km improved earth, 2,639 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 1 major (Nouméa), 21 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 29 total, 28 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 32,000 telephones (21 per 100 popl.); 5 AM, 3 FM, 7 TV stations; 1 satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of France

Geography

Total area: 268,680 km^2; land area: 268,670 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Colorado

Coastline: 15,134 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: edge of continental margin or 200 nm
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; territorial claim in Antarctica (Ross Dependency)

Climate: temperate with sharp regional contrasts

Terrain: predominately mountainous with some large coastal plains.

Land use: 2% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 53% meadows and pastures; 38% forest and woodland; 7% other; includes 1% irrigated

Environment: earthquakes are common, though usually not severe

Special notes: none

People

Population: 3,307,239 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.88%

Nationality: noun—New Zealander(s); adjective—New Zealand

Ethnic divisions: 88% European, 8.9% Maori, 2.9% Pacific Islander, 0.2% other

Religion: 81% Christian, 18% none or unspecified, 1% Hindu, Confucian, and other

Language: English (official), Maori

Infant mortality rate: 12.5/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 70.5, women 77.0

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: 1,416,900 (August 1986); 66.6% services, 21.0% manufacturing, 11.8% primary production; 5.0% unemployment rate (1986)

Organized labor: 660,000 members; 41% of labor force (December 1985)

Government

Official name: New Zealand

Type: independent state within Commonwealth, recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state

Capital: Wellington

Administrative divisions: 241 territorial units (128 boroughs, 90 counties, 10 town and district councils); 579 special-purpose bodies

Dependent areas: Cook Islands, Niue, Tokelau

Legal system: based on English law, with special land legislation and land courts for Maoris; constitution consists of various documents, including certain acts of the UK and New Zealand Parliaments; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Waitangi Day, 6 February

Branches: unicameral legislature (97-member House of Representatives, commonly called Parliament); Cabinet responsible to Parliament; three-level court system (magistrates and courts, Supreme Court, and Court of Appeal)

Government leader: David LANGE, Prime Minister (since July 1984)

Suffrage: universal age 18 and over

Elections: held at three-year intervals or sooner if Parliament is dissolved by Prime Minister; last election July 1984

Political parties and leaders: New Zealand Labor Party (NZLP; government), David Lange; National Party (NP; opposition), Jim Bolger; Democratic Party, Neil Morrison; New Zealand Party, Steven Greenfield; Socialist Unity Party (SUP; pro-Soviet), Ken Douglas

Voting strength: (1984 election and one byelection in 1985) Parliament—National Party, 38 seats; Labor Party, 55 seats; Democratic Party, 2 seats

Communists: SUP about 140, other sects, about 200

Member of: ADB, ANZUS, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth of Nations, DAC, ESCAP, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITU, OECD, SPF, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

Economy

GDP: $24.1 billion (FY ending March 1985), $7,420 per capita; real growth rate 1.1% (1975-85); 17.5% average inflation rate (FY ending March 1987 est.)

Natural resources: natural gas, iron, sand, coal, timber

Agriculture: fodder and silage crops, wool, meat, dairy products; food surplus country

Fishing: catch 138,000 metric tons (1983); exports—130,000 metric tons valued at $300 million (1984)

Major industries: food processing, wood and paper products, textile production, machinery, transport equipment, banking and insurance, tourism

Electric power: 7,593,000 kW capacity; 27,000 million kWh produced, 8,180 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $5.75 billion (f.o.b., FY ending June 1986); beef, wool, dairy products

Imports: $6.2 billion (c.i.f., FY ending June 1986); petroleum, cars, trucks, machinery and electrical equipment, iron and steel, petroleum products

Major trade partners: exports—16% Australia, 15% Japan, 15% US, 9% UK (trade year 1982/83); imports—20.5% Japan, 17.2% Australia, 16.5% US, 9.2% UK (1985)

Aid: ODA and OOF commitments (1970-84), $380 million

Budget: expenditures, $7.3 billion; receipts, $6.0 billion; deficit, $1.3 billion (1984/85)

Monetary conversion rate: NZ$1.88=US$1 (14 January 1987)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: 4,716 km total (1980); all 1.067-meter gauge; 274 km double track; 113 km electrified; over 99% government owned

Highways: 92,648 km total maintained (March 1984); 49,547 km paved, 43,101 km gravel or crushed stone

Inland waterways: 1,609 km; of little importance to transportation

Pipelines: 1,000 km natural gas; 160 km refined products; 150 km condensate

Ports: 3 major

Civil air: about 40 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 205 total, 197 usable; 27 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 51 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: excellent international and domestic systems; 2.01 million telephones (60.8 per 100 popl.); 64 AM, 2 FM, 14 TV stations, and about 400 repeaters; submarine cables extend to Australia and Fiji; 1 satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal New Zealand Navy, New Zealand Army, Royal New Zealand Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 881,000; 753,000 fit for military service; 31,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1986, $500 million; about 5.1% of central government budget

Nicaragua

See regional map III

Geography

Total area: 130,000 km^2; land area: 118,750 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Iowa

Land boundaries: 1,220 km total

Coastline: 910 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters depth
Territorial sea: 200 nm

Boundary disputes: none; Nicaraguan interruption of transit in the Río San Juan (the international boundary) is an occasional source of friction with Costa Rica; territorial dispute with Columbia over San Andres and Providencia Archipelago

Climate: tropical in lowlands, cooler in highlands

Terrain: extensive coastal plains rising to interior mountains

Land use: 9% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 43% meadows and pastures; 35% forest and woodland; 12% other; including 1% irrigated

Environment: subject to destructive earthquakes, volcanoes, and landslides; deforestation; soil erosion; water pollution

Special notes: none

People

Population: 3,319,059 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.50%

Nationality: noun—Nicaraguan(s); adjective—Nicaraguan

Ethnic divisions: 69% mestizo, 17% white, 9% black, 5% Indian

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic

Language: Spanish (official); English- and Indian-speaking minorities on Atlantic coast

Infant mortality rate: 84/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 56, women 60

Literacy: 66%

Labor force: 1,086,000 (1986); 45% service, 42% agriculture, 13% industry; 25% unemployment

Organized labor: 35% of Nicaragua's labor force is organized; of the seven confederations, five are Sandinista or Marxist oriented—the government-sponsored Sandinista Workers' Central (CST), 115,000 members, including state and municipal employees; the Association of Campesino Workers (ATC), 130,000 members; the General Confederation of Independent Workers (CGI-I), about 15,000 members; the Workers Front, about 100 members; and the Central for Labor Action and Unity (CAUS), about 3,000 members; the other two unions are the Nicaraguan Workers' Central (CTN), 25,000 members, and the Confederation of Labor Unification (CUS), 50,000 members

Government

Official name: Republic of Nicaragua

Type: republic

Capital: Managua

Administrative divisions: 16 departments; in 1982 the Sandinistas established six regions and three special zones, which both the government and the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) increasingly use for administrative purposes

Legal system: the Sandinista-appointed Government of National Reconstruction revoked the constitution of 1974 and issued a Fundamental Statute and a Program of the Government of National Reconstruction, which guided its actions until the new constitution was promulgated in January 1987

National holiday: Independence Day, 15 September; Anniversary of the Revolution, 19 July

Branches: executive and administrative responsibility formally reside in the President, Vice President, and Cabinet; in reality, the nine-member National Directorate of the Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) shares power with and dominates the executive; National Assembly was elected in November 1984 and inaugurated in January 1985; the country's highest judicial authority is the Sandinista-appointed Supreme Court, composed of seven members

Government leaders: Cdte. (José) Daniel ORTEGA Saavedra, President (since 10 January 1985); Sergio RAMIREZ Mercado, Vice President (since 10 January 1985)

Elections: national elections were held on 4 November 1984 for president and vice president (elected for a six-year term), and a 96-member National Assembly

Political parties and leaders: Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) is the ruling party and dominates political life; the FSLN has 61 seats in the National Assembly; government prohibited most political activities by opposition parties under the state of emergency in March 1982, expanded the emergency decree in October 1985, and reimposed the state of emergency in January 1987; main opposition parties boycotted the November 1984 elections on the grounds that the regime had not provided them with sufficient political guarantees; democratic opposition parties are highly fragmented and include Social Democratic Party (PSD), leadership undecided; Social Christian Party (PSC), Erick Ramírez; Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua (PCDN), split into factions—the most influential leaders are Mario Rappaccioli and Myriam Arguello; Constitutionalist Liberal Party (PLC), Alfredo Reyes Duque Estrada; Independent Liberal Party (PLI), Virgilio Godoy; Popular Social Christian Party (PPSC), Mauricio Díaz; and Democratic Conservative Party (PCD), split into factions—most influential leader Rafael Cordova Rivas; the PSD, PSC, PCDN and PLC, as well as opposition business and union organizations, form the Democratic Coordinating Board—Eduardo Rivas Gasteazoro, president; the PPSC and PLI were allied with the FSLN in the Patriotic Front of the

Revolution (FPR) until early 1984 but fielded their own candidates in the elections; a pro-FSLN faction dominates the PCD; the PCD has 14 seats in the National Assembly, the PLI 9, and the PPSC 6; two additional relatively obscure parties, the Central American Unionist Party (PUCA) and the Revolutionary Party of the Workers (PRT), were founded in late 1984; a third obscure party, the Liberal Party (PALI), was founded in 1986

Communists: the Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN), Gustavo Tablada, founded in 1944, has served as Nicaragua's Moscow-line Communist party; the Communist Party of Nicaragua (PCdeN), Eli Altamirano Pérez, is an ultraleft breakaway faction from the PSN; and the Popular Action Movement—Marxist-Leninist (MAP-ML), Isidro Téllez; only the PSN was a member of the FPR alliance with the FSLN, but all three have supported the revolution; the PCdeN and MAP-ML have criticized the Sandinistas for moving too slowly toward consolidation of a Marxist-Leninist regime; each of the three Communist parties has two seats in the National Assembly

Other political or pressure groups: the Superior Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) is an umbrella group comprising 11 different chambers of associations, including such groups as the Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Industry, and the Nicaraguan Development Institute (INDE)

Member of: CACM, CEMA (observer), FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAS, ODECA, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $1.6 billion (1985), $510 per capita; real GDP growth rate 1986, - 5% (conversion from national currency made at 70 cordobas=US$1, the highly overvalued official exchange rate)

Natural resources: gold, silver, copper, tungsten, arable land, timber, livestock, fish

Agriculture: cotton, coffee, sugarcane, rice, corn, beans, cattle

Major industries: food processing, chemicals, metal products, textiles and clothing, petroleum, beverages

Electric power: 398,000 kW capacity; 1,200 million kWh produced, 360 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $218 million (f.o.b., 1986); coffee, cotton, sugar, seafood, bananas

Imports: $840 million (f.o.b., 1986); food and nonfood agricultural products, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, transportation equipment, machinery, construction materials, clothing, petroleum

Major trade partners: exports—40% EC, 20% Japan, 8% CACM, 7% US, 5% CEMA, 20% other; imports—43% CEMA, 12% EC, 10% Mexico, 8% US, 6% CACM, 21% other (1985)

Aid: US, including Ex-Im (FY70-82), $290 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-84), $634 million; Communist countries (1970-85), $1455 million

Military transfers: US commitments (FY70-79), $20 million

Budget: expenditures, $900 million; revenues, $0.5 billion; converted at 70 cordobas=US$1, official exchange rate (1985)

Monetary conversion rate: multiple exchange policy; official rate 70 cordobas=US$1 (January 1986); free market 3,000 cordobas=US$1 (January 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 344 km 1.067-meter gauge, government owned; majority of system not operating; 3 km 1.435-meter gauge line at Puerto Cabezas (does not connect with mainline)

Highways: 23,585 km total; 1,655 km paved, 2,170 km gravel or crushed stone, 5,425 km earth or graded earth, 14,335 km unimproved

Inland waterways: 2,220 km, including 2 large lakes

Pipelines: crude oil, 56 km

Ports: 1 major (Corinto), 8 secondary, 13 minor

Civil air: 12 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 289 total, 241 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 12 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: low-capacity radio-relay and wire system being expanded; connection into Central American microwave net; 60,000 telephones (2.2 per 100 popl.); 41 AM, 4 HF, 7 TV stations; Intersputnik communications satellite facility; Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Sandinista People's Army, Sandinista Navy, Sandinista Air Force/Air Defense, Sandinista People's Militia

Military manpower: males 15-49, 716,000; 443,000 fit for military service; 38,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: estimated for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $1.2-1.6 billion; 50-65% of central government budget (includes both defense and security expenditures)

Niger

See regional map VII

Geography

Total area: 1,267,000 km^2; land area: 1,266,700 km^2

Comparative area: almost three times the size of California

Land boundaries: 5,745 km total

Climate: desert; mostly hot, dry, dusty; tropical in south

Terrain: predominately desert plains and sand dunes; flat to rolling plains in south

Land use: 3% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 7% meadows and pastures; 2% forest and woodland; 88% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: recent drought and desertification severely affecting marginal agricultural activities; overgrazing; soil erosion

Special notes: landlocked

People

Population: 6,988,540 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.16%

Nationality: noun—Nigerien(s) adjective—Nigerien

Ethnic divisions: 56% Hausa; 22% Djerma; 8.5% Fula; 8% Tuareg; 4.3% Beri Beri (Kanouri); 1.2% Arab, Toubou, and Gourmantche; about 4,000 French expatriates

Religion: 80% Muslim, remainder indigenous beliefs and Christians

Language: French (official); Hausa, Djerma

Infant mortality rate: 136/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 45

Literacy: 10%

Labor force: 2.5 million (1982) wage earners; 90% agriculture, 6% industry and commerce, 4% government

Organized labor: negligible

Government

Official name: Republic of Niger

Type: republic; military regime in power since April 1974

Capital: Niamey

Administrative divisions: 7 departments, 38 arrondissements

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; constitution adopted 1960, suspended 1974; committee appointed January 1984 to reflect on a new national charter; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holidays: Independence Day, 3 August; Republic Day, 18 December

Branches: executive authority exercised by President Seyni Kountché in the name of the Supreme Military Council (SMC), which is composed of army officers; office of prime minister created January 1983; since November 1983, civilians have held all cabinet portfolios except Defense and Interior, which are held by President Kountché

Government leaders: Brig. Gen. Seyni KOUNTCHE, President of Supreme Military Council, Chief of State (since 1974); Hamid ALGABID, Prime Minister (since November 1983)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: popular elections currently allowed only for choosing representatives for village Development Councils, which advise on local economic development

Political parties and leaders: political parties banned

Communists: no Communist party; some sympathizers in outlawed Sawaba party

Member of: AfDB, APC, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, Entente, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, Lake Chad Basin Commission, Niger River Commission, NAM, OAU, OCAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $1.2 billion, $180 per capita; annual real growth rate - 3.1% (1985 est.)

Natural resources: uranium, coal, iron, tin, phosphates

Agriculture: commercial—cowpeas, groundnuts, cotton; main food crops—millet, sorghum, rice

Major industries: cement plant, brick factory, rice mill, small cotton gins, oil presses, slaughterhouse, and a few other small light industries; uranium production began in 1971

Electric power: 101,000 kW capacity; 265 million kWh produced, 39 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $250.6 million (f.o.b., 1985); uranium, livestock, cowpeas, onions, hides, skins; exports understated because much regional trade not recorded

Imports: $309.4 million (f.o.b., 19825); petroleum products, primary materials, machinery, vehicles and parts, electronic equipment, pharmaceuticals, chemical products, cereals, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: France (about half), other EC countries, Nigeria, UDEAC countries; US (3.8%, 1981); preferential tarifff to EC and franc zone countries

Budget: (1986 est.) revenue $173 million, (1986 est.) $364.6 million expenditures

Monetary conversion rate: 331 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 October-30 September

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 39,970 km total; 3,170 km bituminous, 10,330 km gravel and laterite, 3,470 km earthen, 23,000 km tracks

Inland waterways: Niger River navigable 300 km from Niamey to Gaya on the Benin frontier from mid-December through March

Nigeria

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

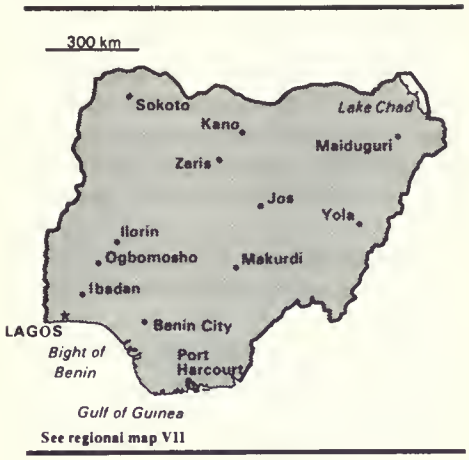
Airfields: 33 total, 32 usable; 7 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 13 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: small system of wire and radio-relay links concentrated in southwestern area; 9,800 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, 2 FM, 12 TV stations; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations, 4 domestic satellite stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Air Force, paramilitary Gendarmerie, paramilitary Republican Guard, paramilitary Presidential Guard, paramilitary National Police

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,468,000; 787,000 fit for military service; 81,000 reach military age (18) annually



Geography

Total area: 923,770 km^2; land area: 910,770 km^2

Comparative area: more than twice the size of California

Land boundaries: 4,034 km total

Coastline: 853 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 30 nm

Boundary disputes: none; sporadic border dispute with Cameroon

Climate: varies—equatorial in south, tropical in center, arid in north

Terrain: southern lowlands merge into central hills and plateaus; mountains in southeast, plains in north

Land use: 31% arable land; 3% permanent crops; 23% meadows and pastures; 15% forest and woodland; 28% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: recent droughts in north severely affecting marginal agricultural activities; desertification; soil degradation

Special notes: none

People

Population: 108,579,764 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.93%

Nationality: noun—Nigerian(s); adjective—Nigerian

Ethnic divisions: more than 250 tribal groups; Hausa and Fulani of the north, Yoruba of the southwest, and Ibos of the southeast comprise 65% of the population; about 27,000 non-Africans

Religion: 50% Muslim, 40% Christian, 10% indigenous beliefs

Language: English (official); Hausa, Yoruba, Ibo, Fulani, and several other languages also widely used

Infant mortality rate: 113/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 47, women 50 (1983)

Literacy: 25-30%

Labor force: est. 45-50 million (1984); 54% agriculture; 19% industry, commerce, and services; 15% government

Organized labor: 3.52 million wage earners belong to one of 42 recognized trade unions, which are under a single national labor federation, the Nigerian Labor Congress (NLC)

Government

Official name: Federal Republic of Nigeria

Type: military government since 31 December 1983

Capital: Lagos

Administrative divisions: 19 states with appointed military governors

Legal system: based on English common law and Islamic and tribal law

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 October

Branches: Armed Forces Ruling Council; National Council of Ministers and National Council of States; judiciary headed by Supreme Court

Government leader: Ibrahim BABANGIDA, President and Commander in Chief of Armed Forces (since August 1985)

Suffrage: none

Elections: last national elections under civilian rule held August-September 1983

Political parties and leaders: all political parties banned after 31 December 1983

Communists: the pro-Communist underground comprises a fraction of the small Nigerian left; leftist leaders are prominent in the country's central labor organization but have little influence on government

Member of: AfDB, APC, Commonwealth, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, Lake Chad Basin Commission, Niger River Commission, NAM, OAU, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $53.4 billion (1985), $520 per capita; 1.0% growth rate (1985 est.); 5% inflation rate (1985)

Natural resources: petroleum, tin, columbite, iron ore, coal, limestone, lead, zinc

Agriculture: peanuts, cotton, cocoa, rubber, yams, cassava, sorghum, palm kernels, millet, corn, rice; livestock; an illegal producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

Fishing: catch 515,000 metric tons (1983); imports nonprocessed and processed fish

Major industries: mining—crude oil, natural gas, coal, tin, columbite; processing industries—oil palm, peanut, cotton, rubber, petroleum, wood, hides, skins; manufacturing industries—textiles, cement, building materials, food products, footwear, chemical, printing, ceramics

Electric power: 4,900,000 kW capacity; 10,730 million kWh produced, 100 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $12.6 billion (f.o.b., 1985); oil (97%), cocoa, palm products, rubber, timber, tin

Imports: $8.3 billion (f.o.b., 1985); machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, chemicals, wheat

Major trade partners: UK, EC, US

Budget: (1985) revenues, $15.0 billion; current expenditures, $12.0 billion; capital expenditures $5.0 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 3.3 naira=US$1 (December 1986 market rate)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 3,505 km 1.067-meter gauge

Highways: 107,990 km total 30,019 km paved (mostly bituminous surface treatment); 25,411 km laterite, gravel, crushed stone, improved earth; 52,560 km unimproved

Inland waterways: 8,575 km consisting of Niger and Benue rivers and smaller rivers and creeks

Pipelines: 2,042 km crude oil; 264 km natural gas; 3,000 km refined products

Ports: 6 major (Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar, Warri, Onne, Sapele), 9 minor

Civil air: 77 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 88 total, 84 usable; 31 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 13 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 23 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: above-average system limited by poor maintenance; major expansion in progress; radio-relay and cable routes; 155,000 telephones (0.2 per 100 popl.); 37 AM, 9 FM, 34 TV stations; satellite station with Atlantic and Indian Ocean antennas, domestic satellite system with 19 stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary Police Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 25,027,000; 14,295,000 fit for military service; 1,164,000 reach military age (18) annually

Niue

Geography

Total area: 260 km^2; land area: 260 km^2

Comparative area: one and one-half times the size of Washington, D.C.

Coastline: 64 km

Maritime claims:
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical; modified by southeast trade winds

Terrain: steep limestone cliffs along coast, central plateau

Land use: 61% arable land; 4% permanent crops; 4% meadows and pastures; 19% forest and woodland; 12% other

Environment: subject to typhoons

Special notes: one of world's largest coral islands

People

Population: 2,602 (July 1987), average annual growth rate -3.21%

Nationality: noun—Niuean(s); adjective—Niuean

Ethnic divisions: Polynesian, with some 200 Europeans, Samoans, and Tongans

Religion: 75% Ekalesia Nieue (Niuean Church)—a Christian Protestant church closely related to the London Missionary Society, 10% Morman, 5% Roman Catholic, Jehovah's Witnesses, Seventh-Day Adventist

Language: Polynesian tongue closely related to Tongan and Samoan; English

Literacy: education compulsory between 5 and 14 years of age

Labor force: about 1,000 (1981); most Niueans work on family plantations; paid work exists only in government service, small industry, and the Niue Development Board

Government

Official name: Niue

Type: (since 1974) self-governing territory in free association with New Zealand; Niueans retain New Zealand citizenship

Capital: Alofi

Administrative divisions: 14 village councils

Legal system: English common law

Branches: Executive consists of a Cabinet of four members—the Premier (elected by the Assembly) and three ministers (chosen by the Premier from among Assembly members); Legislative Assembly consists of 20 members (14 village representatives and 6 elected on a common roll); if requested by the Assembly, New Zealand will also legislate for the island

Government leaders: Sir Robert R. REX, Premier (since early 1950s); John SPRINGFORD, New Zealand Representative (since 1974)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: every three years; last election held March 1984

Member of: ESCAP (associate member), SPF

Economy

GNP: $3 million (1984), per capita GDP $1,080 (1984)

Agriculture: coconuts, passion fruit, honey, limes; subsistence crops—taro, yams, cassava (tapioca), sweet potatoes; pigs, poultry, beef cattle

Fishing: 930,000 metric tons (1982)

Major industries: small tourist industry

Electric power: 1,500 kW capacity; 3 million kWh produced, 1,120 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $301,224 (f.o.b. 1983); canned coconut cream, copra, honey, passion fruit products, pawpaw, root crops, limes, footballs, handicrafts

Imports: $1,504,180 (c.i.f. 1983); food and live animals, manufactured goods, machinery, fuels, lubricants, chemicals, drugs

Major trade partners: exports—New Zealand, Fiji, Cook Islands, Australia; imports—New Zealand, Fiji, Japan, Western Samoa, Australia, US

Budget: revenues (including New Zealand subsidy of $2.3 million) $3.2 million; expenditures, $3.8 million (FY83/84 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: uses New Zealand currency; NZ$1.93=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 123 km all-weather roads, 106 km access and plantation roads

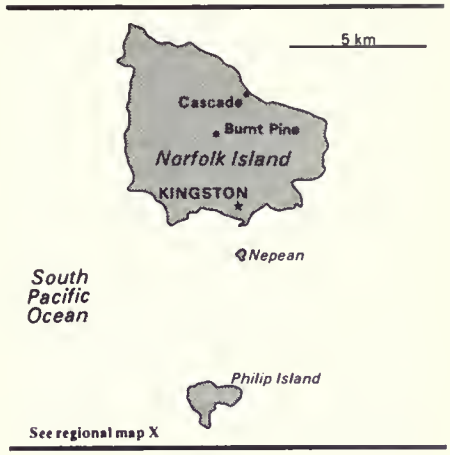
Ports: no natural harbor; open roadstead offers anchorage offshore from Alofi, from where servicing is by small boat

Airfields: 1 total, 1 usable with permanent-surface runway of 1,650 m (capable of taking intermediate-size jet aircraft)

Telecommunications: single-line telephone system connects all villages on island; 383 telephones; 1,000 radio receivers (1983 est.); 1 radio station; no TV service

Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of New Zealand



Geography

Total area: 40 km^2; land area: 40 km^2

Comparative area: less than one-fourth the size of Washington, D.C.

Coastline: 32 km

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 12 nm
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 3 nm

Climate: subtropical, mild, little seasonal temperature variation

Terrain: volcanic formation with mostly rolling plains

Land use: 0% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 25% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 75% other

Environment: subject to typhoons (especially May to July)

Special notes: none

People

Population: 2,537 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.56%

Nationality: noun—Norfolk Islander(s); adjective—Norfolk Islander

Ethnic divisions: descendants of the Bounty mutiny; more recently, Australian and New Zealand settlers

Religion: Church of England, Roman Catholic Church, Uniting Church in Australia, and Seventh-Day Adventists

Language: English (official); Norfolk—a mixture of 18th Century English and ancient Tahitian

Literacy: probably high

Government

Official name: Territory of Norfolk Island

Type: Australian territory

Capital: Kingston (administrative center), Burnt Pine (commercial center)

Legal system: wide legislative and executive responsibility under the Norfolk Island Act of 1979; Supreme Court

National holiday: Pitcairners Arrival Day Anniversary, 8 June

Branches: 9-member elected Legislative Assembly; chief executive is Australian administrator named by governor general

Government leader: David E. BUFFETT, Chief Minister (since 1983)

Suffrage: proportional representation; all persons born on the island are Australian citizens

Elections: last held 18 May 1983; every three years

Economy

Agriculture: Kentia palm seed, cereals, vegetables, fruit

Major industries: tourism ($10 million)

Electric power: 7,000 kW capacity; 8 million kWh produced, 3,240 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $2.9 billion (1982-83); seed of the Norfolk Island pine; Kentia palm seeds, small quantities of avocados

Imports: $15.1 million (1982-83)

Major trade partners: imports—Australia and Pacific Islands, New Zealand, Asia, Europe; exports—Australia and Pacific Islands, New Zealand, Asia, and Europe

Budget: revenue, $2.7 million; expenditure, $3.3 million (1983); main source of income is sale of postage stamps and customs duties; expenses—administrative $1.2 million, education $0.5 million, health $0.5 million, welfare $0.2 million, maintenance $0.4 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1.55 Australian dollars=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 80 km of roads, including 53 km of sealed roads; remainder are earth formed or coral surfaced

Inland waterways: none

Ports: none; loading jetties at Kingston and Cascade

Airfields: 1 total, 1 usable with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m (Australian-owned airport)

Telecommunications: 1,500 radio receivers (1982); radio link service with Sydney; 987 telephones (1982)

Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of Australia

Geography

Total area: 324,220 km^2; land area: 307,860 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of New Mexico

Land boundaries: 2,579 km total

Coastline: 21,925 km (3,419 km mainland; 2,413 km large islands; 16,093 km long fjords, numerous small islands, and minor indentations)

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 10 nm
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 4 nm

Boundary disputes: none; maritime dispute with USSR; territorial claim in Antarctica (Queen Maud Land)

Climate: temperate along coast, modified by Gulf Stream; colder interior

Terrain: glaciated; mostly high plateaus and rugged mountains broken by fertile valleys; small, scattered plains; coastline deeply indented by fjords; arctic tundra in north

Land use: 3% arable land; 0% permanent crops; NEGL% meadows and pastures; 27% forest and woodland; 70% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: air and water pollution; acid rain

Special notes: strategic location adjacent to sea lanes and air routes in North Atlantic; one of most rugged and longest coastlines in world; Norway and Turkey only NATO members having a boundary with the USSR

People

Population: 4,178,545 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.30%

Nationality: noun—Norwegian(s); adjective—Norwegian

Ethnic divisions: Germanic (Nordic, Alpine, Baltic) and racial-cultural minority of 20,000 Lapps

Religion: 94% Evangelical Lutheran (state church), 4% other Protestant and Roman Catholic, 2% other

Language: Norwegian (official); small Lapp- and Finnish-speaking minorities

Infant mortality rate: 7.9/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 72.7, women 79.5

Literacy: 100%

Labor force: 2.064 million (1985); 30.9% services; 19.6% mining and manufacturing; 16.7% commerce; 8.8% transportation; 7.6% construction; 7.2% agriculture, forestry, fishing; 5.7% banking and financial services (1983); 2.3% unemployed (1985)

Organized labor: 66% of labor force (1985)

Government

Official name: Kingdom of Norway

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Oslo

Administrative divisions: 20 counties, 407 communes, 47 towns

Dependent areas: Bouvet Island, Jan Mayen, Peter I Island, Svalbard

Legal system: mixture of customary law, civil law system, and common law traditions; constitution adopted in 1814 and modified in 1884; Supreme Court renders advisory opinions to legislature when asked; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Constitution Day, 17 May

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and parliament (Storting—Lagting, upper house; Odelsting, lower house); executive power vested in Crown but exercised by Cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 5 superior courts, 104 lower courts

Government leaders: OLAV V, King (since 1957); Gro Harlem BRUNDTLAND, Prime Minister (since May 1986)

Suffrage: universal at age 18 but not compulsory

Elections: held every four years (next in 1989)

Political parties and leaders: Labor, Gro Harlem Brundtland; Conservative, Rolf Presthus; Center, Johan J. Jakobsen; Christian People's, Kjell Magne Bondevik; Liberal, Arne Fjortoft; Socialist Left, Theo Koritzinsky; Norwegian Communist, Hans I. Kleven; Progressive, Carl I. Hagen

Voting strength: (1985 election) Labor, 40.8%; Conservative, 30.4%; Christian People's, 8.3%; Center, 6.6%; Socialist Left (Socialist Electoral Alliance), 5.5%; Progressive, 3.7%; Liberal, 3.1%; Red Electoral Alliance, 0.6%; Liberal People's Party (antitax), 0.5%; Norwegian Communist, 0.2%; other 0.4%

Communists: 15,500 est.; 5,500 Norwegian Communist Party (NKP); 10,000 Workers Communist Party Marxist-Leninist (AKP-ML, pro-Chinese)

Member of: ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC (Free Trade Agreement), EFTA, ESRO (observer), FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IEA (associate member), IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, Nordic Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy

GDP: $56.7 billion in 1984, $13,700 per capita; 49.6% private consumption; 18.9% government consumption; 25.4% gross fixed investment; 3.3% change in stockbuilding; net exports of goods and services 8.0%; real growth rate 3.5% (1985)

Natural resources: oil, copper, gas, pyrites, nickel, iron, zinc, lead, fish, timber, hydroelectric power

Agriculture: animal husbandry predominates; main crops—feed grains, potatoes, fruits, vegetables; 40% self-sufficient; food shortages—food grains, sugar

Fishing: catch 2.48 million metric tons (1984); exports $765 million (1985)

Major industries: oil and gas, food processing, shipbuilding, wood pulp, paper products, metals, chemicals

Shortages: most raw materials except timber, petroleum, iron, copper, and ilmenite ore; dairy products and fish

Crude petroleum: 785,000 b/d, exports $6.5 billion (1985)

Crude steel: 924,000 metric tons produced (1985), 228 kg per capita

Electric power: 23,435,000 kW capacity; 122,650 million kWh produced, 29,450 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $18.7 billion (f.o.b., 1985); oil, natural gas, metals, chemicals, machinery, fish and fish products, pulp and paper, ships

Imports: $14.5 billion (c.i.f., 1985); machinery, fuels and lubricants, transport equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs, clothing, ships

Major trade partners: exports—68.8% EC (35.6% UK, 15.6% FRG), 8.8% Sweden, 8.1% LDC, 5.17 US; imports—47.4% EC (16.1% FRG, 10.0% UK), 17.8% Sweden, 7.2% US, 6.7% LDC (1985)

Aid: donor—ODA and OOF commitments (1970-84), $2.4 billion

Budget: revenues $25.9 billion, expenditures, $23.1 billion, (converted at 1985 exchange rate of Nkr 8.597=US$1)

Monetary conversion rate: 7.5 Norwegian kroners=US$1 (October 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 4,242 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; Norwegian State Railways (NSB) operates 4,242 km (2,442 km electrified and 96 km double track)

Highways: 79,540 km total; 18,600 km concrete, bituminous, stone block; 19,980 km bituminous treated; 40,960 km gravel, crushed stone, and earth

Inland waterways: 1,577 km; 1.5-2.4 m draft vessels maximum

Pipelines: refined products, 53 km

Ports: 9 major, 69 minor

Civil air: 62 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 101 total, 100 usable; 59 with permanent-surface runways; 12 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 16 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: high-quality domestic and international telephone, telegraph, and telex services; 2.7 million telephones (62.2 per 100 popl.); 8 AM, 1,013 FM, 1,800 TV stations; 4 coaxial submarine cables; 10 domestic satellite stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Norwegian Army, Royal Norwegian Navy, Royal Norwegian Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,074,000; 908,000 fit for military service; 34,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $2.1 billion; 8.7% of central government budget

Oman

Geography

Total area: 212,460 km^2; land area: 212,460 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of New Mexico

Land boundaries: 1,384 km total

Coastline: 2,092 km

Maritime claims:

Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation

Extended economic zone: 200 nm

Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: Administrative Line with PDRY; no defined boundary with most of UAE, Administrative Line in far north; no defined boundary with Saudi Arabia

Climate: dry desert; hot, humid along coast; hot, dry interior; strong southwest summer monsoon (May to September) in far south

Terrain: vast central desert plain, rugged mountains in north and south

Land use: NEGL% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 5% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 95% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: summer winds often raise large sandstorms and duststorms in interior; sparse natural fresh water resources

Special notes: strategic location with small foothold on Musandam Peninsula controlling Strait of Hormuz (17% of world's daily oil production transits this point going from Persian Gulf to Arabian Sea)

People

Population: 1,226,923 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.10%

Nationality: noun—Omani(s); adjective—Omani

Ethnic divisions: almost entirely Arab, with small Baluchi, Zanzibari, and Indian groups

Religion: 75% Ibadhi Muslim; remainder Sunni Muslim, Shi'a Muslim, some Hindu

Language: Arabic (official); English, Baluchi, Urdu, Indian dialects

Infant mortality rate: 121/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 51, women 54

Literacy: 20%

Labor force: 430,000; 58% are non-Omani; est. 60% agriculture

Government

Official name: Sultanate of Oman

Type: absolute monarchy; independent, with residual UK influence

Capital: Muscat

Administrative divisions: 1 province (Dhofar), 2 governorates (Musandam and Muscat), and numerous districts (wilayats)

Legal system: based on English common law and Islamic law; no constitution; ultimate appeal to the Sultan; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive—Sultan, who appoints 45-member State Consultative Assembly to advise him; judicial—traditional Islamic judges and a nascent civil court system

National holiday: National Day, 18-19 November

Government leader: QABOOS bin Said, Sultan (since July 1970)

Political parties: none

Other political or pressure groups: outlawed Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO), based in South Yemen

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, GCC, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Pakistan

Economy

GDP: $9.0 billion, $7,800 per capita (1985 est.)

Natural resources: oil, copper, asbestos, some marble, limestone, chromium, gypsum

Agriculture: based on subsistence farming (fruits, dates, cereals, cattle, camels), fishing

Major industries: crude petroleum production 550,000 b/d (1986)

Electric power: 1,111,000 kW capacity; 2,920 million kWh produced, 2,300 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $5.0 billion (f.o.b., 1985), mostly petroleum; nonoil consist mostly of reexports, processed copper, and some agricultural goods

Imports: $3.4 billion (c.i.f., 1985), machinery, transportation equipment, manufactured goods, food, livestock, lubricants

Major trade partners: exports—59% Japan, 15% Korea, 7% Thailand; imports—23% UK, 20% Japan, 16% UAE, 7% FRG (1985)

Budget: (1985) revenues, $4.5 billion; expenditures, $5.7 billion

Monetary conversion rate: .385 rial=US$1 (January 1987)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 16,900 km total; 2,200 km bituminous surface, 14,700 km motorable track

Pipelines: crude oil 1,300 km; natural gas 1,030 km

Ports: 2 major, 5 minor

Civil air: 27 major transport aircraft, including multinationally owned Gulf Air Fleet

Airfields: 124 total, 119 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 57 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system of open-wire, radio-relay, and radio communications stations; 23,000 telephones (2.2 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 3 FM, 11 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT station, 8 domestic satellite stations, 1 ARABSAT satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Royal Oman Police

Military manpower: males 15-49, 290,000; 165,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $1.6 billion; 32% of central government budget

Geography

Total area: 803,940 km^2; land area: 778,720 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Texas

Land boundaries: 5,900 km total

Coastline: 1,046 km

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 24 nm
Continental shelf: edge of continental margin or 200 nm
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: Cease-Fire Line with India; Pushtunistan and Baluchistan questions with Afghanistan

Climate: mostly hot, dry desert; temperate in northwest; arctic in north

Terrain: flat Indus plain in east; mountains in north and northwest; Baluchistan Plateau in west

Land use: 26% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 6% meadows and pastures; 4% forest and woodland; 64% other; includes 19% irrigated

Environment: frequent earthquakes, occasionally severe especially in north and west; flooding along the Indus after heavy rains (July and August); deforestation; soil erosion; desertification

Special notes: controls Khyber Pass, traditional invasion route between Afghanistan and Pakistan

Pakistan *(continued)*

People

Population: 104,600,799 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.74%

Nationality: noun—Pakistani(s); adjective—Pakistani

Ethnic divisions: Punjabi, Sindhi, Pushtun (Pathan), Baluch

Religion: 97% Muslim, 3% Christian, Hindu, and other

Language: Urdu and English (official); total spoken languages—64% Punjabi, 12% Sindhi, 8% Pushtu, 7% Urdu, 9% Baluchi and other; English is lingua franca

Infant mortality rate: 119/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 51, women 49

Literacy: 24%

Labor force: 28.6 million (1985 est.); extensive export of labor; 53% agriculture, 19% industry, 28% services

Organized labor: about 10% of industrial work force

Government

Official name: Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Type: parliamentary with strong executive, federal republic

Capital: Islāmābād

Administrative divisions: four provinces (Baluchistān, North-West Frontier, Punjab, Sind) and 1 territory (Federally Administered Tribal Areas)

Legal system: based on English common law but gradually being transformed to correspond to Koranic injunction; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations; President Zia's government has established Islamic Sharia courts paralleling the secular courts and has introduced Koranic punishments for criminal offenses; martial law courts abolished 30 December 1985, and all cases, including those concerning national security, now require due process

National holiday: Pakistan Day, 23 March

Government leaders: Gen. Mohammed ZIA-UL-HAQ, President and Army Chief of Staff (since July 1977); confirmed as President through March 1990 in special referendum in December 1984; Mohammed Khan JUNEJO, Prime Minister (since March 1985)

Suffrage: universal from age 18

Elections: opposition agitation against rigging elections in March 1977 led to military coup; military promised to hold new national and provincial assembly elections in October 1977 but postponed them indefinitely; elections for municipal bodies were held in 1979 and 1983; nonparty national elections were held in February 1985; many outlawed political parties boycotted polling

Political parties and leaders: relegalized in December 1985 under legislation requiring parties to register and open books for inspection; government still has wide authority under civil code to restrict political activity; law requires disqualification of any parliamentary delegate who changes party affiliation; majority party in parliament is Pakistan Muslim League (PML), Mohammed Khan Junejo; principal opposition party is the secular socialist Pakistan People's Party (PPP), Benazir Bhutto (major leader); others include National Democratic Party (NDP), Sherbaz Mazari and the Awami National Party (ANP), Abdul Wali Khan; all the aforementioned are in the Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD), formed in February 1981; Pakistan National Party (PNP), Ghaus Bakhsh Bizenjo (Baluch elements of the former NAP); Tehrik-i-Istiqlal, Asghar Khan; Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Islam (JUI), Fazlur Rahman; National People's Party (NPP), Ghulam Mustapha Jatoi

Communists: party is outlawed, membership very small; sympathizers estimated at several thousand

Other political or pressure groups: military remains dominant political force; Ulema (clergy), industrialists, and small merchants also influential

Member of: ADB, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OIC, Economic Cooperation Organization, SAARC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WFTU, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

GNP: $32 billion (FY86 est.); $310 per capita (FY86); real growth 7.3% (FY86)

Natural resources: land, extensive natural gas, limited petroleum, poor quality coal, iron ore

Agriculture: wheat, rice, sugarcane, cotton; an illegal producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade

Fishing: catch 343,400 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: cotton textiles, steel, food processing, engineering, chemicals, natural gas

Electric power: 5,731,000 kW capacity; 22,590 million kWh produced, 220 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $3.1 billion (c.i.f., FY86); primarily rice, cotton, and textiles

Imports: $5.6 billion (f.o.b., FY86); petroleum (crude and products), cooking oil, machinery

Major trade partners: exports—US 10%, Japan 10%, UK 8%; imports—Japan 15%, US 12%, Germany 9% (FY86)

Budget: current expenditures, $5.4 billion; development expenditures, $2.6 billion (FY86)

Monetary conversion rate: 17.2 rupees=US$1 (FY86 average)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: (1985) 10,097 km total; 7,718 km broad gauge, 445 km meter gauge, and 610 km narrow gauge; 1,037 km broad gauge double track; 286 km electrified; government owned

Highways: 101,315 km total (1985); 40,155 km paved, 23,000 km gravel, 29,000 km improved earth, and 9,160 km unimproved earth or sand tracks

Inland waterways: negligible

Pipelines: 250 km crude oil; 2,269 km natural gas; 885 km refined products

Ports: 2 major, 4 minor

Panama

Civil air: 30 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 117 total, 99 usable; 70 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 29 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 43 with runways 1,200-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good international radiocommunication service over microwave and INTELSAT satellite; domestic radio communications poor; broadcast service good; 474,000 telephones (0.3 per 100 popl.); 21 AM, 23 FM, 16 TV stations; 2 satellite ground stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Air Force, Navy, Civil Armed Forces, National Guards

Military manpower: males 15-49, 24,249,000; 14,865,000 fit for military service; 1,196,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1986, $2.17 billion; about 33.6% of central government budget

See regional map III

Geography

Total area: 77,080 km^2; land area: 75,990 km^2

Comparative area: slightly larger than West Virginia

Land boundaries: 630 km total

Coastline: 2,490 km

Maritime claim:
Territorial sea: 200 nm

Climate: tropical; hot, humid, cloudy; prolonged rainy season (May to January), short dry season (January to May)

Terrain: interior mostly steep, rugged mountains and dissected, upland plains; coastal areas largely plains and rolling hills

Land use: 6% arable land; 2% permanent crops; 15% meadows and pastures; 54% forest and woodland; 23% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: dense tropical forest in east and northwest

Special notes: strategic location on eastern end of isthmus forming land bridge connecting North and South America; controls Panama Canal that links Atlantic Ocean via Caribbean Sea with Pacific Ocean

People

Population: 2,274,833 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.14%

Nationality: noun—Panamanian(s); adjective—Panamanian

Ethnic divisions: 70% mestizo, 14% West Indian, 10% white, 6% Indian

Religion: over 93% Roman Catholic, 6% Protestant

Language: Spanish (official); 14% speak English as native tongue; many Panamanians bilingual

Infant mortality rate: 20.1/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 71

Literacy: 90%

Labor force: 680,471 (1984 est.); 45% commerce, finance, and services; 29% agriculture, hunting, and fishing; 10% manufacturing and mining; 5% construction; 5% transportation and communications; 4% Canal Zone; 1.2% utilities; 20% unemployed (January 1985 est.); shortage of skilled labor, but an oversupply of unskilled labor

Organized labor: 17% of labor force (1986)

Government

Official name: Republic of Panama

Type: centralized republic

Capital: Panama

Administrative divisions: 9 provinces, 1 comarca

Legal system: based on civil law system; constitution adopted in 1972, but major reforms adopted in April 1983; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 3 November

Branches: under April 1983 reforms, a President, two Vice Presidents, and a 67-member Legislative Assembly are elected by popular vote for five-year terms; nine Supreme Court Justices and nine alternates serve 10-year terms; two justices and their alternates are replaced every other December by presidential nomination and legislative confirmation

Government leaders: Eric Arturo DELVALLE Henríquez, President (since September 1985); Roderick ESQUIVEL, First Vice President (since October 1985); Second Vice President, unfilled

Suffrage 18: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: seven electoral slates made up of 14 registered political parties were on the May 1984 ballot with the president and other winners decided by simple pluralities; mayoral and municipal elections were held in June 1984

Political parties and leaders: (registered for 1984 presidential and legislative elections) National Democratic Union (UNADE; government coalition)—Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD, official government party), Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, Carlos Ozores Typaldos; Republican Party (PR), Eric Arturo Devalle Henríquez; Liberal Party (PL), Roderick Lorenzo Esquivel; Labor Party (PALA), Ramón Sieiro Murgas and Carlos Eleta Almarán; Panamenista Party (PP), Luis Suarez; Popular Broad Front Party (FRAMPO), Alvaro Arosemena; Democratic Opposition Alliance (ADO, opposition)—Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Ricardo Arias Calderón; Authentic Panamenista Party (PPA), Arnulfo Arías Madrid; Nationalist Republican Liberal Movement (MOLIRENA), Alfredo Ramirez, Sr.; other opposition parties—Popular Nationalist Party (PNP), Olimpo A. Saez Maruci; Popular Action Party (PAPO), Carlos Iván Zuniga; People's Party (PdP, Soviet-oriented Communist), Rubén Darío Sousa Batista; Socialist Workers Party (PST), José Cambra; Revolutionary Workers Party (PRT), Graciela Dixon

Voting strength: in the May 1984 elections the government coalition received 300,748 votes, narrowly defeating the opposition alliance, which received 299,035 votes; UNADE won 45 seats in the 67-member Legislative Assembly, and ADO won the remaining 22 seats

Communists: People's Party (PdP), pro-government mainline Communist party, did not obtain the necessary three percent of the total vote in 1984 elections to retain its legal status; about 3,000 members

Other political or pressure groups: National Council of Organized Workers (CONATO); National Council of Private Enterprise (CONEP); Panamanian Association of Business Executives (APEDE)

Member of: FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPEB, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $4.4 billion (1984), $2,060 per capita; real growth - 3.3% (1985)

Natural resources: copper, mahogany forests, shrimp

Agriculture: bananas, rice, sugarcane, coffee, corn; self-sufficient in basic foods; an illegal producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

Fishing: catch 143,000 metric tons (1983); exports $53.2 million (1984)

Major industries: food processing, beverages, petroleum products, construction materials, clothing, paper products

Electric power: 1,109,000 kW capacity; 3,120 million kWh produced, 1,400 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $410 million (f.o.b., 1985); petroleum products, bananas, shrimp, sugar

Imports: $1.34 billion (f.o.b., 1985); petroleum products, manufactured goods, machinery and transportation equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: exports—59.1% US, 17% Central America and Caribbean, 16% EC, 8% other; imports—30% US, 19% Central America and Caribbean, 10% Mexico, 8% Japan, 8% Venezuela, 6% EC, 15% other (1984)

Aid: US, including Ex-Im commitments (FY70-85), $468 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-84), $494 million; Communist countries (1970-85), $4 million

Military transfers: US (FY70-85), $47 million

Budget: (1984) revenues, $886 million; expenditures, $1.175 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 1 balboa=US$1 (January 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 238 km total; 78 km 1.524-meter gauge, 160 km 0.914-meter gauge

Highways: 8,530 km total; 2,745 km paved, 3,270 km gravel or crushed stone, 2,515 km improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 800 km navigable by shallow draft vessels; 82 km Panama Canal

Pipelines: crude oil, 130 km

Ports: 2 major (Cristobal and Balboa), 8 minor

Civil air: 16 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 138 total, 133 usable; 44 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 16 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: domestic and international facilities well developed; connection into Central American microwave net; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite antennas; 220,000 telephones (10.5 per 100 popl.); 80 AM, 14 TV stations; 1 coaxial submarine cable

Defense Forces

Branches: Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama (formerly known as the National Guard) includes military ground forces (still designated National Guard), Panamanian Air Force, National Navy, Panama Canal Defense Force, police force, traffic police/highway patrol, National Department of Investigation, Department of Immigration

Military manpower: males 15-49, 579,000; 400,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year beginning 1 January 1987, $104.6 million; about 4% of central government budget

Papua New Guinea

See regional map X

Geography

Total area: 461,690 km^2; land area: 451,710 km^2

Comparative area: slightly larger than California

Land boundary: 966 km with Indonesia

Coastline: 5,152 km

Maritime claims: (measured from claimed archipelagic baselines)

Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical; northwest monsoon (December to March), southeast monsoon (May to October); slight seasonal temperature variation

Terrain: mostly mountains with coastal lowlands and rolling foothills

Land use: NEGL% arable land; 1% permanent crops; NEGL% meadows and pastures; 71% forest and woodland; 28% other

Environment: one of world's largest swamps along southwest coast; some active volcanos; frequent earthquakes

Special notes: none

People

Population: 3,563,743 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.41%

Nationality: noun—Papua New Guinean(s); adjective—Papua New Guinean

Ethnic divisions: predominantly Melanesian and Papuan; some Negrito, Micronesian, and Polynesian

Religion: over half of population nominally Christian (490,000 Catholic, 320,000 Lutheran, other Protestant sects); remainder indigenous beliefs

Language: 715 indigenous languages; English spoken by 1-2%, pidgin English widespread, Motu spoken in Papua region

Infant mortality rate: 102/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: 50

Literacy: 32%

Labor force: 1.66 million (1980); 732,806 (1980) in salaried employment; 54% agriculture, 25% government, 9% industry and commerce, 8% services

Government

Official name: Independent State of Papua New Guinea

Type: independent parliamentary state within Commonwealth recognizing Elizabeth II as head of state

Capital: Port Moresby

Administrative divisions: 20 provinces

Legal system: based on English common law

National holiday: Independence Day, 16 September

Branches: executive—National Executive Council; legislature—House of Assembly (109 members); judiciary—court system consists of Supreme Court of Papua New Guinea and various inferior courts (district courts, local courts, children's courts, wardens' courts)

Government leaders: Sir Kingsford DIBELA, Governor General (since March 1983); Paias WINGTI, Prime Minister (since November 1985)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: preferential-type elections for 109-member House of Assembly every five years, last held in June 1982

Political parties: Pangu Party, People's Progress Party, United Party, Papua Besena, National Party, Melanesian Alliance

Communists: no significant strength

Member of: ADB, ANRPC, CIPEC (associate), Commonwealth, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, South Pacific Commission, SPF, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GNP: $2.2 billion, $680 per capita; real growth 2.2% (1984); 3.7% inflation rate (1985)

Natural resources: gold, copper, silver, gas

Agriculture: coffee, cocoa, coconuts, timber, tea

Major industries: sawmilling and timber processing, copper mining (Bougainville), fish canning

Electric power: 750,000 kW capacity; 1,700 million kWh produced, 500 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $920 million (f.o.b., 1985); gold, copper, coffee, palm oil, logs, cocoa, copra, coconut oil, tea

Imports: $969 million (f.o.b., 1984); machinery and equipment, fuels and lubricants, food and live animals, chemicals, other manufactured goods

Major trade partners: Australia, UK, Japan

Aid: Australia, commitments (1970-84) $4.4 billion; US, including Ex-Im (FY70-85), $220 million; other Western countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1980-85), $5 million

Budget: (1986) total revenues $804 million; total expenditures (1985) $820 million

Monetary conversion rate: .961 kina=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 19,200 km total; 640 km paved, 10,960 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface, 7,600 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 10,940 km

Ports: 5 principal, 9 minor

Civil air: about 15 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 551 total, 445 usable; 15 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 35 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: services are adequate and being improved; facilities provide radiobroadcast, radiotelephone and telegraph, coastal radio, aeronautical radio and international radiocommunication services; submarine cables extend to Australia and Guam; 51,483 telephones (1.5 per 100 popl.); 31 AM, 2 FM, no TV stations, 1 satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Papua New Guinea Defense Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 880,000; 489,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $34.5 million; about 3.5% of central government budget

Paraguay

Geography

Total area: 406,750 km^2; land area: 397,300 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of California

Land boundaries: 3,444 km total

Boundary disputes: Brazil (Rio Paraná area)

Climate: varies from temperate in east to semiarid in far west

Terrain: grassy plains and wooded hills east of Paraguay River; Gran Chaco region west of Paraguay River mostly low, marshy plain

Land use: 4% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 39% meadows and pastures; 51% forest and woodland; 5% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: local flooding in southeast (early September to June); poorly drained plains may become boggish (early October to June)

Special notes: landlocked; buffer between Argentina and Brazil

People

Population: 4,251,924 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.15%

Nationality: noun—Paraguayan(s); adjective—Paraguayan

Ethnic divisions: 95% mestizo (Spanish and Indian), 5% white and Indian

Religion: 97% Roman Catholic; Mennonite and other Protestant denominations

Language: Spanish (official) and Guarani

Infant mortality rate: 64/1,000 (1981)

Life expectancy: 68

Literacy: 81%

Labor force: 1.1 million (1983 est.); 44% agriculture; 34% industry and commerce, 18% services, 4% government; unemployment rate 25% (1986 est.)

Organized labor: about 5% of labor force

Government

Official name: Republic of Paraguay

Type: republic; under authoritarian rule

Capital: Asunción

Administrative divisions: 19 departments and the national capital

Legal system: based on Argentine codes, Roman law, and French codes; constitution promulgated 1967; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 14 May

Branches: President heads executive; bicameral legislature (Senate, Chamber of Deputies); judiciary headed by Supreme Court

Government leader: Gen. (Ret.) Alfredo STROESSNER, President (since May 1954)

Suffrage: universal; compulsory between ages of 18 and 60

Elections: President and Congress elected at same time every five years (next election March 1988)

Political parties and leaders: Colorado Party, Juan Ramón Chaves; Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA), Juan Zaldívar; Christian Democratic Party (PDC), Geronimo Irala Burgos; Febrerista Revolutionary Party (PRF), Fernando Vera; Liberal Party (PL), Joaquín Burgos; Popular Colorado Movement (MOPOCO), Waldino Lovera; Radical Liberal Party (PLR), Emilio Forestieri

Voting strength: (February 1983 general election) 90% Colorado Party, 5.6% Radical Liberal Party, 3.2% Liberal Party; Febrerista Party boycotted elections

Communists: Oscar Creydt faction and Miguel Angel Soler faction (both illegal); est. 3,000 to 4,000 party members and sympathizers in Paraguay, very few are hard core; party in exile is small and deeply divided

Other political or pressure groups: National Accord includes MoPoCo and Febrerista, Radical Liberal, and Christian Democratic Parties; Gaspar Rodriguez de Francia, Paraguayan Liberation Movement

Member of: FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, LAIA, OAS, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WSG

Economy

GDP: $3.8 billion 1986, $950 per capita (1986), 66% private consumption, 7% public consumption (1983); 28% gross domestic investment; real growth rate 1985, 4.5%; 40% inflation rate (mid-1986)

Natural resources: iron, manganese, limestone, hydroelectric power, forests

Agriculture: oilseeds, soybeans, cotton, wheat, manioc, sweet potatoes, tobacco, corn, rice, sugarcane; self-sufficient in most foods; illegal producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

Major industries: meat packing, oilseed crushing, milling, brewing, textiles, light consumer goods, cement, construction

Electric power: 1,675,000 kW capacity; 1,130 million kWh produced, 280 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $350 million (f.o.b., 1986); cotton, oilseeds, meat products, tobacco, timber, coffee, essential oils, tung oil

Imports: $730 million (f.o.b., 1986); fuels and lubricants, machinery and motors, motor vehicles, beverages and tobacco, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: exports—26% Brazil, 13% Netherlands, 11% Argentina, 11% Switzerland, 7% US, 6% FRG; imports—33% Brazil, 16% Argentina, 13% US, 7% Algeria, 6% Japan, 5% FRG, 5% UK (1986)

Aid: bilateral commitments, US (FY70-85) $157 million; other Western countries, ODA and OOF (1970-84), $648 million

Military transfers: US (FY70-85), $18 million

Budget: (1986 est.) revenues, $620 million; expenditures, $762 million

Monetary conversion rate: 240 guaranies=US$1 at fixed rate, 650 guaranies=US$1 at floating rate (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 970 km total; 440 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 60 km 1.000-meter gauge, 470 km various narrow gauge (privately owned)

Highways: 21,960 km total; 1,788 km paved, 474 km gravel, and 19,698 km earth

Inland waterways: 3,100 km

Ports: 1 major (Asunción), 9 minor (all river)

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 896 total, 791 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 39 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: principal center in Asunción, fair intercity microwave net; 78,300 telephones (2.3 per 100 popl.); 41 AM, 3 TV, 8 shortwave stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Paraguayan Army, Paraguayan Navy, Paraguayan Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 997,000; 728,000 fit for military service; 46,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, $66.1 million; 18.3% of central government budget

Geography

Total area: 1,285,220 km^2; land area: 1,280,000 km^2

Comparative area: about five-sixths the size of Alaska

Land boundaries: 6,131 km total

Coastline: 2,414 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 200 nm

Boundary disputes: Ecuador (two areas)

Climate: varies from tropical in east to dry desert in west

Terrain: western coastal plain (costa), high and rugged Andes in center (sierra), eastern lowland jungle of Amazon Basin (selva)

Land use: 3% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 21% meadows and pastures; 55% forest and woodland; 21% other; includes 1% irrigated

Environment: subject to earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides, mild volcanic activity; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

Special notes: shares control of Lago Titicaca, world's highest navigable lake, with Bolivia

People

Population: 20,739,218 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.54%

Nationality: noun—Peruvian(s); adjective—Peruvian

Ethnic divisions: 45% Indian; 37% mestizo (white-Indian); 15% white; 3% black, Japanese, Chinese, and other

Religion: predominantly Roman Catholic

Language: Spanish and Quechua (official), Aymara

Infant mortality rate: 80/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: 60.2

Literacy: est. 80%

Labor force: 5.6 million; 44% government and other services, 38% agriculture, 18% industry; unemployment 10.9%; underemployment 57.4% (1984)

Organized labor: about 40% of salaried workers (1983 est.)

Government

Official name: Republic of Peru

Type: republic

Capital: Lima

Administrative divisions: 24 departments with limited autonomy plus constitutional Province of Callao

Legal system: based on civil law system; 1979 constitution reestablished civilian government with a popularly elected president and bicameral legislature; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 28 July

Branches: executive, judicial, bicameral legislature (Senate, Chamber of Deputies)

Government leaders: Alan GARCIA Pérez, President (since July 1985); Luis ALVA Castro, Prime Minister (since July 1985)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: elections for president and congress held every five years; last election for president and congress held 14 April 1985; current government inaugurated 28 July 1985

Political parties and leaders: American Popular Revolutionary Alliance

(APRA), Alan García; United Left (IU), Alfonso Barrantes; Popular Christian Party (PPC), Luis Bedoya Reyes; Popular Action Party (AP), Fernando Belaúnde Terry

Voting strength: (1985 presidential election) 48% APRA, 23% IU, 14% PPC, 5% AP

Communists: Peruvian Communist Party-Unity (PCP-U), pro-Soviet, 2,000; other minor Communist parties

Member of: Andean Pact, AIOEC, ASSIMER, CIPEC, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IATP, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, INTERPOL, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, LAIA, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

GNP: $19 billion, $970 per capita (1985); 68% private consumption, 11% public consumption, 12.5% gross investment; 8.5% net foreign balance (1983); real growth rate, 1.6% (1985)

Natural resources: minerals, metals, petroleum, forests, fish

Agriculture: main crops—wheat, potatoes, beans, rice, barley, coffee, cotton, sugarcane; imports—wheat, meat, lard and oils, rice, corn; an illegal producer of coca for the international drug trade

Fishing: catch 4.1 million metric tons (1985); exports—oil, $7 million; edible products, $98 million; fishmeal, $118 million (1985)

Major industries: mining of metals, petroleum, fishing, textiles and clothing, food processing, cement, auto assembly, steel, shipbuilding, metal fabrication

Electric power: 3,964,000 kW capacity; 13,700 million kWh produced, 680 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $2.4 billion (f.o.b., 1986 est.); fishmeal, cotton, sugar, coffee, copper, iron ore, refined silver, lead, zinc, crude petroleum and byproducts

Imports: $2.2 billion (f.o.b., 1986 est.); foodstuffs, machinery, transport equipment, iron and steel semimanufactures, chemicals, pharmaceuticals

Major trade partners: exports—36% US, 23% EC, 11% Latin America, 10% Japan, 4% UK; imports—25% US, 20% Latin America, 19% EC, 7% Japan, 6% FRG (1985)

Budget: revenues, $3.3 billion; expenditures, $3.9 billion (1985)

Monetary conversion rate: 13.95 intis=US$1 (December 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 1,876 km total; 1,576 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 300 km 0.914-meter gauge

Highways: 56,645 km total; 6,030 km paved, 11,865 km gravel, 14,610 km improved earth, 24,140 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 8,600 km of navigable tributaries of Amazon River system and 208 km Lago Titicaca

Pipelines: crude oil, 800 km; natural gas and natural gas liquids, 64 km

Ports: 7 major, 25 minor

Civil air: 27 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 241 total, 225 usable; 33 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 23 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 42 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fairly adequate for most requirements; nationwide radio-relay system; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations, 12 domestic antennas; 544,000 telephones (2.9 per 100 popl.); 241 AM, 175 shortwave, 136 TV stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Peruvian Army (Ejercito Peruano), Peruvian Navy (Marina de Guerra del Peru), Peruvian Air Force (Fuerza Aerea del Peru)

Military manpower: males 15-49, 5,082,000; 3,441,000 fit for military service; 223,000 reach military age (20) annually

Philippines

Geography

Total area: 300,000 km^2; land area: 298,170 km^2

Comparative area: slightly larger than Nevada

Coastline: 36,289 km

Maritime claims: (measured from claimed archipelagic baselines)

Continental shelf: to depth of exploitation

Extended economic zone: 200 nm

Territorial sea: irregular polygon up to 285 nm in breadth

Boundary disputes: none; involved in complex dispute over Spratley Islands with China, Malaysia, Taiwan, Vietnam, and possibly Brunei

Climate: tropical marine; northeast monsoon (December to May); southwest monsoon (July to October)

Terrain: mostly mountains with narrow to extensive coastal lowlands

Land use: 26% arable land; 11% permanent crops; 4% meadows and pastures; 40% forest and woodland; 19% other; includes 5% irrigated

Environment: astride typhoon belt, affected by 15 and struck by five to six cyclonic storms per year; subject to landslides, active volcanoes, destructive earthquakes; deforestation; soil erosion; water pollution

Special notes: none

People

Population: 61,524,761 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.70%

Nationality: noun—Filipino(s); adjective—Philippine

Ethnic divisions: 91.5% Christian Malay, 4% Muslim Malay, 1.5% Chinese, 3% other

Religion: 83% Roman Catholic, 9% Protestant, 5% Muslim, 3% Buddhist and other

Language: Pilipino (based on Tagalog) and English (both official)

Infant mortality rate: 59/1,000 (1982)

Life expectancy: 64

Literacy: about 88%

Labor force: 21,643 million (1985); 47.0% agriculture, 20% industry and commerce, 13.5% services, 10.0% government, 9.5% other; 6.1% official unemployment rate (1985); much underemployment

Organized labor: 2,064 registered unions; total membership 4.8 million (includes 2.7 million members of the National Congress of Farmers Organizations)

Government

Official name: Republic of the Philippines

Type: republic

Capital: Manila (de facto), Quezon City (designated)

Administrative divisions: 73 provinces and 61 chartered cities

Legal system: based on Spanish, Islamic, and Anglo-American law; new constitution passed 1987; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day

Branches: constitution provides for a bicameral legislature and a presidential form of government with a directly elected President and Vice President; judicial branch headed by Supreme Court with descending authority in a three-tiered system of local, regional trial, and intermediate appellate courts

Government leaders: Corazon AQUINO, President (since February 1986); Salvador LAUREL, Vice President and Foreign Minister (since February 1986)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory

Elections: presidential election held on 7 February 1986; Ferdinand Marcos initially declared winner; following civil unrest and military rebellion, he left office and Aquino assumed presidency; legislative elections scheduled for May 1987, with local elections to follow in August

Political parties: national parties are PDP-Laban; United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO), Liberals, Nacionalistas; Partido Ng Bayan (PNB)

Communists: the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) controls about 23,200 full-time insurgents; not recognized as legal party; a second Communist party, the pro-Soviet Philippine Communist Party (PKP), has quasi-legal status

Member of: ADB, ASEAN, ASPAC, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $34.5 billion, $580 per capita; 1% real growth, (1986 est.)

Natural resources: timber, petroleum, nickel, iron, cobalt, silver, gold

Agriculture: rice, corn, coconut, sugarcane, bananas, abaca, tobacco; illegal producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

Fishing: catch 1.8 million metric tons (1983)

Major industries: textiles, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, wood products, food processing, electronics assembly

Electric power: 6,350,000 kW capacity; 22,000 million kWh produced, 370 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $4.6 billion (f.o.b., 1986 est.); coconut products, sugar, logs and lumber, copper concentrates, bananas, garments, nickel, electrical components, gold

Imports: $5.2 billion (f.o.b., 1986 est.); petroleum, industrial equipment, wheat

Major trade partners: (1983) exports—36% US, 20% Japan; imports—23% US, 17% Japan

Budget: revenues, $4.3 billion, expenditures, $5.7 billion, deficit, $1.4 billion (1986)

Monetary conversion rate: (floating) 20.43 pesos=US$1 (December 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 378 km operable on Luzon (1982), 34% government owned; 116 km on Panay, privately owned

Highways: 156,000 km total (1984); 29,000 km paved; 77,000 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized soil surface; 50,000 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 3,219 km; limited to shallow-draft (less than 1.5 m) vessels

Pipelines: refined products, 357 km

Ports: 10 major, numerous minor

Civil air: 53 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 319 total, 270 usable; 69 with permanent-surface runways; 9 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 51 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good international radio and submarine cable services; domestic and interisland service adequate; 872,900 telephones (1.5 per 100 popl.); 267 AM stations, including 6 US; 55 FM stations; 33 TV stations, including 4 US; submarine cables extended to Hong Kong, Guam, Singapore, Taiwan, and Japan; 1 international satellite ground station; 11 domestic satellite stations

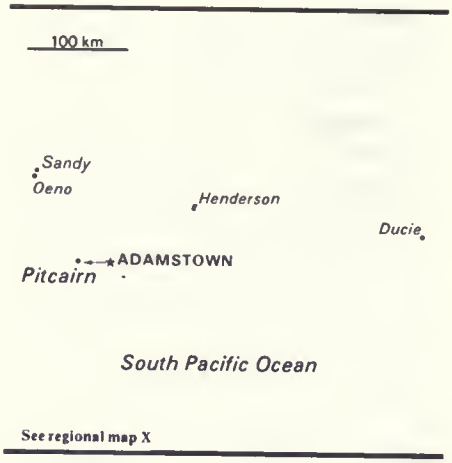
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Constabulary—Integrated National Police

Military manpower: males 15-49, 14,926,000; 10,557,000 fit for military service; 649,000 reach military age (20) annually (1986)

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1987, $585 million; about 9.3% of central government budget

Pitcairn Islands



Geography

Total area: 47 km^2; land area: 47 km^2

Comparative area: about one-fourth the size of Washington, D.C.

Coastline: 51 km

Maritime claims:
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm

Climate: tropical, hot, humid, modified by southeast trade winds; rainy season (November to March)

Terrain: rugged volcanic formation; rocky coastline with cliffs

Land use: NA% arable land; NA% permanent crops; NA% meadows and pastures; NA% forest and woodland; NA% other

Environment: subject to typhoons (especially November to March)

Special notes: none

People

Population: 62 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.28%

Nationality: noun—Pitcairn Islander(s); adjective—Pitcairn Islander

Ethnic divisions: descendants of Bounty mutineers

Religion: 100% Seventh Day-Adventists

Language: English (official); also a Tahitian/English dialect

Literacy: probably high

Labor force: no business community in the usual sense; some public works; subsistence farming and fishing

Government

Official name: Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie, and Oeno Islands

Type: British dependent territory

Capital: Adamstown

Legal system: Island Court; provisions for a Supreme Court

Branches: administered locally by Island Council consisting of four elected island officers, a secretary, and five nominated members

Government leaders: Terence D. O'LEARY, Governor and UK High Commissioner to New Zealand (since 1982); B. YOUNG, Island Magistrate and Chairman of the Island Council (since 1985)

Suffrage: 18 years old and 3 years residency

Elections: annual; Island Magistrate elected for a 3-year term

Communists: none

Economy

GNP: expenditure $NZ911,000 (1981/82); bartering important part of life

Natural resources: miro trees (used for handicrafts)

Agriculture: local use—citrus, sugarcane, watermelons, bananas, yams, taro, beans, pumpkin, coconuts, wild goats, poultry

Fishing: plentiful

Major industries: postage stamp sales

Electric power: 25 kW capacity; .05 million kWh produced, 810 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: fruits, vegetables, curios

Imports: fuel oil, machinery, building materials, flour, sugar, other foodstuffs

Budget: revenue $NZ812,639, expenditure $NZ1,119,882 (1983/84 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: NZ$1.93=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Poland

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 6.4 km dirt roads

Ports: boat harbor and jetty at Bounty Bay

Airfields: none

Telecommunications: 24 telephones; party line telephone service on the island; radio station at Taro Ground; diesel generator provides electricity

Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom

Geography

Total area: 312,680 km^2; land area: 304,510 km^2

Comparative area: smaller than New Mexico

Land boundaries: 3,090 km total

Coastline: 491 km

Maritime claims:
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: temperate with cold, cloudy, moderately severe winters with frequent precipitation; mild summers with frequent showers and thundershowers

Terrain: mostly flat plain, mountains along southern border

Land use: 48% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 13% meadows and pastures; 29% forest and woodland; 9% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: plain crossed by a few north-flowing, meandering streams

Special notes: historic area on North European Plain for conflict because of flat terrain and lack of natural barriers

People

Population: 37,726,699 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.67%

Nationality: noun—Pole(s); adjective—Polish

Ethnic divisions: 98.7% Polish, 0.6% Ukrainian, 0.5% Byelorussian, less than 0.05% Jewish

Religion: 95% Roman Catholic (about 75% practicing), 5% Uniate, Greek Orthodox, Protestant, and other

Language: Polish, no significant dialects

Infant mortality rate: 19.3/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 71.6

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: 17.54 million; 44% industry and commerce, 30% agriculture, 11% services, 8% government (1985)

Organized labor: new government trade unions formed following dissolution of Solidarity and all government unions in October 1982

Government

Official name: Polish People's Republic

Type: Communist state

Capital: Warsaw

Administrative divisions: 49 provinces

Legal system: mixture of Continental (Napoleonic) civil law and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1952; court system parallels administrative divisions with Supreme Court, composed of 104 justices, at apex; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: National Liberation Day, 22 July

Branches: unicameral legislature (Sejm), executive, judicial system dominated by parallel Communist party apparatus

Government leaders: Zbigniew MESSNER, Chairman of Council of Ministers (Premier; since November 1985); Army Gen. Wojciech JARUZELSKI, Chairman of Council of State (President; since November 1985)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: parliamentary and local government every four years; last election held October 1985

Political party and leader: Polish United (Communist) Workers' Party (PZPR),

Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary (since October 1981)

Voting strength: (October 1985 election) 78.86% voted for Communist-approved candidates

Communists: 2.1 million (1986)

Other political or pressure groups: United Peasant Party (ZSL), Democratic Party (SD); powerful Roman Catholic Church, Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth (PRON)

Member of: CEMA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, ICAO, ICES, IHO, ILO, Indochina Truce Commission, IMO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, Korea Truce Commission, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, Warsaw Pact, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $240.6 billion (1985), $6,420 per capita; growth rate 1.6%; inflation rate 15% (1985)

Natural resources: coal, sulfur, copper, natural gas, silver

Agriculture: self-sufficient for minimum requirements; main crops—grain, sugar beets, oilseed, potatoes, exporter of livestock products and sugar; importer of grains

Fishing: catch 650,000 million metric tons (1985)

Major industries: machinebuilding, iron and steel, extractive industries, chemicals, shipbuilding, food processing

Crude steel: 16.1 million metric tons produced, about 430 kg per capita (1985)

Electric power: 30,737,000 kW capacity; 141,500 million kWh produced, 3,740 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $17.8 billion (f.o.b., 1985); 39.7% machinery and equipment; 23.8% fuels, minerals, and metals; 9.5% chemicals, 7.4% manufactured consumer goods; 4.7% agricultural and forestry products; 14.9% other (1985)

Imports: $17.4 billion (f.o.b., 1985); 33.7% machinery and equipment; 30.4% fuels, minerals, and metals; 14.2% chemicals, 7.3% manufactured consumer goods, 4.7% agricultural and forestry products; 9.7% other (1985)

Major trade partners: $34.6 billion (1985); 61% Communist countries, 32% developed countries, 7% less developed countries

Monetary conversion rate: 148 złotys= US$1 (December 1985)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 27,092 km total; 23,961 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 397 km 1.524-meter broad gauge, 2,734 km narrow gauge; 8,964 km double track; 8,902 km electrified; government owned (1985)

Highways: 299,887 km total; 130,000 km improved hard service (concrete, asphalt, stone block); 24,000 km unimproved hard service (crushed stone, gravel); 100,000 km earth; 4,588 km other urban roads (1985)

Inland waterways: 3,989 km navigable rivers and canals (1985)

Pipelines: 4,500 km for natural gas; 1,986 km for crude oil (1984); 360 km for refined products

Freight carried: rail—419.4 million metric tons, 120.6 billion metric ton/km (1985); highway—1,394 million metric tons, 36.5 billion metric ton/km (1985); inland waterway—14.54 million metric tons, 1.41 billion metric ton/km (1985); ocean—177.75 billion metric ton/km (1985)

Ports: 4 major (Gdańsk, Gdynia, Szczecin, Świnoujście), 12 minor (1979); principal inland waterway ports are Gliwice, Wrocław, and Warsaw (1979)

Civil air: 42 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 160 total; 36 with runways 2,500 m or longer

Telecommunications: 24 AM, 28 FM, 41 TV stations; 4 Soviet TV relays; 8,864,768 TV sets; 9,286,663 receiver sets; at least 1 satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Branches: Ground Forces, National Air Defense Forces, Air Force Command, Navy

Military manpower: males 15-49, 9,398,000; 7,453,000 fit for military service; 267,000 reach military age (19) annually

Military budget: announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, 371.6 billion złotys; 8.1% of total budget

Geography

Total area: 92,080 km^2; land area: 91,640 km^2

Comparative area: slightly smaller than Indiana

Land boundary: 1,207 km with Spain

Coastline: 1,793 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; territory of Macau will become a Special Administrative Region of China in 1999; East Timor question with Indonesia

Climate: maritime temperate; cool and rainy in north, warmer and drier in south

Terrain: mountainous north of Tagus River, rolling plains in south

Land use: 32% arable land; 6% permanent crops; 6% meadows and pastures; 40% forest and woodland; 16% other; includes 7% irrigated

Environment: Azores subject to severe earthquakes

Special notes: Azores and Madeira Islands occupy strategic locations along western sea approaches to Strait of Gibraltar

People

Population: 10,314,727 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.74%

Nationality: noun—Portuguese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Portuguese

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous Mediterranean stock in mainland, Azores, Madeira Islands; citizens of black African descent who immigrated to mainland during decolonization number less than 100,000

Religion: 97% Roman Catholic, 1% Protestant sects, 2% other

Language: Portuguese

Infant mortality rate: 19/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 73

Literacy: 83%

Labor force: 4.59 million; 45% services, 34% industry, 21% agriculture; unemployment, 11.1% (1986 est.)

Organized labor: about 55% of Portuguese labor is organized; the Communist-dominated General Confederation of Portuguese Workers—Intersindical (CGTP-IN) represents more than half of theunionized labor force; its main competition, the General Workers Union (UGT), is organized by the Socialists and Social Democrats and represents less than half of unionized labor

Government

Official name: Portuguese Republic

Type: republic

Capital: Lisbon

Administrative divisions: 18 districts on the mainland, 3 in the Azores, 1 in the Madeira Islands

Dependent area: Macau

Legal system: civil law system; constitution adopted April 1976 and revised October 1982; next round of discussions on constitutional revision slated for October 1987; the Constitutional Tribunal reviews the constitutionality of legislation; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: 25 April

Branches: executive with President and Prime Minister; unicameral legislature (popularly elected 250-seat Assembly of the Republic); independent judiciary

Government leaders: Mario SOARES, President since (February 1986); Anibal Cavaco SILVA, Prime Minister (since October 1985)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: national elections for Assembly of the Republic normally to be held every four years; Assembly elections held October 1985; national election for President to be held every five years (last held January-February 1986); local elections to be held every three years (last held December 1985)

Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic Party (PSD), Anibal Cavaco Silva; Portuguese Socialist Party (PS), Vitor Constancio; Party of Democratic Renewal (PRD), Antonio Ramalho Eanes; Portuguese Communist Party (PCP), Alvaro Cunhal; Social Democratic Center (CDS), Adriano Moreira

Voting strength: (1985 parliamentary election) Social Democrats, 29.87%; Socialists, 20.77%; Democratic Renewal, 17.92%; Communists (in a front coalition called the United Peoples Alliance—APU), 15.49%; Center Democrats, 9.6%

Communists: Portuguese Communist Party claims membership of 200,753 (December 1983)

Member of: Council of Europe, EC, EFTA, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IATP, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IRC, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy

GNP: $20.7 billion (1985); 68% private consumption; 23% fixed capital formation, 16% government consumption, −0.5% change in stocks; −5% net exports; real growth rate 3.3% (1985)

Natural resources: fish, forests (cork), tungsten, iron, uranium ores

Agriculture: generally underdeveloped; main crops—grains, potatoes, olives, grapes for wine; deficit foods—sugar, grain, meat, fish, oilseed

Fishing: catch 254,577 metric tons (1985)

Major industries: textiles and footwear; wood pulp, paper, and cork; metalworking; oil refining; chemicals; fish canning; wine

Crude steel: 420,000 tons produced, 40 kg per capita (1985 est.)

Electric power: 5,615,000 kW capacity; 17,240 million kWh produced, 1,710 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $5.7 billion (f.o.b., 1985); cotton textiles, cork and cork products, canned fish, wine, timber and timber products, resin, machinery, and appliances

Imports: $7.1 billion (c.i.f., 1985); petroleum, cotton, foodgrains, industrial machinery, iron and steel, chemicals

Major trade partners: 47% EC, 10% US, 2% Communist countries, 19% other developed countries, 22% less developed countries

Aid: US, including Ex-Im, $1.6 billion (FY70-85); other Western countries (ODA and OOF), $848 million (1970-84)

Military transfers: US, $605 million (FY70-85)

Budget: (1985) expenditures, $8.5 billion; revenues, $6.0 billion; deficit, $2.5 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 149.40 escudos=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 3,630 km total: state-owned Portuguese Railroad Co. (CP) operates 2,858 km 1.665-meter gauge (434 km electrified and 426 km double track), 760 km 1.000-meter gauge; 12 km (1.435-meter gauge) electrified, double track, privately owned

Highways: 57,499 km total; 61,599 km paved (bituminous, gravel, and crushed stone), including 140 km of limited-access divided highway; 7,962 km improved earth; plus an additional 4,100 km of unimproved earth roads (motorable tracks)

Inland waterways: 820 km navigable; relatively unimportant to national economy, used by shallow-draft craft limited to 297-metric-ton cargo capacity

Pipelines: crude oil, 11 km; refined products, 58 km

Ports: 7 major, 34 minor

Civil air: 34 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 69 total, 65 usable; 35 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 11 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 10 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: facilities are generally adequate; 1.8 million telephones (16.6 per 100 popl.); 56 AM, 64 FM, 66 TV stations; 6 submarine cables; 3 Atlantic Ocean satellite antennas (on mainland and Azores)

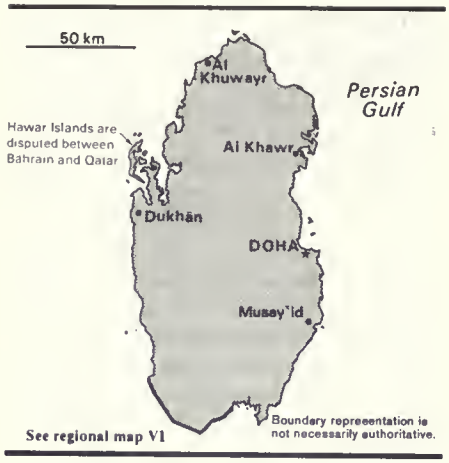
Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,517,000; 2,048,000 fit for military service; 87,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $899 million; about 8.3% of central government budget

Qatar



Geography

Total area: 11,000 km^2; land area: 11,000 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Connecticut

Land boundaries: 56 km total

Coastline: 563 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: not specific
Exclusive fishing zone: as delimited with neighboring states, or to limit of shelf, or to median line
Extended economic zone: to median line
Territorial sea: 3 nm

Boundary disputes: UAE; territorial dispute with Bahrain over Ḥawār island and its ring of islets

Climate: desert; hot, dry; humid and sultry in summer

Terrain: mostly flat and barren desert covered with loose sand and gravel

Land use: NEGL% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 5% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 95% other

Environment: haze, duststorms, sandstorms common; limited fresh water resources mean increasing dependence on large-scale desalination facilities

Special notes: strategic location in central Persian Gulf and close proximity to region's important crude oil sources

People

Population: 315,741 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.96%

Nationality: noun—Qatari(s); adjective—Qatari

Ethnic divisions: 40% Arab, 18% Pakistani, 18% Indian, 10% Iranian

Religion: 95% Muslim

Language: Arabic (official); English is commonly used as second language

Life expectancy: 72

Literacy: 40%

Labor force: 104,000 (1983); 85% non-Qatari in private sector

Government

Official name: State of Qatar

Type: traditional monarchy; independence declared in 1971

Capital: Doha

Legal system: discretionary system of law controlled by the ruler, although civil codes are being implemented; Islamic law is significant in personal matters; a constitution was promulgated in 1970

National holiday: Independence Day, 3 September

Branches: executive—Amir and Council of Ministers; legislature—State Advisory Council

Government leader: Khalifa bin Hamad Al THANI, Amir and Prime Minister (since February 1972)

Suffrage: no specific provisions for suffrage laid down

Elections: constitution calls for elections for part of State Advisory Council, a consultative body, but no elections have been held

Political parties and leaders: none

Other political or pressure groups: a few small clandestine organizations

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), GCC, IBRD, ICAO, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Reunion

Economy

GNP: $6.4 billion; $22,940 per capita (1984)

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, fish

Agriculture: farming and grazing on small scale; commercial fishing increasing in importance; most food imported; rice and dates staple diet

Major industries: oil production and refining; crude oil production averaged 360,000 b/d (1986); oil revenues accrued $2.6 billion, representing 85% of government revenue (FY86 est.)

Electric power: 1,305,000 kW capacity; 4,000 million kWh produced, 13,180 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $2.6 billion (f.o.b., 1986), of which petroleum accounted for $2.1 billion

Imports: $1.1 billion (f.o.b., 1986)

Budget: revenues, $2.8 billion; expenditures, $3.1 billion (FY86)

Monetary conversion rate: 3.64 Qatar riyals=US$1 (October 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 840 km total; 490 km bituminous; 350 km gravel; undetermined mileage of earth tracks

Pipelines: crude oil, 235 km; natural gas, 400 km

Ports: 2 major (Doha, Musay'īd), 1 minor

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 4 total, 4 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: modern system centered in Doha; 96,000 telephones (37 per 100 popl.); 1 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean satellite station; 1 Arab satellite station under construction; tropospheric scatter to Bahrain; radio-relay to Saudi Arabia; submarine cable to Bahrain and UAE; 2 AM, 1 FM, 3 TV stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Sea Arm, Air Force, Police Department

Military manpower: males 15-49, 122,000; 66,000 fit for military service

Geography

Total area: 2,510 km^2; land area: 2,500 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Rhode Island

Coastline: 201 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical, but moderates with elevation; cool and dry from May to November, hot and rainy from November to April

Terrain: mostly rugged and mountainous; fertile lowlands along coast

Land use: 20% arable land; 2% permanent crops; 4% meadows and pastures; 35% forest and woodland; 39% other; includes 2% irrigated

Environment: periodic devastating cyclones

Special notes: none

People

Population: 549,697 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 1.34%

Nationality: noun—Reunionese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Reunionese

Ethnic divisions: most of the population is of thoroughly intermixed ancestry of French, African, Malagasy, Chinese, Pakistani, and Indian origin

Religion: 94% Roman Catholic

Language: French (official); Creole widely used

Literacy: over 80% among younger generation

Labor force: primarily agricultural workers; high seasonal unemployment

Government

Official name: Department of Reunion

Type: overseas department of France; represented in French Parliament by three deputies and two senators

Capital: Saint-Denis

Legal system: French law

Branches: Reunion is administered by a Prefect appointed by the French Minister of Interior, assisted by a Secretary General and an elected 36-man General Council; in 1974 France created an elected 45-member Regional Assembly to coordinate economic and social development policies; in 1981 both the General Council and the Regional Assembly received greater authority for fiscal policy

Government leader: Jean Anciaux, Commissioner of the Republic

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: last municipal and General Council elections in 1983; parliamentary election June 1981; Regional Assembly election February 1983

Political parties and leaders: Reunion Communist Party (RCP), Paul Verges; Popular Movement for the Liberation of Reunion, Georges Sinamale; other political candidates affiliated with metropolitan French parties, which do not maintain permanent organizations on Reunion

Voting strength: (parliamentary election 1981) Union for French Democracy—Rally for the Republic coalition elected two deputies; the Socialists elected one; in the 1983 Regional Assembly election, leftist parties received 45.7% of the vote

Communists: Communist Party small but has support among sugarcane cutters and the minuscule Popular Movement for the Liberation of Reunion (MPLR) and in Le Port District

Member of: WFTU

Economy

Agriculture: cash crops—almost entirely sugarcane, small amounts of vanilla and perfume plants; food crops—tropical fruit and vegetables, manioc, bananas, corn, market garden produce, some tea, tobacco, and coffee; food crop inadequate, most food needs imported

Major industries: 12 sugar processing mills, rum distilling plants, cigarette factory, 2 tea plants, fruit juice plant, canning factory, a slaughterhouse, and several small shops producing handicraft items

Electric power: 180,000 kW capacity; 394 million kWh produced, 730 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $128 million (f.o.b., 1980); 90% sugar, 5% rum and molasses, 4% perfume essences, 1% vanilla and tea

Imports: $871 million (c.i.f., 1980); manufactured goods, food, beverages, tobacco, machinery and transportation equipment, raw materials, and petroleum products

Major trade partners: France and Mauritius

Aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-81), $4.0 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 7.974 French francs=US$1 (31 October 1983)

Fiscal year: probably calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 2,800 km total; 2,200 km paved, 600 km gravel, crushed stone, or stabilized earth

Ports: 1 major (Port de la Pointe des Galets at Le Port)

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate system for needs; modern open-wire line and radio-relay network; principal center Saint-Denis; radiocommunication to Comoros Islands, France, Madagascar; new radio-relay route to Mauritius; 85,900 telephones (15.9 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, 13 FM stations; 2 TV stations with 17 relay transmitters; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of France

Military manpower: males 15-49, 144,000; 75,000 fit for military service; 6,000 reach military age (18) annually

Romania

See regional map V

Geography

Total area: 237,500 km^2; land area: 230,340 km^2

Comparative area: slightly smaller than Oregon

Land boundaries: 2,969 km total

Coastline: 225 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; Transylvania question with Hungary; Bessarabia question with USSR

Climate: temperate; cold, cloudy winters with frequent snow and fog; sunny summers with frequent showers and thunderstorms

Terrain: mostly flat to undulating plains; some hills and mountains

Land use: 43% arable land; 3% permanent crops; 19% meadows and pastures; 28% forest and woodland; 7% other; includes 11% irrigated

Environment: frequent earthquakes most severe in south and southwest; geologic structure and climate promote landslides

Special notes: controls most easily traversable land route between Balkans and western USSR

People

Population: 22,936,503 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.44%

Nationality: noun—Romanian(s); adjective—Romanian

Ethnic divisions: 89.1% Romanian; 7.8% Hungarian; 1.5% German; 1.6% Ukrainian, Serb, Croat, Russian, Turk, and Gypsy

Religion: 80% Romanian Orthodox; 6% Roman Catholic; 4% Calvinist, Lutheran, Jewish, Baptist

Language: Romanian, Hungarian, German

Infant mortality rate: 25.6/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: men 67.0, women 72.6

Literacy: 98%

Labor force: 10.6 million; 37.1% industry, 28.9% agriculture, 34.0% other nonagricultural (1985)

Government

Official name: Socialist Republic of Romania

Type: Communist state

Capital: Bucharest

Administrative divisions: 40 counties; city of Bucharest has administrative status equal to a county

Legal system: mixture of civil law system and Communist legal theory that increasingly reflects Romanian traditions; constitution adopted 1965; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Liberation Day, 23 August

Branches: Presidency; Council of Ministers; Grand National Assembly, under which is Office of Prosecutor General and Supreme Court; Council of State

Government leaders: Nicolae CEAUŞESCU, President of the Socialist Republic (head of state; since 1967); Constantin DASCALESCU, Prime Minister (since May 1982)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: elections held every five years for Grand National Assembly deputies and local people's councils; last election held March 1985

Political parties and leaders: Communist Party of Romania only functioning party, Nicolae Ceauşescu, Secretary General (since March 1965)

Voting strength: (1985 election) overall participation reached 99.99%; of those registered to vote (15,733,060), 97.73% voted for party candidates

Communists: 3,400,000 (November 1984)

Member of: CEMA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IPU, ITC, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $123.7 billion (1985), $5,450 per capita; real growth rate, 1.8% (1985)

Natural resources: oil, timber, natural gas, coal

Agriculture: net exporter; main crops—corn, wheat, oilseed; livestock—cattle, hogs, sheep; consumer and food supplies weak

Fishing: catch 243,000 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: mining, forestry, construction materials, metal production and processing, chemicals, machine-building, food processing

Shortages: energy, iron ore, coking coal, metallurgical coke, cotton fibers, natural rubber

Crude steel: 13.8 million metric tons produced, 608 kg per capita (1985)

Electric power: 20,899,000 kW capacity; 72,500 million kWh produced, 3,160 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $12.2 billion (f.o.b., 1985); 32.0% machinery and equipment; 28.0% fuels, minerals, and metals; 16.0% manufactured consumer goods; 12.0% agricultural materials and forestry products; 12.0% other (1984)

Imports: $10.4 billion (f.o.b. 1985); 24.7% machinery and equipment; 52.6% fuels, minerals, and metals; 10.8% agricultural and forestry products; 4.2% manufactured consumer goods; 7.7% other (1984)

Major trade partners: $22.6 billion in 1984; 40% non-Communist countries, 60% Communist countries (1984)

Monetary conversion rate: 15.6 lei=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 11,106 km total; 10,589 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 472 km narrow gauge, 45 km broad gauge; 3,113 km electrified, 2,712 km double track; government owned (1984)

Highways: 72,799 km total; 15,526 km concrete, asphalt, stone block; 20,199 km asphalt treated; 27,874 km gravel, crushed stone, and other paved surfaces; 9,200 km unpaved roads (1984)

Inland waterways: 1,724 km (1984)

Pipelines: 2,800 km crude oil; 1,429 km refined products; 6,400 km natural gas

Freight carried: rail—289.3 million metric tons, 75.2 billion metric ton/km; highway—417.7 million metric tons, 7.3 billion metric ton/km; waterway—17.21 million metric tons, 2.5 billion metric ton/km (1984)

Ports: 4 major (Constanţa, Galaţi, Braila, Mangalia), 7 minor; principal inland ports are Giurgiu, Drobeta-Turnu Severin, and Orşova

Civil air: 70 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 160 total; 15 with runways 2,500 m or longer

Telecommunications: 37 AM, 30 FM, 35 TV stations; 3,910,000 TV sets; 3,225,000 receiver sets; 1 satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Branches: Romanian People's Army, Security Troops; Patriotic Guard, Air and Air Defense Forces, Romanian Navy

Military manpower: males 15-49, 5,648,000; 4,780,000 fit for military service; 218,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, 12.2 billion lei; about 3.6% of total budget

Geography

Total area: 26,340 km^2; land area: 24,950 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Maryland

Land boundaries: 877 km total

Climate: temperate; two rainy seasons (February to April, November to January); mild in mountains with frost and snow possible

Terrain: mostly grassy uplands and hills; mountains in west

Land use: 29% arable land; 11% permanent crops; 18% meadows and pastures; 10% forest and woodland; 32% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: deforestation; overgrazing; soil exhaustion; soil erosion; periodic droughts

Special notes: landlocked

People

Population: 6,811,336 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.53%

Nationality: noun—Rwandan(s); adjective—Rwandan

Ethnic divisions: 85% Hutu, 14% Tutsi, 1% Twa (Pygmoid)

Religion: 65% Catholic, 9% Protestant, 1% Muslim; indigenous beliefs

Language: Kinyarwanda, French (official); Kiswahili used in commercial centers

Infant mortality rate: 102/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: 48

Literacy: 37%

Labor force: 3.6 million (1985); 91% agriculture, 2% industry and commerce, 7% government and services

Government

Official name: Republic of Rwanda

Type: republic; presidential system in which military leaders hold key offices

Capital: Kigali

Administrative divisions: 10 prefectures, subdivided into 143 communes

Legal system: based on German and Belgian civil law systems and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: National Day, 1 July

Branches: executive (President, 16-member Cabinet); unicameral legislative (National Development Council); judiciary (4 senior courts, magistrates)

Government leader: Maj. Gen. Juvénal HABYARIMANA, President and Head of State (since 1973)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: national elections, including constitutional referendum and presidential plebiscite, held December 1978; National Development Council elected and President reelected in December 1983

Political parties and leaders: National Revolutionary Movement for Development (MRND), General Habyarimana (officially a development movement, not a party)

Communists: no Communist party

Member of: AfDB, EAMA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $1.6 billion, $270 per capita; real growth rate, 5.5% (1984 est.)

Natural resources: gold, cassiterite, wolframite

Agriculture: cash crops—mainly coffee, tea, some pyrethrum; main food crops—bananas, cassava; stock raising; self-sufficiency declining; country imports foodstuffs

Major industries: mining of cassiterite (tin ore) and wolframite (tungsten ore), tin factory, cement factory, agricultural processing, and production of beer, soft drinks, soap, furniture, shoes, plastic goods, textiles, cigarettes

Electric power: 42,000 kW capacity; 110 million kWh produced, 16 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $130.6 million (f.o.b., 1985 est.); mainly coffee, tea, cassiterite, wolframite, pyrethrum

Imports: $298.7 million (c.i.f., 1985 est.); textiles, foodstuffs, machines, equipment, capital goods, steel, petroleum products, cement and construction material

Major trade partners: US, Belgium, FRG, Kenya

External debt: $225 million (1983), external debt ratio 4.5% (1983)

Budget: (1983 est.) revenues, $161.5 million; current expenditures, $164.3 million; development expenditures, $30.6 million

Monetary conversion rate: 85.9 Rwanda francs=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 5,000 km total; 460 km paved, 1,725 km gravel and/or improved earth, 2,700 km unimproved

Inland waterways: Lac Kivu navigable by shallow draft barges and native craft

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 8 total, 8 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system with low-capacity radio-relay system centered on Kigali; 6,600 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 5 FM, and no TV stations; SYMPHONIE satellite station, 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, paramilitary, Gendarmerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,415,000; 725,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Geography

Total area: 360 km^2; land area: 360 km^2

Comparative area: about twice the size of Washington, D. C.

Coastline: 135 km

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 24 nm
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: subtropical tempered by constant sea breezes; little seasonal temperature variation; one rainy season (May to November)

Terrain: volcanic with mountainous interiors

Land use: 22% arable land; 17% permanent crops; 3% meadows and pastures; 17% forest and woodland; 41% other

Environment: lies within Caribbean hurricane belt

Special notes: none

People

Population: 54,775 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.96%

Ethnic divisions: mainly of black African descent

Nationality: noun—Kittsian(s), Nevisian(s); adjective—Kittsian, Nevisian

Religion: Anglican, other Protestant sects, Roman Catholic

Language: English

Literacy: 80%

St. Christopher and Nevis *(continued)*

Labor force: 20,000 (1981)

Organized labor: 6,700

Government

Official name: Federation of St. Christopher and Nevis

Type: independent state within Commonwealth, recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

Capital: Basseterre, St. Christopher; Charlestown, Nevis

Administrative divisions: 14 parishs

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial organ is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands

Branches: legislative, 11-member popularly elected House of Assembly; executive, Cabinet headed by Prime Minister; separate Nevis Island Legislature and Nevis Island Assembly headed by Premier

Government leaders: Dr. Kennedy Alphonse SIMMONDS, Prime Minister (since 1980); Sir Clement ARRINDELL, Governor General (since 1981)

Suffrage: universal adult suffrage

Elections: at least every five years; last election held June 1984

Political parties and leaders: St. Christopher and Nevis Labor Party (SKNLP), Lee Moore; People's Action Movement (PAM), Kennedy Simmonds; Nevis Reformation Party (NRP), Simeon Daniel

Voting strength: (June 1984 election) House of Assembly—PAM, 6 seats; SKNLP, 2 seats; NRP, 3 seats

Communists: none known

Member of: CARICOM, Commonwealth, FAO, IBRD, IMF, ISO, OAS, UN

Economy

GDP: $66.7 million, $1,250 per capita; 1.0% real growth (1986 est.)

Agriculture: main crops—sugar on St. Christopher, cotton on Nevis

Major industries: sugar processing, tourism, cotton, salt, copra

Electric power: 11,380 kW capacity; 32 million kWh produced, 800 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $30.6 million (1983); sugar

Imports: $47.3 million (1983); foodstuffs, manufactures, fuel

Major trade partners: exports—50% US, 35% UK; imports—21% UK, 17% Japan, 11% US (1973)

Aid: bilateral commitments, including Ex-Im, from Western (non-US) countries (1970-81), $15 million

Budget: (1984) revenues, $19 million; expenditures, $26 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US$1 (December 1985)

Communications

Railroads: 58 km 0.760-meter narrow gauge on St. Christopher for sugarcane

Highways: 300 km total; 125 km paved, 125 km otherwise improved, 50 km unimproved earth

Ports: 1 major—Basseterre, St. Christopher, and 1 minor—Charlestown, Nevis

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

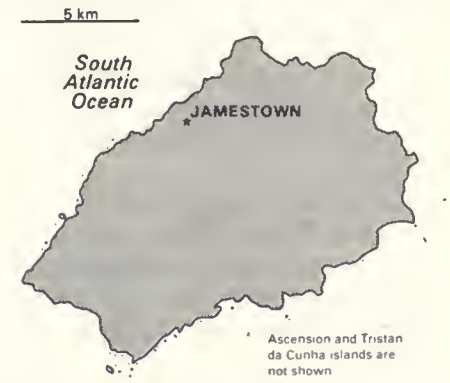
Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: good interisland VHF/UHF/SHF radio connections and international link via Antigua and Barbuda and St. Martin; about 2,400 telephones (5.0 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 4 TV stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal St. Christopher and Nevis Police Force

St. Helena



See regional map VII

Geography

Total area: 310 km^2; land area: 310 km^2

Comparative area: almost twice the size of Washington, D. C.

Coastline: 60 km

Maritime claims:
Territorial sea: 3 nm

Climate: tropical; marine; mild, tempered by trade winds

Terrain: rugged, volcanic; small scattered plateaus and plains

Land use: 7% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 7% meadows and pastures; 3% forest and woodland; 83% other

Environment: very few perennial streams

Special notes: Ascension is major relay station for cables running between Europe and South Africa

People

Population: 8,524 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.54%

Nationality: noun—St. Helenian(s); adjective—St. Helenian

Religion: Anglican majority; also Baptist, Seventh-Day Adventist, and Roman Catholic

Language: English

Infant mortality rate: 22.37/1,000 (1982)

Literacy: probably high

Labor force: large proportion employed overseas

Organized labor: St. Helena General Workers' Union, 472 members; 10% professional and technical, 9% mangement and clerical, 5% sales, 9% farming and fishing, 6% transport, 17% crafts, 10% service, 1% security, and 33% other

Government

Official name: St. Helena

Type: British dependent territory

Capital: Jamestown

Administrative divisions: Ascension and Triston da Cunha are dependencies of St. Helena

Legal system: Constitution in effect since 1967; Supreme Court

Branches: Executive Council, 12-member elected Legislative Council

Government leader: Francis BAKER, Governor and Commander in Chief (since 1984)

Elections: general elections held in October 1984

Political parties and leaders: St. Helena Labor Party, G. A. O. Thornton; St. Helena Progressive Party, leader unknown

Voting strength: both political parties inactive since 1976

Communists: probably none

Economy

Natural resources: Ascension—sea turtle and sooty tern breeding ground; no minerals

Agriculture: maize, potatoes, vegetables; timber production being developed; crawfishing on Tristan da Cunha

Fishing: 214 metric ton catch (1983)

Major industries: crafts (furniture, lacework, fancy woodwork)

Electric power: 9,800 kW capacity; 8 million kWh produced, 1,140 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: fish (frozen skipjack, tuna, salt-dried skipjack), handicrafts

Imports: food, drink, tobacco, fuel oils, animal feed, building materials, motor vehicles and parts, machinery and parts (1981/82)

Major trade partners: imports—59% UK, 29% South Africa

Aid: development aid from UK—7.5 million pounds sterling (1984 est.)

Budget: revenue, 5,656,518 pounds sterling; expenditure, 5,681,933 pounds sterling (1981/82)

Monetary conversion rate: UK currency; .70 pound sterling=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 87 km bitumen sealed roads, 20 km earth roads on St. Helena; 80 km sealed on Ascension; 2.7 km sealed on Tristan da Cunha

Ports: Jamestown on St. Helena, Georgetown on Ascension, and St. James Bay

Airfields: none on St. Helena; airstrip (Miracle Miles) near Georgetown on Ascension; 1 permanent-surface runway 2,440-3,659 on Tristan da Cunha

Telecommunications: 1,500 radio receivers; no television service; wireless service to Cape Town and Ascension; telephones 310 (1982); coaxial cable relay point between South Africa, Portugal, and UK at Ascension

Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom

Military manpower: St. Helena Constabulary

Geography

Total area: 620 km^2; land area: 610 km^2

Comparative area: about one-fifth the size of Rhode Island

Coastline: 158 km

Maritime claims:
Exclusive fishing zone: 12 nm
Territorial sea: 3 nm

Climate: tropical marine, moderated by northeast trade winds; dry season from January to April, rainy season from May to August

Terrain: mostly mountainous with some broad, fertile valleys

Land use: 8% arable land; 20% permanent crops; 5% meadows and pastures; 13% forest and woodland; 54% other; includes 2% irrigated

Environment: subject to hurricanes and mild volcanic activity; deforestation; soil erosion

Special notes: none

People

Population: 152,305 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.65%

Nationality: noun—St. Lucian(s); adjective—St. Lucian

Ethnic divisions: 90.3% African descent, 5.5% mixed, 3.2% East Indian, 0.8% Caucasian

Religion: 90% Roman Catholic, 7% Protestant, 3% Church of England

St. Lucia *(continued)*

Language: English (official), French patois

Infant mortality rate: 27.4/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: men 68.3, women 72.4

Literacy: 78%

Labor force: 43,800 (1983 est.); 43.4% agriculture, 38.9% services, 17.7% industry and commerce; 30% unemployment (1984)

Organized labor: 20% of labor force

Government

Official name: St. Lucia

Type: independent state within Commonwealth, recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

Capital: Castries

Administrative divisions: 11 quarters

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial body is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands

Branches: bicameral legislative (Senate, House of Assembly); executive, Cabinet headed by Prime Minister

Government leaders: John G. M. COMPTON, Prime Minister (since February 1975); Sir Allen LEWIS, Governor General (since December 1982)

Suffrage: universal adult over age 18

Elections: every five years; last election held May 1982

Political parties and leaders: United Workers' Party (UWP), John Compton; St. Lucia Labor Party (SLP), Julian Hunte; Progressive Labor Party (PLP), George Odlum

Voting strength: (1982 election) House of Assembly—UWP, 14 seats; SLP, 2 seats; PLP, 1 seat

Communists: negligible

Member of: CARICOM, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, NAM, OAS, PAHO, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $148.1 million (1984), $1,220 per capita; 5.8% real GDP growth (1986 est.); average annual inflation rate 2.4% (1985)

Natural resources: forests, beaches, minerals (pumice), mineral springs

Agriculture: bananas, coconuts, sugar, cocoa, spices

Major industries: garments, electronic components, beverages, corrugated boxes, tourism, lime processing, tropical agriculture

Shortages: food, machinery, capital goods

Electric power: 19,025 kW capacity; 80 million kWh produced, 650 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $49.7 million (f.o.b., 1983); bananas, cocoa

Imports: $106.8 million (c.i.f., 1983); foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, fertilizers, petroleum products

Major trade partners: exports—58% UK, 16% US, 24% CARICOM; imports—37% US, 13% UK, 17% CARICOM, 9% Trinidad and Tobago (1984 est.)

Aid: bilateral commitments, ODA and OOF, Western (non-US) countries (1970-81), $34 million

Budget: (1984) revenues, $61 million; expenditures, $64 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US$1 (August 1986)

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 760 km total; 500 km paved; 260 km otherwise improved

Ports: 1 major (Castries), 1 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

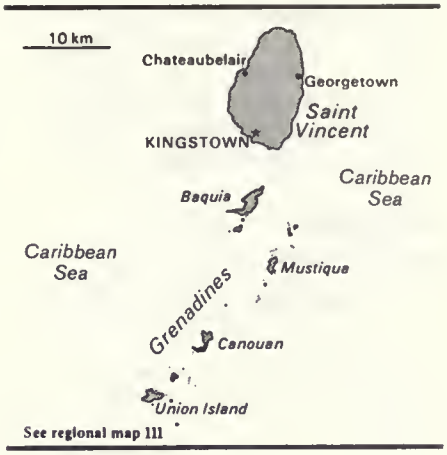
Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439

Telecommunications: fully automatic telephone system with 9,500 telephones (8.0 per 100 popl.); direct radio-relay link with Martinique and St. Vincent and the Grenadines; interisland troposcatter link to Barbados; 3 AM stations, 1 cable TV station

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal St. Lucia Police Force

St. Vincent and the Grenadines



Geography

Total area: 340 km^2; land area: 340 km^2

Comparative area: about twice the size of Washington, D. C.

Coastline: 84 km

Maritime claims:
Exclusive fishing zone: 12 nm
Territorial sea: 3 nm

Climate: tropical; little seasonal temperature variation; one rainy season (May to November)

Terrain: volcanic, mountainous

Land use: 38% arable land; 12% permanent crops; 6% meadows and pastures; 41% forest and woodland; 3% other; includes 3% irrigated

Environment: subject to hurricanes; Soufrière volcano a constant threat

Special notes: islands of the Grenadines group are divided politically with Grenada

People

Population: 131,215 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 4.04%

Nationality: noun—St. Vincentian(s) or Vincentian(s); adjectives—St. Vincentian or Vincentian

Ethnic divisions: mainly of black African descent; remainder mixed, with some white, East Indian, Carib Indian

Religion: Anglican, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day Adventist

Language: English, some French patois

Literacy: 82%

Labor force: 67,000 (1984 est.); about 35% unemployed (1986)

Organized labor: 10% of labor force

Government

Official name: St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Type: independent state within Commonwealth, recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

Capital: Kingstown

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution of 1960; highest judicial body is Court of Appeal of Leeward and Windward Islands

Branches: bicameral legislature (13-member elected House of Representatives and 6-member appointed Senate), judiciary (Supreme Court)

Government leaders: James (Son) MITCHELL, Prime Minister (since 1984); Sir Joseph EUSTACE, Governor General (since February 1985)

Suffrage: universal adult at age 18

Elections: every five years; last held 18 July 1984

Political parties and leaders: New Democratic Party (NDP), James (Son) Mitchell; St. Vincent Labor Party (SVLP), Vincent Beach and Hudson Tannis; United People's Movement (UPM), Oscar Allen; Movement for National Unity (MNU), Ralph Gonsalves

Voting strength: (1984 election) House of Assembly—NDP, 9 seats; SVLP, 4 seats

Member of: CARICOM, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IMF, IMO, OAS, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO

Economy

GDP: $103 million (1985), $850 per capita; 7% real growth (1986 est.)

Agriculture: bananas, arrowroot

Major industries: food processing

Electric power: 14,440 kW capacity; 31 million kWh produced, 300 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $42.0 million (f.o.b., 1983); bananas, arrowroot, copra

Imports: $64.9 million (c.i.f., 1983); foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, chemicals and fertilizers, minerals and fuels

Major trade partners: exports—32% UK, 57% CARICOM, 34% Trinidad and Tobago (1983); imports 11% UK, 33% US, 32% CARICOM, 24% Trinidad and Tobago, 6% Canada (1983 est.)

Aid: bilateral commitments, ODA and OOF, from Western (non-US) countries (1970-81), $25 million

Budget: (1984) revenues, $32 million; expenditures, $34 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US$1 (August 1986)

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: about 1,000 km total; 300 km paved; 400 km improved; 300 km unimproved

Ports: 1 major (Kingstown), 1 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 6 total, 6 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: islandwide fully automatic telephone system with 6,500 sets (4.6 per 100 popl.); VHF/UHF interisland links to Barbados and the Grenadines; new SHF links to Grenada and St. Lucia; 4 AM and 1 FM stations; St. Vincentian-owned cable television system

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal St. Vincent and the Grenadines Police Force

San Marino

Geography

Total area: 60 km^2; land area: 60 km^2

Comparative area: about one-third the size of Washington, D. C.

Land boundary: 34 km with Italy

Climate: Mediterranean; mild to cool winters; warm, sunny summers

Terrain: rugged mountains

Land use: 17% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 0% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 83% other

Environment: dominated by the Appenines

Special notes: landlocked; world's smallest republic; enclave of Italy

People

Population: 22,791 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.86%

Nationality: noun—Sanmarinese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Sanmarinese

Religion: Roman Catholic

Language: Italian

Infant mortality rate: 9.6/1,000 (1983)

Literacy: 97%

Labor force: about 4,300

Organized labor: Democratic Federation of Sanmarinese Workers (affiliated with ICFTU) has about 1,800 members; Communist-dominated General Federation of Labor, 1,400 members

Government

Official name: Republic of San Marino

Type: republic

Capital: San Marino

Administrative divisions: San Marino is divided into 9 castles—Acquaviva, Borgo Maggiore, Chiesanuova, Domagnano, Faetano, Fiorentino, Monte Giardino, San Marino, Serravalle

Legal system: based on civil law system with Italian law influences; electoral law of 1926 serves some of the functions of a constitution; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Anniversary of the Liberation of the Republic, 5 February

Branches: the Grand and General Council is the legislative body elected by popular vote; its 60 members serve five-year terms; Council in turn elects two Captains-Regent who exercise executive power for term of six months, the Congress of State whose members head government administrative departments, and the Council of Twelve, the supreme judicial body; actual executive power is wielded by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Secretary of State for Internal Affairs

Government leaders: Gabriele GATTI (Christian Democrat), Secretary of State for Foreign and Political Affairs and for Information (since July 1986); Alvaro SELVA (Communist), Secretary of State for Internal Affairs and Justice (since July 1978); Gabriele GATTI (Christian Democrat), Secretary of State for Budget, Finance, and Planning (since July 1986)

Suffrage: universal (since 1960)

Elections: elections to the Grand and General Council required at least every five years; last election was held 29 May 1983

Political parties and leaders: Christian Democratic Party (DCS), Clara Boscaglia; Social Democratic Party (PSDS), Alvaro Casali; Socialist Party (PSS), Remy Giacomini; Communist Party (PCS), Gilberto Ghiotti; Unitary Socialist Party (PSU), Emilio Della Balda; Committee for the Defense of the Republic (CDR), leader unknown

Voting strength: (1983 election) 42.1% DCS, 24.4% PCS, 14.8% PSS, 13.9% PSU, 2.9% PSDS

Communists: about 300 members; the PCS, in conjunction with the PSS, PSU, and PSDS, has led the government since 1978

Other political parties or pressure groups: political parties influenced by policies of their counterparts in Italy

Member of: ICJ, International Institute for Unification of Private Law, International Relief Union, ITU, IRC, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WTO; observer status in NAM

Economy

Principal economic activities of San Marino are farming, livestock raising, light manufacturing, and tourism; the largest share of government revenue is derived from the sale of postage stamps throughout the world and from payments by the Italian Government in exchange for Italy's monopoly in retailing tobacco, gasoline, and a few other goods; main problem is finding additional funds to finance badly needed water and electric power systems expansions

Natural resources: building stones

Agriculture: wheat, grapes, other grains, fruits, vegetables, animal feedstuffs, cheese, livestock hides

Electric power: supplied by Italy

Manufacturing: cotton textiles, brick and tile production, cement, pottery, tanned hides, paper, candy, baked goods, Moscato wine, gold and silver souvenirs

Foreign transactions: dominated by tourism (in summer months about 25,000 foreigners visit every day); remittances from Sanmarinese abroad also represent an important net foreign inflow; commodity trade consists primarily of exchanging building stone, lime, wood, chestnuts, wheat, wine, baked goods, hides, and ceramics for a wide variety of consumer manufactures

Monetary conversion rate: 1337.0 Italian lire=US$1 (January 1987)

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: about 104 km

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: none

Telecommunications: automatic telephone system serving 11,700 telephones (34.2 per 100 popl.); no radiobroadcasting or television facilities; radio-relay and cable links into Italian networks

Sao Tome and Principe

Geography

Total area: 960 km^2; land area: 960 km^2

Comparative area: about one-third the size of Rhode Island

Coastline: 209 km

Maritime claims: (measured from claimed archipelagic baselines)
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical; hot, humid; one rainy season (October to May)

Terrain: volcanic, mountainous

Land use: 1% arable land; 36% permanent crops; 1% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 62% other

Environment: deforestation; soil erosion

Special notes: smallest country in Africa

People

Population: 114,025 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.89%

Nationality: noun—Sao Tomean(s); adjective—Sao Tomean

Ethnic divisions: mestiço, angolares (descendents of Angolan slaves), forros (descendents of freed slaves), servicais (contract laborers from Angola, Mozambique, and Cape Verde), tongas (children of servicais born on the islands), and Europeans (primarily Portuguese)

Religion: Roman Catholic, Evangelical Protestant, Seventh-Day Adventist

Language: Portuguese (official)

Infant mortality rate: 63/1,000 (1983)

Literacy: est. 50%

Labor force: (1981) 21,096; most of population engaged in subsistence agriculture and fishing; some unemployment; labor shortages on plantations and for skilled workers

Government

Official name: Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe

Type: republic

Capital: São Tomé

Administrative divisions: seven counties

Legal system: based on Portuguese law system and customary law; constitution adopted December 1975 and approved by National People's Assembly on 15 December 1982; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holidays: Martyr's Day, 4 February; Independence Day, 12 July; Armed Forces Day, first week in September (varies); Farmer's Day, 30 September

Branches: President heads the government assisted by a cabinet of ministers; unicameral legislature (elected National People's Assembly)

Government leader: Dr. Manuel Pinto DA COSTA, President (since 1975)

Suffrage: universal for age 18 and over

Elections: da Costa reelected by Popular Assembly May 1980 and September 1985; Assembly elections in August and September 1985

Political parties and leaders: Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe (MLSTP), Manuel Pinto da Costa

Communists: no Communist party, probably a few sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, ITU, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $30 million (1981 est.); per capita income $260 (1983 est.); average annual growth rate −10% (1981 est.); average inflation rate 10% (1981)

Natural resources: agricultural products, fish

Agriculture: cash crops—cocoa, copra, coconuts, coffee, palm oil, bananas

Fishing: catch 4,050 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: light construction, shirts, soap, beer, fisheries, shrimp processing

Electric power: 4,300 kW capacity; 3 million kWh produced (1986), 27 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $8.8 million (f.o.b., 1981 est.); mainly cocoa (90%), copra (7%), coffee, palm oil

Imports: $20.0 million (f.o.b., 1981 est.); food products, machinery and electrical equipment, fuels

Major trade partners: main partner Netherlands, followed by Portugal, US, and FRG

Aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-81), $583 million; US (FY77-85), $3.7 million; Communist countries (1970-85), $23 million

Budget: (1981 est.) central government budget $22.0 million; (1979 est.) revenues, $15.7 million; current expenditures, $10.4 million; capital expenditures, $9.1 million

Monetary conversion rate: 46.2051 dobras=US$1 (December 1984)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 300 km, of which two-thirds is paved; roads on Príncipe are mostly unpaved and in need of repair

Ports: 1 major (São Tomé), 1 minor

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: minimal system; 2,200 telephones (2.0 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, 2 FM, no TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy

Saudi Arabia

Geography

Total area: 2,149,690 km^2; **land area:** 2,149,690 km^2

Comparative area: about one-third the size of US

Land boundaries: 4,537 km total

Coastline: 2,510 km

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 18 nm
Continental shelf: not specific
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; no defined boundaries with Oman, PDRY, UAE, YAR; shares Neutral Zone with Iraq

Climate: harsh, dry desert with great extremes of temperature

Terrain: mostly uninhabited, sandy desert

Land use: 1% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 39% meadows and pastures; 1% forest and woodland; 59% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: no perennial rivers or permanent water bodies; developing extensive coastal seawater desalination facilities; desertification

Special notes: extensive coastlines on Persian Gulf and Red Sea provide great leverage on shipping (especially crude oil) through Persian Gulf and Suez Canal

People

Population: 14,904,794 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 4.95%

Nationality: noun—Saudi(s); adjective—Saudi or Saudi Arabian

Ethnic divisions: 90% Arab, 10% Afro-Asian

Religion: 100% Muslim

Language: Arabic

Infant mortality rate: 118/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 54

Literacy: 52%

Labor force: about one-third (one-half foreign) of population; 45% commerce, services, government, and other; 30% agriculture; 15% construction; 5% industry; 5% oil and mining

Government

Official name: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Type: monarchy

Capital: Riyadh

Administrative divisions: 14 provinces

Legal system: based on Islamic law, several secular codes have been introduced; commercial disputes handled by special committees; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 23 September

Branches: King rules in consultation with royal family and Council of Ministers

Government leader: FAHD bin 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, King and Prime Minister (since 1982)

Communists: negligible

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, GCC, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, International Maritime Satellite Organization, INTERPOL, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $133.6 billion (FY85), $9,920 per capita; annual growth in nonoil GDP in constant 1969/70 prices about 7% (1981-84)

Natural resources: oil, natural gas, iron ore, gold, copper

Agriculture: dates, grains, livestock; not self-sufficient in food except wheat

Major industries: crude oil production 5.0 million b/d (1986); oil revenue payments to Saudi Arabian Government, $15 billion (FY86); petroleum refining, basic petrochemicals, cement production and small steel-rolling mill; several other light industries, including factories producing detergents, plastic products, furniture

Electric power: 20,005,000 kW capacity; 43,810 million kWh produced, 3,800 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $37 billion (f.o.b., 1985); 95% petroleum and petroleum products

Imports: $34 billion (c.i.f., 1985); manufactured goods, transportation equipment, construction materials, and processed food products

Major trade partners: exports and reexports—Japan 32%, US 6%, Bahrain 5%, Italy 4%; imports—US 21%, Japan 18%, Italy 8%, FRG 8% (1985)

Budget: (FY87 proposed) appropriations, $31 billion; expenditures, $45 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 3.74 Saudi riyals=US$1 (December 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year as of 1 January 1987 (previously followed Islamic calendar months Rajab through Jumada II)

Communications

Railroads: 886 km 1.435-meter standard gauge

Highways: 67,000 km total; 28,000 km bituminous, 39,000 km gravel and improved earth

Pipelines: 6,400 km crude oil; 150 km refined products; 2,200 km natural gas, includes 1,600 km of natural gas liquids

Ports: 7 major (Jiddah or Jeddah, Ad Dammām, Ras Tanura, Jīzān, Al Jubayl, Yanbu' al Baḥr, Yanbu' aṣ Ṣinā'īyah), 17 minor

Civil air: 191 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 202 total, 174 usable; 60 with permanent-surface runways; 11 with runways over 3,659 m, 26 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 98 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Senegal

Telecommunications: good system exists, major expansion program completed with extensive microwave and coaxial cable systems; 1,624,000 telephones (14.1 per 100 popl.); 21 AM, 2 FM, 63 TV stations; 2 Atlantic and 2 Indian Ocean INTELSAT stations, 1 ARABSAT satellite control station; radio-relay to Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Qatar, UAE, and Sudan; coaxial cable to Kuwait; submarine cable to Djibouti

Defense Forces

Branches: Saudi Arabian Land Forces, Royal Saudi Naval Forces, Royal Saudi Air Force, Royal Saudi Air Defense Force, Saudi Arabian National Guard, Coast Guard and Frontier Forces, Special Security Force, Public Security Force, Special Emergency Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 5,688,000; 3,209,000 fit for military service; 154,000 reach military age (18) annually

See regional map VII

Geography

Total area: 196,190 km^2; land area: 192,000 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of South Dakota

Land boundaries: 2,680 km total

Coastline: 531 km

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 24 nm
Continental shelf: edge of continental margin or 200 nm
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: short section with The Gambia is indefinite

Climate: tropical; hot, humid; rainy season (December to April) has strong southeast winds; dry season (May to November) dominated by hot, dry harmattan wind

Terrain: generally low, rolling, plains rising to foothills in southeast

Land use: 27% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 30% meadows and pastures; 31% forest and woodland; 12% other; includes 1% irrigated

Environment: lowlands seasonally flooded; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

Special notes: The Gambia is almost an enclave

People

Population: 7,064,025 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.01%

Nationality: noun—Senegalese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Senegalese

Ethnic divisions: 36% Wolof, 17% Fulani, 17% Serer, 9% Toucouleur, 9% Diola, 9% Mandingo, 1% European and Lebanese

Religion: 92% Muslim, 6% indigenous beliefs, 2% Christian (mostly Roman Catholic)

Language: French (official); Wolof, Pulaar, Diola, Mandingo

Infant mortality: 112/1,000

Life expectancy: 43

Literacy: 10%

Labor force: 2,509,000; 77% subsistence agricultural workers; 175,000 wage earners—40% private sector, 60% government and parapublic

Organized labor: majority of wage-labor force represented by unions; however, dues-paying membership very limited; major confederation is National Confederation of Senegalese Labor (CNTS), an affiliate of governing party

Government

Official name: Republic of Senegal

Type: republic under multiparty democratic rule; (early in 1982, Senegal and The Gambia formed a loose confederation named Senegambia, which calls for the eventual integration of their armed forces and economic cooperation)

Capital: Dakar

Administrative divisions: 10 regions, subdivided into 28 departments, 99 arrondissements

Legal system: based on French civil law system; constitution adopted 1960, revised 1963, 1970, and 1981; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court, which also audits the government's accounting office; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 4 April

Branches: government dominated by the President; unicameral legislature (120-member National Assembly), elected for five years; President elected for five-year term by universal suffrage; judiciary headed by Supreme Court, with members appointed by President

Government leaders: Abdou DIOUF, President (since January 1981)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: presidential and legislative elections held February 1983; Socialist Party holds 111 of 120 seats

Political parties and leaders: Socialist Party (PS), Abdou Diouf; Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS), Abdoulaye Wade; 13 other small uninfluential parties

Communists: small number of Communists and sympathizers

Other political or pressure groups: students, teachers, labor, Muslim Brotherhoods

Member of: AfDB, APC, CEAO, EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, OIC, OMVS (Organization for the Development of the Senegal River Valley), UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $2.3 billion, $350 per capita; real growth rate 3.8% (1984)

Natural resources: fish, phosphates

Agriculture: peanuts (primary cash crop), millet, sorghum, manioc, maize, rice, livestock; deficit production of food

Fishing: catch 230,000 metric tons (1984); exports $120 million (1984)

Major industries: fishing, agricultural processing plants, light manufacturing, mining

Electric power: 187,000 kW capacity; 737 million kWh produced, 105 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $525 million (f.o.b., 1984); peanuts and peanut products, phosphate rock, fish, petroleum products (reexport)

Imports: $805 million (f.o.b., 1984); food, consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment, petroleum

Major trade partners: France, other EC, and franc zone

Budget: (1984/85) public revenues, $467 million; current expenditures, $489 million; capital expenditures, $75 million

Monetary conversion rate: about 331.24 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: 1,034 km 1.000-meter gauge; 70 km double track

Highways: 13,898 km total; 3,461 km paved, 6,741 km gravel or graded earth, 3,696 km of unimproved roads

Inland waterways: 1,505 km

Ports: 1 major (Dakar), 2 minor

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

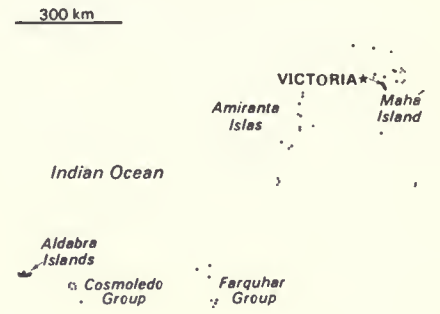
Airfields: 25 total, 21 usable; 10 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 16 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: above-average urban system, using radio-relay and cable; 40,200 telephones (0.6 per 100 popl.); 8 AM , no FM stations; 1 TV station; 3 submarine cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary Gendarmerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,498,000; 782,000 fit for military service; 80,000 reach military age (18) annually



See regional map VII

Geography

Total area: 280 km^2; land area: 270 km^2

Comparative area: about one and one-half times the size of Washington, D. C.

Coastline: 491 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: edge of continental margin or 200 nm
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical marine; humid; cooler season during southeast monsoon (late May to September); warmer season during northwest monsoon (March to May)

Terrain: Mahé Group is granitic, narrow coastal strip, rocky, hilly; others are coral, flat, elevated reefs, no fresh water, mostly uninhabited

Land use: 4% arable land; 18% permanent crops; 0% meadows and pastures; 18% forest and woodland; 60% other

Environment: lies outside the cyclone belt, so severe storms are rare; short droughts possible; 40 granitic and about 50 coralline islands

Special notes: none

People

Population: 67,552 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 1.52%

Nationality: noun—Seychellois (sing. and pl.); adjective—Seychelles

Ethnic divisions: Seychellois (mixture of Asians, Africans, Europeans)

Religion: 90% Roman Catholic, 8% Anglican, 2% other

Language: English and French (official); Creole

Infant mortality rate: 26/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 66

Literacy: 60%

Labor force: 1984 (est.) formal employment (all sectors)—38.4 government, 30.7% parastatal, 30.8% private; formal employment (by sector)—49.0% industry and commerce, 39.0% services, 11.5% agriculture, forestry, and fishing

Organized labor: 3 major trade unions

Government

Official name: Republic of Seychelles

Type: republic; member of the Commonwealth

Capital: Victoria, Mahé Island

Legal system: based on English common law, French civil law, and customary law

National holidays: 5 and 29 June

Branches: President, Council of Ministers, People's Assembly

Government leader: France Albert RENE, President (since June 1979)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: general election held June 1979 gave 98% approval to René as only presidential candidate on yes/no ballot; re-elected in June 1984 with 92% of vote

Political parties and leaders: René, who heads the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, came to power by a military coup in June 1977; until then he had been Prime Minister in an uneasy coalition with then President James Mancham, who headed the Seychelles Democratic Party; René banned the Seychelles Democratic Party in March 1978 and announced a new constitution in March 1979 that turned the country into a one-party state

Communists: negligible, although some Cabinet ministers espouse pro-Soviet line

Other political or pressure groups: trade unions, Roman Catholic Church

Member of: AfDB, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, NAM, OAU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $175 million, $2,670 per capita, real growth rate 6.0% (1985)

Natural resources: fish, copra, spices

Agriculture: islands depend largely on coconut production and export of copra; cinnamon, vanilla, and patchouli (used for perfumes) are other cash crops; food crops—small quantities of sweet potatoes, cassava, sugarcane, and bananas; islands not self-sufficient in foodstuffs and the bulk of the supply must be imported; fish is an important food source

Major industries: tourism is largest industry; processing of coconut and vanilla, fishing, small-scale manufacture of consumer goods, coir rope factory, tea factory

Electric power: 25,000 kW capacity; 59 million kWh produced, 880 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $4.5 million (f.o.b., 1985); fish, copra, cinnamon bark

Imports: $90 million (f.o.b., 1985); manufactured goods, food, tobacco, beverages, machinery and transport equipment, and petroleum products

Major trade partners: exports—Pakistan, France, Reunion, UK, Mauritius; imports—Bahrain, UK, South Africa, Singapore, Japan, France

Aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1978-84), $232 million; US (FY78-85), $14 million; Communist countries (1970-85), $42 million

Budget: (1984) revenues, $61 million; grants, $4 million; current expenditures, $64 million; capital expenditures, $11 million; net lending, $3.5 million

Monetary conversion rate: 5.99 Seychelles rupees=US$1 (January 1987)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 282 km total; 145 km bituminous, 137 km crushed stone or earth

Ports: 1 port (Victoria); development underway will double capacity

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 14 total, 14 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: direct radio communications with adjacent islands and African coastal countries; 9,100 telephones (13.6 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, no FM stations; 1 TV station; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station; USAF tracking station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Militia

Military manpower: males 15-49, 16,000; 8,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $10 million, 10.3% of central government budget

Sierra Leone

Geography

Total area: 71,740 km^2; land area: 71,620 km^2

Comparative area: slightly smaller than South Carolina

Land boundaries: 933 km total

Coastline: 402 km

Maritime claim:
Territorial sea: 200 nm

Climate: tropical; hot, humid; summer rainy season (May to December); winter dry season (December to April)

Terrain: coastal belt of mangrove swamps, wooded hill country, upland plateau, mountains in east

Land use: 23% arable land; 2% permanent crops; 31% meadows and pastures; 29% forest and woodland; 15% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: extensive mangrove swamps hinder access to sea; deforestation; soil degradation

Special notes: none

People

Population: 3,754,088 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.16%

Nationality: noun—Sierra Leonean(s); adjective—Sierra Leonean

Ethnic divisions: over 99% native African (30% Temne, 30% Mende, 2% Creole), rest European and Asian; 13 tribes

Religion: 30% Muslim, 30% indigenous beliefs, 10% Christian, 30% other or none

Language: English (official); regular use limited to literate minority; principal vernaculars are Mende in south and Temne in north; Krio is the language of the resettled exslave population of the Freetown area and is lingua franca

Life expectancy: 46

Literacy: about 15%

Labor force: about 1.5 million; most of population engages in subsistence agriculture; only small minority, some 65,000, earn wages

Organized labor: 35% of wage earners

Government

Official name: Republic of Sierra Leone

Type: republic under presidential regime since April 1971

Capital: Freetown

Administrative divisions: three provinces (Eastern, Northern, Southern) and one area (Western Area)

Legal system: based on English law and customary laws indigenous to local tribes; constitution adopted 1978; highest court of appeal is the Sierra Leone Court of Appeals; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Republic Day, 19 April

Branches: executive authority exercised by President; unicameral parliament consists of 104 authorized seats, 85 of which are filled by elected representatives of constituencies and 12 by Paramount Chiefs elected by fellow Paramount Chiefs in each district; President authorized to appoint up to seven members; independent judiciary

Government leaders: Gen. Joseph MOMOH, President (since 28 November 1985); Francis MINAH, First Vice President (since November 1985); Abu Bakar KAMARA, Second Vice President (since November 1985)

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Political party and leader: All People's Congress (APC), Siaka Stevens, National Chairman (constitution provides only for one-party rule)

Communists: no party, although there are a few Communists and a slightly larger number of sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, AIOEC, Commonwealth, ECA, ECOWAS, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, Mano River Union, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: (current factor cost) $1 billion (1983/84 est.); real growth rate 0.5% (1983/84)

Natural resources: diamonds, rutile, bauxite, iron ore, gold, chromite

Agriculture: palm kernels, coffee, cocoa, rice, yams, millet, ginger, cassava; much of cultivated land devoted to subsistence farming; food crops insufficient for domestic consumption

Fishing: catch 53,000 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: mining (diamonds, iron ore, bauxite, rutile), manufacturing, beverages, textiles, cigarettes, construction goods, one oil refinery

Electric power: 65,000 kW capacity; 85 million kWh produced, 21 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $137 million (f.o.b., 1985); diamonds, iron ore, palm kernels, cocoa, coffee

Imports: $167 million (c.i.f., 1985); machinery and transportation equipment, manufactured goods, foodstuffs, petroleum products

Major trade partners: UK, EC, US, Japan, Communist countries

Budget: (1983/84) revenues, $109 million; current expenditures, $146 million; development expenditures, $68 million

Monetary conversion rate: 40 leones=US$1 (March 1987)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Singapore

Communications

Railroads: about 84 km 1.067-meter narrow gauge privately owned mineral line operated by the Sierra Leone Development Company

Highways: 7,400 km total; 1,150 km bituminous, 490 km laterite (some gravel), remainder improved earth

Inland waterways: 800 km; 600 km navigable year round

Ports: 1 major (Freetown), 2 minor

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

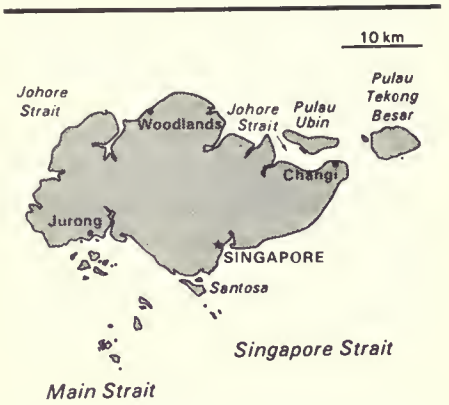
Airfields: 13 total, 10 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair telephone and telegraph service; 16,000 telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); 1 INTELSAT Atlantic Ocean satellite ground station; 3 AM, 1 FM, 2 TV stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy

Military manpower: males 15-49, 857,000; 413,000 fit for military service; no conscription



See regional map IX

Geography

Total area: 580 km^2; land area: 570 km^2

Comparative area: about three times the size of Washington, D. C.

Coastline: 193 km

Maritime claims:
Exclusive fishing zone: 12 nm
Territorial sea: 3 nm

Climate: tropical; hot, humid, rainy; no pronounced rainy or dry seasons; thunderstorms occur on 40% of all days (67% of days in April)

Terrain: lowland; gently undulating central plateau contains water catchment area and nature preserve

Land use: 4% arable land; 7% permanent crops; 0% meadows and pastures; 5% forest and woodland; 84% other

Environment: mostly urban and industrialized

Special notes: focal point for Southeast Asian sea routes

People

Population: 2,616,236 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 1.13%

Nationality: noun—Singaporean(s), adjective—Singapore

Ethnic divisions: 76.4% Chinese, 14.9% Malay, 6.4% Indian, 2.3% other

Religion: majority of Chinese are Buddhists or atheists; Malays nearly all Muslim; minorities include Christians, Hindus, Sikhs, Taoists, Confucianists

Language: Chinese, Malay, Tamil, and English (official); Malay (national)

Infant mortality rate: 8.3/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: men 69, women 74

Literacy: 84.2%

Labor force: 1,154,260 (June 1985); 30.2% services, 25.5% manufacturing, 23.5% trade, 10.1% transport and communication, 8.9% construction, 0.7% agriculture and fishing; 6.5% unemployment (June 1986)

Organized labor: 202,302, 17.5% of labor force (1985)

Government

Official name: Republic of Singapore

Type: republic within Commonwealth

Capital: Singapore

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution based on preindependence State of Singapore constitution; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 9 August

Branches: ceremonial President; executive power exercised by Prime Minister and Cabinet responsible to unicameral legislature (Parliament)

Government leaders: WEE Kim Wee, President (since September 1985); LEE Kuan Yew, Prime Minister (since June 1959)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 20

Elections: normally held every five years; last held 1984

Political parties and leaders: government—People's Action Party (PAP), Lee Kuan Yew; opposition—Barisan Sosialis (BS), Dr. Lee Siew Choh; Workers' Party (WP), J. B. Jeyaretnam; United People's Front (UPF), Harbans Singh; Singapore Democratic Party (SDP), Chiam See Tong; Communist Party illegal

Voting strength: (1984 election) PAP won 77 of 79 seats in Parliament and received 63% of the vote; WP and SDP won one seat each; WP member of Parliament expelled November 1986

Communists: 200-500; Barisan Sosialis infiltrated by Communists

Member of: ADB, ANRPC, ASEAN, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, ESCAP, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ISO, ITU, NAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $17.25 billion (1985 est.), $6,740 per capita; (1985 est.) real growth rate 1.9% (1986 est.)

Agriculture: occupies a position of minor importance in the economy, self-sufficient in pork (but pig farming outlawed as of 1985), poultry, and eggs; must import much of its other food requirements; major crops—rubber, copra, fruit and vegetables

Fishing: catch 22,761 metric tons, imports—102,139 metric tons, exports 56,841 metric tons (1985)

Major industries: petroleum refining, electronics, oil drilling equipment, rubber processing and rubber products, processed food and beverages, ship repair, entrepot trade, financial services, biotechnology

Electric power: 3,486,000 kW capacity; 10,080 million kWh produced, 3,900 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $22.8 billion (f.o.b., 1985); manufactured goods, petroleum, rubber, electronics

Imports: $26.3 billion (c.i.f., 1985); major retained imports—capital equipment, manufactured goods, petroleum

Major trade partners: exports—US, Malaysia, Japan, Hong Kong, Thailand, Australia, FRG; imports—Japan, US, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia

Aid: Western (non-US) countries (1970-84), $630 million; US, including Ex-Im (FY70-85), $590 million

Military transfers: US (FY70-85), $2.3 million

Budget: (1985) revenues, $5.55 billion; expenditures, $5.55 billion;

Monetary conversion rate: 2.14 Singapore dollars=US$1 (14 January 1987)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: 38 km of 1.000-meter gauge

Highways: 2,597 km total (1984)

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 3 major, 2 minor

Civil air: about 30 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 6 total, 6 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

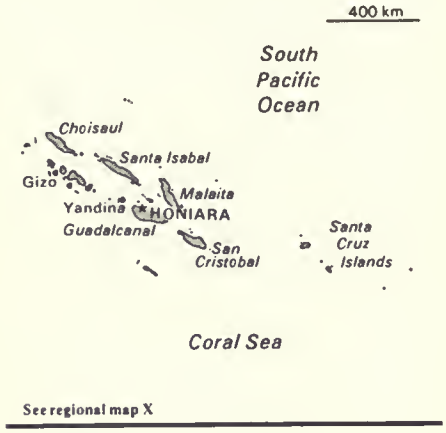
Telecommunications: good domestic facilities; good international service; good radio and television broadcast coverage; 1.02 million telephones (39.0 per 100 popl.); 13 AM, 4 FM, 2 TV stations; submarine cables extend to Sabah (Malaysia), Peninsular Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines; 1 satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Army Reserve, Singapore Armed Forces

Military manpower: males 15-49, 808,000; 606,000 fit for military service

Military budget: estimated for fiscal year ending 31 March 1987, $950 million; about 11.2% of central government budget



See regional map X

Geography

Total area: 28,450 km^2; land area: 27,540 km^2

Comparative area: slightly larger than Maryland

Coastline: 5,313 km

Maritime claims: (measured from claimed archipelagic baselines)
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical monsoon; few extremes of temperature and weather

Terrain: mostly ruggedly mountainous with some low coral atolls

Land use: 1% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 1% meadows and pastures; 93% forest and woodland; 4% other

Environment: subject to typhoons, but rarely destructive; geologically active region with frequent earth tremors

Special notes: none

People

Population: 301,180 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.62%

Nationality: noun—Solomon Islander(s); adjective—Solomon Islander

Ethnic divisions: 93.0% Melanesian, 4.0% Polynesian, 1.5% Micronesian, 0.8% European, 0.3% Chinese, 0.4% other

Religion: almost all at least nominally Christian; Anglican, Seventh-Day Adventist, and Roman Catholic churches dominant

Language: 120 indigenous languages; Melanesian pidgin in much of the country is lingua franca; English spoken by 1-2% of population

Infant mortality rate: 46/1,000 (1980)

Life expectancy: 54

Literacy: 60%

Labor force: 23,448 economically active (1984); 32.4% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 7.0% construction, manufacturing, and mining; 4.7% commerce, transport, and finance

Organized labor: most of the cash economy workers have trade union representation

Government

Official name: Solomon Islands

Type: independent parliamentary state within Commonwealth

Capital: Honiara

Administrative divisions: 7 administrative districts

Legal system: a High Court plus Magistrates Courts; also a system of native courts throughout the islands

National day: 7 July—Independence Day

Branches: executive authority in Governor General; unicameral legislature (38-member National Parliament)

Government leaders: Sir Baddeley DEVESI, Governor General (since July 1978); Ezekiel Alabna, Prime Minister (since December 1986)

Suffrage: universal adult at age 21

Elections: at least every four years; last held October 1984

Political parties and leaders: United Party, Sir Peter Kenilorea; People's Alliance Party, Solomon Mamaloni, National Democratic Party, Bartholemew Ulufa'alu

Member of: ADB, Commonwealth, ESCAP, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, SPF, UN, UPU, WHO

Economy

GDP: $137 million (1985), $640 per capita

Natural resources: fish, forests, agricultural land, minerals (gold and bauxite)

Agriculture: dominated by coconut production with subsistence crops of yams, taro, bananas, rice

Electric power: 15,000 kW capacity; 30 million kWh produced, 110 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $70.1 million (f.o.b., 1985); copra, timber, fish, palm oil, seashells and shell products

Imports: $83.2 million (c.i.f., 1985)

Major trade partners: exports—Japan 37%, UK 11%, Australia 3%; imports—Australia 31%, Singapore 16%, Japan 15%, UK 9% (1981)

Aid: economic commitments from Australia and other Western donors, $16.1 million (1985)

Budget: (1985) million revenues, $37.4 million; expenditures, $51.0 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1.4808 Solomon Island dollars=US$1 (February 1986)

Communications

Railroad: none

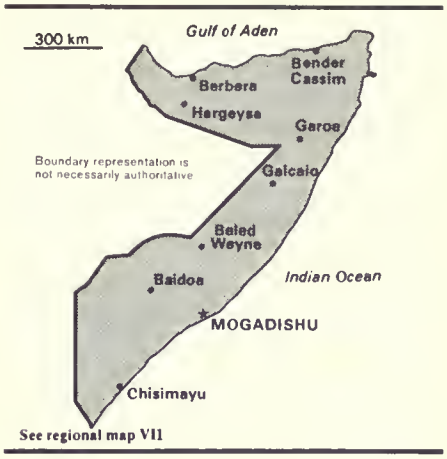
Highways: about 2,100 km total (1982); 30 km sealed, 290 km gravel, 980 km earth, 800 private logging and plantation roads of varied construction

Ports: 5 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 24 total, 22 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 3,000 telephones; 4 AM, no FM, no TV stations; 1 satellite ground station



Geography

Total area: 637,660 km^2; land area: 627,340 km^2

Comparative area: slightly smaller than Texas

Land boundaries: 2,263 km total

Coastline: 3,025 km

Maritime claim:
Territorial sea: 200 nm

Boundary disputes: southern half of boundary with Ethiopia is a Provisional Administrative Line; territorial dispute with Ethiopia over the Ogaden; possible claims to Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Kenya based on unification of ethnic Somalis

Climate: hot, dry desert; northeast monsoon (December to February), cooler southwest monsoon (May to October); irregular rainfall; hot, humid periods (Tangambili) between monsoons

Terrain: mostly flat to undulating plateau rising to hills in north

Land use: 2% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 46% meadows and pastures; 14% forest and woodland; 38% other; includes 3% irrigated

Environment: recurring droughts; frequent dust storms over eastern plains in summer; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

Special notes: strategic location on Horn of Africa along southern approaches to Bab el Mandeb and route through Red Sea and Suez Canal

People

Population: 7,741,859 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.01%

Nationality: noun—Somali(s); adjective—Somali

Ethnic divisions: 85% Somali, rest mainly Bantu; 30,000 Arabs, 3,000 Europeans, 800 Asians

Religion: almost entirely Sunni Muslim

Language: Somali (official); Arabic, Italian, English

Infant mortality rate: 150/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 43.9

Literacy: 60%

Labor force: about 2.2 million; very few are skilled laborers; 70% pastoral nomad, 30% agriculturists, government employees, traders, fishermen, handicraftsmen, other

Organized labor: General Federation of Somali Trade Unions, a government-controlled organization, established in 1977

Government

Official name: Somali Democratic Republic

Type: republic

Capital: Mogadishu

Administrative divisions: 18 regions, 60 districts

National holiday: 21 October

Branches: President dominates political system; Cabinet carries out day-to-day government functions; unicameral legislature (National People's Assembly) exists but has little power

Government leader: Maj. Gen. Mohamed SIAD Barre, President and Commander in Chief of the Army (since October 1969)

Political party and leader: the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party (SRSP), created on 1 July 1976, is the sole legal party; Maj. Gen. Mohamed Siad Barre is general secretary of the SRSP

Elections: parliamentary elections held 31 December 1984; Presidential election held December 1986 and President Siad won 99.92% of the votes in yes/no style election for another seven-year term

Communists: probably some Communist sympathizers in the government hierarchy

Member of: AfDB, Arab League, EAMA, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $1.4 billion, about $200 per capita (1982 est.)

Natural resources: uranium, iron, tin, gypsum, bauxite

Agriculture: mainly a pastoral country, raising livestock; crops—bananas, sugarcane, cotton, cereals

Major industries: a few small industries, including sugar refining, tuna, beef canning, textiles, iron rod plant, and petroleum refining

Electric power: 63,000 kW capacity; 137 million kWh produced, 17 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $108 million (f.o.b., 1986 est.); livestock, hides, skins, bananas

Imports: $407 million (c.i.f., 1986 est.); textiles, cereals, transport equipment, machinery, construction materials and equipment, petroleum products; also military materiel in 1977

Major trade partners: exports—Saudi Arabia 34.6%, Italy 19.6%; imports—Italy 26%, Saudi Arabia 12%, US 17% (1985)

External debt: $1.6 billion (1985 est.); external debt service 73% of exports of goods and services

Budget: (1985 est. in percent of GDP) revenues and grants, 10.2%; current expenditures, 8.5%; investment expenditures, 6.8%

Monetary conversion rate: official rate—86.5 Somali shillings=US$1; legal free market—140 Somali shillings=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 21,300 km total; including 2,335 km bituminous surface, 2,880 km gravel, and 12,000 km improved earth or stabilized soil

Pipelines: 15 km crude oil

Ports: 3 major (Mogadishu, Berbera, Chisimayu)

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 65 total, 53 usable; 6 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 21 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: poor telephone and telegraph service; radio-relay system centered on Mogadishu connects a few towns; 6,000 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 1 Indian Ocean satellite station; 2 AM, no FM stations; 1 TV station

Defense Forces

Branches: Somali National Army (including Navy, Air Force, and Air Defense Force), National Police Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,710,000; 958,000 fit for military service; no conscription

South Africa

Geography

Total area: 1,221,040 km^2; land area: 1,221,040 km^2

Comparative area: about four-fifths the size of Alaska

Land boundaries: 2,044 km total

Coastline: 2,881 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; occupies Namibia

Climate: mostly dry desert, subtropical along coast; sunny days, cool nights

Terrain: vast interior plateau rimmed by rugged hills and narrow coastal plain

Land use: 10% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 65% meadows and pastures; 3% forest and woodland; 21% other; includes 1% irrigated

Environment: lack of important arterial rivers or lakes requires extensive water conservation and control measures

Special notes: Walvis Bay is almost an enclave of Namibia; Lesotho is an enclave

People

Population: 34,313,356 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.27%, includes the four nominally independent homelands that are not recognized by the US (Bophuthatswana 1,750,165, average annual growth rate 3.85%; Ciskei 982,982, average annual growth rate 2.62%; Transkei 2,832,345, average annual growth rate 2.70%; Venda 434,395, average annual growth rate 2.72%)

Nationality: noun—South African(s); adjective—South African

Ethnic divisions: 69.9% black, 17.8% white, 9.4% colored, 2.9% Indian

Religion: most whites and coloreds and roughly 60% of blacks are Christian; roughly 60% of Indians are Hindu, 20% Muslim

Language: Afrikaans, English (official); many vernacular languages, including Zulu, Xhosa, North and South Sotho, Tswana

Infant mortality rate: whites 14.9/1,000 (1982), coloreds 80.6/1,000 (1982), blacks 80.6/1,000 (1982), Asians 25.3/1,000 (1982)

Life expectancy: whites 70 years, Asians 66 years, coloreds 59 years, blacks 55 years

Literacy: almost all white population literate; government estimates 50% of blacks literate

Labor force: 11 million economically active (1985); 34% services, 30% agriculture, 29% industry and commerce, 7% mining

Organized labor: about 17% of total labor force is unionized (mostly white workers); African unions represent less than 15% of black labor force

Government

Official name: Republic of South Africa

Type: republic

Capital: administrative, Pretoria; legislative, Cape Town; judicial, Bloemfontein

Administrative divisions: 4 provinces; 10 homelands (4 independent, 6 dependent) administered in areas set aside for blacks

Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law and English common law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Republic Day, 31 May

Branches: state president is chief of state, head of government, and chairman of cabinet; tricameral legislature—House of Assembly (whites), House of Representatives (coloreds), and House of Delegates (Indians) elected directly by respective racial electorates; judiciary maintains substantial independence of government influence

Government leader: Pieter Willem BOTHA, State President (since September 1984)

Suffrage: general suffrage limited to whites over 18 (17 in Natal Province) and to coloreds and Indians over 18

Elections: must be held at least every five years; last white elections April 1981; last colored and Indian elections August 1984; the next white elections will be held in first half of 1987

Political parties and leaders: White political parties and leaders— National Party, P. W. Botha; Progressive Federal Party, Colin Eglin; New Republic Party, Bill Sutton; Conservative Party, Dr. Andries P. Treurnicht; Herstigte National Party, Jaap Marais; Colored political parties and leaders— Labor Party, Allan Hendrickse (majority party); People's Congress Party, Peter Marais; Indian political parties and leaders—National People's Party, Amichand Rajbansi (majority party); Solidarity, J. N. Reddy

Voting strength: white parliamentary seats—National Party, 127; Progressive Federal Party, 27; Conservative Party, 18; New Republic, 5; Herstigte National Party, 1

Communists: small Communist Party illegal since 1950; party in exile maintains headquarters in London, Daniel Tloome, (Chairman) and Joe Slovo, (General Secretary)

Other political groups: (insurgent groups in exile) African National Congress (ANC), Oliver Tambo; Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), Zephania Mothopeng

Member of: GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IHO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, INTELSAT, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, Southern African Customs Union, UN, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

(membership rights in IAEA, ICAO, ITU, WHO, WIPO, and WMO suspended or restricted)

Economy

GDP: $51 billion (1985), about $1,560 per capita; 2.0% real growth (1986)

Natural resources: gold, chromium, antimony, coal, iron, manganese, nickel, phosphates, tin, uranium, gem diamonds, platinum, copper, vanadium

Agriculture: corn, wheat, sugarcane, tobacco, citrus, fruits; cattle and dairy products; sheep and wool; self-sufficient in foodstuffs

Fishing: catch 599,897 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: mining, automobile assembly, metalworking, machinery, textile, iron and steel, chemical, fertilizer

Electric power: 29,954,000 kW capacity; 148,450 million kWh produced, 4,470 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $9.2 billion (f.o.b., 1985), gold, coal, diamonds, corn, uranium, other mineral and agricultural products; net gold output $7.0 billion (1985)

Imports: $10.4 billion (f.o.b., 1985); machinery, motor vehicle parts, petroleum products, textiles, chemicals

Major trade partners: US, FRG, Japan, UK, Southern African Customs Union

Budget: (FY85/86) revenues, $10.6 billion; current expenditures, $12.3 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 2.5 South African rands=US$1 (29 January 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: 36,499 km total (includes Namibia); 35,793 km 1.067-meter gauge, of which 6,830 km are multiple track, 16,271 km electrified; 706 km single track

Highways: 229,690 km total; 80,796 km paved, 148,894 km crushed stone, gravel, or improved earth

Pipelines: 931 km crude oil; 1,748 km refined products; 322 km natural gas

Ports: 7 major (Durban, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Richards Bay, Saldanha, East London, and Mosselbaai); 1 minor (Walvis Bay)

Civil air: 82 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 956 total, 846 usable; 112 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,659 m, 11 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 215 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: the system is the best developed, most modern, and highest capacity in Africa and consists of carrier-equipped open-wire lines, coaxial cables, radio-relay links, and radiocommunication stations; key centers are Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, and Pretoria; 3.47 million telephones (13.4 per 100 popl.); 14 AM, 286 FM, 67 main TV stations with 450 relay transmitters; 1 submarine cable; 1 Indian Ocean and 2 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Medical Services

Military manpower: males 15-49, 8,490,000; 5,182,000 fit for military service; 369,000 reach military age (18) annually; obligation for service in Citizen Force or Commandos begins at 18; volunteers for service in permanent force must be 17; national service obligation is two years; figures include Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Kwazulu, Lebowa, Transkei, and Venda

See regional maps VIII and XI

Geography

Total area: 22,402,200 km^2; land area: 22,272,000 km^2

Comparative area: almost two and one-half times the size of US

Land boundaries: 20,217 km total

Coastline: 108,346 km (60,085 km mainland; 48,261 islands)

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: China (Pamir, Argun, Amur, and Khabarovsk areas); US Government has not recognized incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into Soviet Union; Habomai Islands, Etorofu, Kunashiri, and Shikotan islands occupied by Soviet Union since 1945, claimed by Japan; Kuril Islands administered by Soviet Union; maritime disputes with Sweden, Norway; has made no territorial claim in Antarctica (but has reserved the right to do so) and does not recognize the claims of any other nation; Bessarabia question with Romania

Climate: mostly temperate to arctic continental; winters vary from cool along Black Sea to frigid in Siberia; summers vary from hot in southern deserts to cool along Arctic coast

Terrain: broad plain with low hills west of Urals; vast coniferous forest and tundra in Siberia, deserts in Central Asia, mountains in south

Land use: 10% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 17% meadows and pastures; 41% forest and woodland; 32% other; includes 1% irrigated

Environment: despite size and diversity, small percentage of land is arable and much is too far north; some of most fertile land is water deficient or has insufficient growing season; many better climates have poor soils; hot, dry, desiccating sukhovey wind affects south; desertification

Special notes: largest country in world, but unfavorably located in relation to major sea lanes of world

People

Population: 284,008,160 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.90%

Nationality: noun—Soviet(s); adjective—Soviet

Ethnic divisions: 52% Russian, 16% Ukrainian, 32% among over 100 other ethnic groups, according to 1979 census

Religion: 18% Russian Orthodox; 9% Muslim; 3% Jewish, Protestant, Georgian Orthodox, or Roman Catholic; population is 70% atheist

Language: Russian (official); more than 200 languages and dialects (at least 18 with more than 1 million speakers); 75% Slavic group, 8% other Indo-European, 12% Altaic, 3% Uralian, 2% Caucasian

Infant mortality rate: 27.9/1,000 (1982)

Life expectancy: men 64, women 74

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: civilian 148 million (midyear 1984), 20% agriculture, 80% industry and other nonagricultural fields; unemployed not reported; shortage of skilled labor reported

Government

Official name: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Type: Communist state

Capital: Moscow

Administrative divisions: 15 union republics, consisting of 20 autonomous republics, 6 krays, 123 oblasts, 8 autonomous oblasts, and 10 autonomous okrugs

Legal system: civil law system as modified by Communist legal theory; revised constitution adopted 1977; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: October Revolution Day, 7 November

Branches: executive—USSR Council of Ministers, legislative—USSR Supreme Soviet, judicial—Supreme Court of USSR

Government leaders: Mikhail Sergeyevich GORBACHEV, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (since 11 March 1985); Nikolay Ivanovich RYZHKOV, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers (since 28 September 1985); Andrey Andreyevich GROMYKO, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet (since 2 July 1985)

Suffrage: universal over age 18; direct, equal

Elections: to Supreme Soviet every five years; 1,500 seats in 1984; 71.5% held by party members

Political party: Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) only party permitted

Voting strength: (1984 election) 99.95% of the 197,292,000 persons over 18 voted for Communist-sponsored single slate

Communists: over 18 million party members

Other political or pressure groups: Komsomol, trade unions, and other organizations that facilitate Communist control

Member of: CEMA, ESCAP, Geneva Disarmament Conference, IAEA, IBEC, ICAC, ICAO, ICCAT, ICCO, ICES, ILO, IMO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, INRO, IPU, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, UN, UNESCO, UPU, Warsaw Pact, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $2,062.6 billion (1985, in 1985 geometric mean prices), $7,396 per capita; in 1985 percentage shares were—50% consumption, 30% investment, 20% government and other, including elements of defense (based on 1982 rubles at adjusted factor cost); average annual growth rate of real GNP 2.4% (1971-85); average annual growth rate 2.1% (1976-85); 1.2% (1985)

Natural resources: fossil fuels, hydroelectric power, timber, manganese, lead, zinc, nickel, mercury, potash, phosphates

Agriculture: principal food crops—grain (especially wheat), potatoes; main industrial crops—sugar beets, cotton, sunflowers, and flax; degree of self-sufficiency depends on fluctuations in crop yields, particularly grain; large grain importer over past decade

Fishing: catch 10.7 million metric tons; exports 501,598 metric tons, 418,912 metric tons; exports exclude canned fish, canned crab, and caviar (1985)

Major industries: diversified, highly developed capital goods industries; consumer goods industries comparatively less developed

Shortages: fertilizer, pesticides, feed, natural rubber, bauxite and alumina, tantalum, tin, tungsten, fluorspar, molybdenum, and finished steel products

Crude steel: 174 million metric ton capacity; 155 million metric tons produced, 558 kg per capita (1985)

Electric power: 327,000,000 kW capacity; 1,600,000 million kWh produced, 5,670 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $86,956 billion (f.o.b., 1985); petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, metals, wood, agricultural products, and a wide variety of manufactured goods (primarily capital goods and arms)

Imports: $82,922 billion (f.o.b., 1985); grain and other agricultural products, machinery and equipment, steel products (including large diameter pipe), consumer manufactures

Major trade partners: $169.9 billion (1985 total turnover); 61% Communist countries, 27% industrialized West, 12% with less developed countries

Aid: total extended to non-Communist less developed countries (1954-85), $33 billion

Monetary conversion rate: official, 0.838 ruble=US$1 (1985 average); the exchange rate is administratively set and should not be used to convert domestic rubles to dollars

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 144,800 km total; 142,967 km 1.524-meter broad gauge; 1,833 km mostly 0.750-meter narrow gauge; 113,315 km broad-gauge single track; 47,900 km electrified; does not include industrial lines (1984)

Highways: 1,516,700 km total; 439,000 km asphalt, concrete, stone block; 354,000 km asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone; 723,700 km earth (1984)

Inland waterways: 136,700 km navigable, exclusive of Caspian Sea (1984)

Freight carried: rail—3,958 million metric tons, 3.72 trillion metric tons/km (1985); highways—25.5 billion metric tons, 477 billion metric tons/km (1985); waterway—632 million metric tons, 261.6 billion metric tons/km, excluding Caspian Sea (1984)

Pipelines: 78,300 km crude oil and refined products; 165,000 km natural gas (1984)

Ports: 53 major (most important—Leningrad, Rīga, Tallinn, Kaliningrad, Liepāja, Ventspils, Murmansk, Arkhangel'sk, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Il'ichevsk, Nikolayev, Sevastopol', Vladivostok, Nakhodka), 180 minor; 58 major inland ports (most important—Astrakhan', Baku, Gor'kiy, Kazan', Khabarovsk, Krasnoyarsk, Kuybyshev, Moscow, Rostov, Volgograd, Kiev)

Civil air: 4,500 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 4,400 total; 470 with runways 2,500 m or longer

Telecommunications: extensive network of AM-FM stations broadcasting both Moscow and regional programs; main TV centers in Moscow and Leningrad plus 11 more in the Soviet republics; hundreds of TV stations; 85,000,000 TV sets; 162,000,000 receiver sets; many satellite ground stations and extensive satellite networks

Defense Forces

Branches: Ground Forces, Navy, Air Defense Forces, Air Forces, Strategic Rocket Forces

Military manpower: males 15-49, 69,563,000; 55,293,000 fit for military service; 2,197,000 reach military age (17) annually

Spain

Geography

Total area: 504,750 km^2; land area: 499,400 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Arizona and Utah combined

Land boundaries: 1,899 km total

Coastline: 4,964 km

Maritime claims:
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; Gibraltar question with UK; controls two presidios or places of sovereignty (Ceuta, Melilla) on the coast of Morocco

Climate: temperate; clear, hot summers in interior, more moderate and cloudy along coast; cloudy, cold winters in interior, partly cloudy and cool along coast

Terrain: large, flat to dissected plateau surrounded by rugged hills

Land use: 31% arable land; 10% permanent crops; 21% meadows and pastures; 31% forest and woodland; 7% other; includes 6% irrigated

Environment: deforestation; desertification

Special notes: strategic location along approaches to Strait of Gibraltar

People

Population: 39,000,804 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.54%

Nationality: noun—Spaniard(s); adjective—Spanish

Ethnic divisions: composite of Mediterranean and Nordic types

Religion: 99% Roman Catholic, 1% other sects

Language: Castilian Spanish; second languages include 17% Catalan, 7% Galician, and 2% Basque

Infant mortality rate: 9.6/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 73, women 78

Literacy: 97%

Labor force: 13.7 million (1986 est.); 52.0% services, 24.4% industry, 16.1% agriculture, 7.5% construction; unemployment, 21.5% (June 1986)

Organized labor: no more than 25% of labor force (1984)

Government

Official name: Spanish State

Type: parliamentary monarchy

Capital: Madrid

Administrative divisions: 50 provinces

Dependent areas: Ceuta, Islas Chafarinas, Melilla, Peñón de Alhucemas, Peñón de Vélez de la Gomera

Legal system: civil law system, with regional applications; constitution provides for rule of law, established jury system as well as independent constitutional court to rule on constitutionality of laws and serve as court of last resort in protecting liberties and rights granted in constitution; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 24 June

Branches: executive, with acts of the king subject to countersignature, Prime Minister and his ministers responsible to lower house; bicameral legislature—Cortes Generales, consisting of more powerful Congress of Deputies (350 members) and Senate (208 members), with possible addition of one to six members from each new autonomous region; judiciary, independent

Government leaders: JUAN CARLOS I, King (since November 1975); Felipe GONZALEZ Márquez, Prime Minister (since December 1982)

Suffrage: universal at age 18

Elections: parliamentary election held 22 June 1986 for four-year term; local elections for municipal and provincial councils held April 1983; regional elections staggered

Political parties and leaders: principal national parties, from right to left—Popular Alliance (AP), Antonio Hernández Mancha; Popular Democratic Party (PDP), Oscar Alzaga; Liberal Party (PL), José Antonio Segurado; Social Democratic Center (CDS), Adolfo Suárez; Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), Felipe González Márquez; Spanish Communist Party (PCE), Gerardo Iglesias; chief regional parties—Convergence and Unity (CiU), Jordi Pujol, in Catalonia; Basque Nationalist Party (PNV), Xabier Arzallus; Basque Solidarity (EA), Carlos Garaicoetxea; Basque Popular Unity (HB), Jon Idigoras; Basque Left (EE), Kepa Aulestia; Andalusian Party (PA), Luis Uruñuela; Independent Canary Group (AIC); Aragon Regional Party (PAR); Valencian Union (UV)

Voting strength: (1986 parliamentary election in lower house—350 seats) PSOE 44%, 184 seats; AP, PDP, and PL in coalition 26%, 105 seats (dissolution of coalition and party defections in 1986—AP 68 seats, PDP 21 seats, PL 12 seats, independent 4 seats); CDS 9%, 19 seats; Communist-led coalition 5%, 18 seats; CiU 5%, 18 seats; Basque Nationalist Party 1%, 1 seat; Popular Unity 1%, 1 seat; Basque Left 1%, 1 seat; Independent Canary Group, 0%, 1 seat; Aragon Regional Party, 0%, 1 seat; Valencian Union 0%, 1 seat; 6%, vote other, no seats

Communists: PCE membership has declined from a possible high of 160,000 in 1977 to roughly 60,000 today; the party lost 64% of its voters and 20 deputies in the 1982 election; remaining strength is in labor, where it dominates the Workers Commissions trade union (one of the country's two major labor centrals), which claims a membership of about 1 million; experienced a modest recovery in 1986 national election, nearly doubling the share of the vote it received in 1982

Other political or pressure groups: on the extreme left, the Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA) and the First of October Antifascist Resistance Group (GRAPO) use terrorism to oppose the government; free labor unions (authorized in April 1977) include the Communist-dominated Workers Commissions (CCOO); the Socialist General Union of Workers (UGT), and the smaller independent Workers Syndical Union (USO); the Catholic Church; business and landowning interests; Opus Dei; university students

Member of: Andean Pact (observer), ASSIMER, Council of Europe, EC, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OAS (observer), OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

GNP: $187.6 billion (1986 est.); 70% private consumption, 13% government consumption, 17% gross fixed capital investment; 0.2% change in stocks; 2% net exports; real growth rate 2.9% (1986); 8.6% inflation (1986)

Natural resources: coal, lignite, iron ore, uranium, mercury, pyrites, fluorspar, gypsum, zinc, lead, tungsten, copper, kaolin, hydroelectric power

Agriculture: grains, citrus, fruits, vegetables; virtually self-sufficient in good crop years

Fishing: catch, 1,100,000 metric tons (1985)

Major industries: textiles and apparel (including footwear), food and beverages, metals and metal manufactures, chemicals, shipbuilding, automobiles

Crude steel: 14.2 million metric tons produced (1985), 370 kg per capita

Electric power: 41,120,000 kW capacity; 134,380 million kWh produced, 3,440 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $24.0 billion (f.o.b., 1985); iron and steel products, machinery, automobiles, citrus, fruits, vegetables, wine, soybean oil, feed barley, textiles, footwear

Imports: $28.0 billion (c.i.f., 1985); fuels (38%), machinery, chemicals, iron and steel, automobiles, corn, soybeans, coffee, tobacco, forest products, hides and skins, cotton, live cattle

Major trade partners: (1985) 42% EC, 31% less developed countries, 11% other developed countries, 11% US, 5% Communist countries

Aid: US authorizations, $1.9 billion, including Ex-Im (FY70-85); other Western bilateral (ODA and OOF), $545.0 million (1970-79)

Military transfers: US (FY70-85), $2.4 billion

Budget: revenues, $56 billion; expenditures, $67 billion; deficit, $10 billion (1985)

Monetary conversion rate: 136.13 pesetas=US $1 (October 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 15,430 km total; Spanish National Railways (RENFE) operates 12,691 km 1.668-meter gauge, 6,050 km electrified, and 2,295 km double track; FEVE (government-owned narrow-gauge railways) operates 1,821 km of predominantly 1.000-meter gauge and 441 km electrified; privately owned railways operate 918 km of predominantly 1.000-meter gauge, 512 km electrified, and 56 km double track

Highways: 150,396 km total; 82,070 km national 2,433 km limited-access divided highway, 63,042 km bituminous treated, 17,038 km intermediate bituminous, concrete, or stone block; the remaining 68,326 km are provincial or local roads (bituminous treated, intermediate bituminous, or stone block)

Inland waterways: 1,045 km; of minor importance as transport arteries and contribute little to economy

Pipelines: 265 km crude oil; 1,862 km refined products; 1,475 km natural gas

Ports: 23 major, 175 minor

Civil air: 142 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 121 total, 117 usable; 61 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways over 3,659 m, 21 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 32 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: generally adequate, modern facilities; 14.4 million telephones (34.5 per 100 popl.); 193 AM, 406 FM, 1,500 TV stations; 22 coaxial submarine cables; 2 satellite stations with total of 6 antennas

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 9,597,000; 7,810,000 fit for military service; 337,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $5.9 billion; 12.3% of the central government budget

Sri Lanka

Geography

Total area: 65,610 km^2; land area: 64,740 km^2

Comparative area: about one-half the size of North Carolina

Coastline: 1,340 km

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 24 nm
Continental shelf: edge of continental margin or 200 nm
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical; monsoonal; northeast monsoon (December to March); southwest monsoon (June to October)

Terrain: mostly low, flat to rolling plain; mountains in south-central interior

Land use: 16% arable land; 17% permanent crops; 7% meadows and pastures; 37% forest and woodland; 23% other; includes 8% irrigated

Environment: occasional cyclones, tornados; deforestation; soil erosion

Special notes: only 29 km from India; near major Indian Ocean sea lanes

People

Population: 16,406,576 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 1.37%

Nationality: noun—Sri Lankan(s); adjective—Sri Lankan

Ethnic divisions: 74% Sinhalese; 18% Tamil; 7% Moor; 1% Burgher, Malay, and Veddha

Religion: 69% Buddhist, 15% Hindu, 8% Christian, 8% Muslim

Language: Sinhala (official); Sinhala and Tamil listed as national languages; Sinhala spoken by about 74% of population, Tamil spoken by about 18%; English commonly used in government and spoken by about 10% of the population

Infant mortality rate: 37/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 68

Literacy: 87%

Labor force: 6.6 million (1985 est.); 45.9% agriculture, 13.3% mining and manufacturing, 12.4% trade and transport, 26.3% services and other; extensive underemployment; 19% unemployment (1985 est.)

Organized labor: about 33% of labor force, over 50% of which employed on tea, rubber, and coconut estates

Government

Official name: Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

Type: republic

Capital: Colombo

Administrative divisions: 9 provinces, 24 administrative districts

Legal system: a highly complex mixture of English common law, Roman-Dutch, Muslim, and customary law; new constitution 7 September 1978 reinstituted a strong, independent judiciary; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 22 May

Branches: the 1978 constitution established a strong presidential form of government under J. R. Jayewardene, who had been Prime Minister since his party's election victory in July 1977; Jayewardene was elected to a second term in October 1982 and will serve until 1989 regardless of whether Parliament is dissolved; the current Parliament was extended until August 1989 by a national referendum held in December 1982

Government leader: Junius Richard JAYEWARDENE, President (since 1978)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: national elections ordinarily held every six years; must be held more frequently if government loses confidence vote; the constitution was amended in August 1982 to permit the President to call an early presidential election

Political parties and leaders: Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP), Sirimavo Ratwatte Dias Bandaranaike; Sri Lanka Mahajana Party, Vijaya Kumaratunga; Lanka Sama Samaja Party (LSSP; Trotskyite), C. R. de Silva; Nava Sama Samaja Party (NSSP), V. Nanayakkara; Tamil United Liberation Front, A. Amirthalingam; United National Party (UNP), J. R. Jayewardene; Communist Party/Moscow, K. P. Silva; Communist Party/Beijing, N. Shanmugathasan; Mahajana Eksath Peramuna (People's United Front), M. B. Ratnayaka; Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (JVP; People's Liberation Front), Rohana Wijeweera; All-Ceylon Tamil Congress, Kumar Ponnambalam

Voting strength: (October 1982 presidential election) UNP 52.91%, SLFP 39.07%, JVP 4.18%, All Ceylon Tamil Congress 2.67%, LSSP .9%, NSSP .27%

Other political or pressure groups: Tamil separatist groups, Buddhist clergy, Sinhalese Buddhist lay groups; far-left violent revolutionary groups; labor unions

Member of: ADB, ANRPC, Colombo Plan, Commonwealth, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, NAM, SAARC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $6.3 billion, $390 per capita (1985); real growth rate 5% (1984); 50% services, 26% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 15% manufacturing, 7% construction, 2% mining and quarrying (1985)

Natural resources: limestone, graphite, mineral sands, gems, phosphates

Agriculture: agriculture accounts for about 26% of GDP; main crops—paddy, coconuts, tea, rubber

Fishing: catch 140,000 metric tons (1985 est.)

Major industries: processing of rubber, tea, coconuts, and other agricultural commodities; consumer goods manufacture; garment industry

Electric power: 982,000 kW capacity; 3,200 million kWh produced, 190 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $1.4 billion (f.o.b., 1985); tea, textiles and garments, petroleum products, coconut, rubber, agricultural products, gems and jewelry, marine products

Imports: $2.0 billion (c.i.f., 1985); petroleum, machinery and equipment, textiles and textile materials, wheat, transport equipment, electrical machinery, sugar, rice

Major trade partners: (1985) exports—US (22%), UAR, Iraq, UK, FRG, Singapore, Japan; imports—Japan, Saudi Arabia, US, India, Singapore, FRG, UK, Iran

Budget: (1985) revenues, $1.4 billion; expenditures, $2.0 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 28.5 rupees=US$1 (October 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 1,868 km total (1985); all 1.868-meter broad gauge; 102 km double track; no electrification; government owned

Highways: 66,176 km total (1985); 24,300 km paved (mostly bituminous treated), 28,916 km crushed stone or gravel, 12,960 km improved earth or unimproved earth; in addition, several thousand km of tracks, mostly unmotorable

Inland waterways: 430 km; navigable by shallow-draft craft

Pipelines: crude, 14 km; refined products, 55 km

Ports: 3 major, 9 minor

Civil air: 8 major transport (including 1 leased)

Airfields: 14 total, 12 usable; 11 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 7 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: good international service; 106,500 (est.) telephones (0.6 per 100 popl.); 12 AM, 3 FM, and 1 TV stations; submarine cables extend to Indonesia, Djibouti, India; 1 satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Air Force, Navy, Police Force, Special Police Task Force, National Auxiliary Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,262,000; 3,344,000 fit for military service; 174,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $370 million, 13% of central government estimated budget

Sudan

Geography

Total area: 2,505,810 km^2; land area: 2,376,000 km^2

Comparative area: about one-fourth the size of US

Land boundaries: 7,805 km total

Coastline: 853 km

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 18 nm
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; international boundary and Administrative Boundary with Kenya; international boundary and Administrative Boundary with Egypt

Climate: tropical in south; arid desert in north; rainy season (April to October)

Terrain: generally flat, featureless plain; mountains in east and west

Land use: 5% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 24% meadows and pastures; 20% forest and woodland; 51% other; includes 1% irrigated

Environment: dominated by Nile River and tributaries; dust storms; desertification

Special notes: largest country in Africa

People

Population: 23,524,622 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 1.90%

Nationality: noun—Sudanese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Sudanese

Ethnic divisions: 52% black, 39% Arab, 6% Beja, 2% foreigners, 1% other

Religion: 70% Sunni Muslim in north, 20% indigenous beliefs, 5% Christian (mostly in south)

Language: Arabic (official), Nubian, Ta Bedawie, diverse dialects of Nilotic, Nilo-Hamitic, and Sudanic languages, English; program of Arabization in process

Infant mortality rate: 118.9/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: 47

Literacy: 20%

Labor force: 6.086 million (1982); roughly 78.4% agriculture, 9.8% industry and commerce, 6.0% government; labor shortages for almost all categories of employment coexist with urban unemployment

Government

Official name: Republic of the Sudan

Type: republic

Capital: Khartoum

Administrative divisions: 9 regions

Legal system: based on English common law and Islamic law; in September 1983 President Nimeiri declared the penal code would conform to Islamic law; some separate religious courts; interim constitution promulgated August 1985; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: 1 January, Independence Day

Branches: Supreme Council and Civilian Cabinet; regional military governors

Government leaders: Ahmad al-MIRGHANI, Chairman, Supreme Council (since May 1986); Sadiq al-MAHDI, Prime Minister (since May 1986)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: elections held in April 1986; selected representation to a Constituent Assembly that was to draft a new constitution in one year and thereafter turn itself into a parliament to serve for three years

Political parties and leaders: following coup in April 1985, more than 30 different political parties declared; most significant include the Umma Party (Ansar Muslim Sect), the Democratic Unionist Party (Khatmiyyah Muslim Sect), the rightist Islamic fundamentalist National Islamic Front (Muslim Brotherhood), the Sudanese Communist Party, and the B'ath Party; major southern parties include the Sudan African Congress and the Southern Sudanese Political Association

Member of: AfDB, APC, Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $7.31 billion at current prices (FY84), $330 per capita (FY84)

Natural resources: modest reserves of oil, iron ore, copper, chrome, and other industrial minerals

Agriculture: main crops—sorghum, millet, wheat, sesame, peanuts, beans, barley; not self-sufficient in food production; main cash crops—cotton, gum arabic, peanuts, sesame

Major industries: cotton ginning, textiles, brewery, cement, edible oils, livestock, soap, distilling, shoes, pharmaceuticals

Electric power: 552,000 kW capacity; 1,210 million kWh produced, 52 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $557 million (f.o.b., 1985); cotton (26%), gum arabic, livestock, peanuts, sesame; $40 million to Communist countries (FY82)

Imports: $1,235 million (c.i.f., 1985); textiles, petroleum products, foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, manufactured goods

Major trade partners: UK, FRG, US, Saudi Arabia, France, Egypt, Japan

Budget: (FY86) public revenues $630 million, total expenditures $1,023 million, including development expenditure of $255 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2.50 Sudanese pounds=US$1 (October 1986) official; 5.00 Sudanese pounds=US$1 free market (December 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Suriname

Communications

Railroads: 5,516 km total; 4,800 km 1.067-meter gauge, 716 km 1.6096-meter gauge plantation line

Highways: 20,000 km total; 2,000 km bituminous treated, 4,000 km gravel, 2,304 km improved earth; remainder unimproved earth and track

Inland waterways: 5,310 km navigable

Pipelines: refined products, 815 km

Ports: 1 major (Port Sudan)

Civil air: 13 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 88 total, 79 usable; 8 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 31 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: large system by African standards, but barely adequate; consists of radio relay, cables, radio communications, and troposcatter; domestic satellite system with 14 stations; 68,500 telephones (0.3 per 100 popl.); 4 AM, 1 FM, 2 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Air Defense Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 5,314,000; 3,247,000 fit for military service; 249,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1986, $134.4 million; 5.5% of central government budget

Geography

Total area: 163,270 km^2; land area: 161,470 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Georgia

Land boundaries: 1,561 km total

Coastline: 386 km

Maritime claims:
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: claims area in French Guiana between Litani Rivier and Rivière Marouini (both headwaters of the Lawa); claims area in Guyana between New (Upper Courantyne) and Courantyne/Kutari rivers (all headwaters of the Courantyne)

Climate: tropical; moderated by trade winds

Terrain: mostly rolling hills; narrow coastal plain with swamps

Land use: NEGL% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; NEGL% meadows and pastures; 97% forest and woodland; 3% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: mostly tropical rain forest

Special notes: none

People

Population: 388,636 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 1.61%

Nationality: noun—Surinamer(s); adjective—Surinamese

Ethnic divisions: 37.0% Hindustani (East Indian), 31.0% Creole (black and mixed), 15.3% Javanese, 10.3% Bush black, 2.6% Amerindian, 1.7% Chinese, 1.0% Europeans, 1.1% other

Religion: 27.4% Hindu, 19.6% Muslim, 22.8% Roman Catholic, 25.2% Protestant (predominantly Moravian), about 5% indigenous beliefs

Language: Dutch (official); English widely spoken; Sranan Tongo (Surinamese, sometimes called Taki-Taki) is native language of Creoles and much of the younger population and is lingua franca among others; also Hindi Suriname Hindustani (a variant of Bhoqpuri), and Javanese

Infant mortality rate: 23/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: men 64.8, women 69.8

Literacy: 65%

Labor force: 104,000 (1984); unemployment 25% (1985); about 10.6% of work force engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishing

Organized labor: 49,000 members of labor force organized

Government

Official name: Republic of Suriname

Type: military-civilian rule

Capital: Paramaribo

Administrative divisions: 9 districts, each headed by District Commissioner responsible to Minister of Internal Affairs and Local Administration; 100 People's Committees installed at local level

Legal system: suspended constitution; judicial system functions in ordinary civil and criminal cases

National holiday: Independence Day, 25 November

Branches: civilian government controlled by the military

Government leaders: Lt. Col. Desire BOUTERSE, Head of Government, Army Commander and strongman (since February 1980); Lachmipersad Frederick RAMDAT-MISIER, Acting President (figurehead; since February 1982); Jules Wijdenbosch, Prime Minister (since February 1987)

Suriname *(continued)*

Suffrage: suspended

Elections: none planned

Political parties and leaders: 25 February National Unity Movement (November 1983) established by Bouterse; regular party activity limited; given greater freedom of assembly in 1985; leftists (all small groups)—Revolutionary People's Party (RVP), Michael Naarendorp; Progressive Workers and Farmers (PALU), Iwan Krolis; traditional parties—Progressive Reform Party (VHP), Jaggermath Lachmon; National Party of Suriname (NPS), Henck Awon; Indonesian Peasants Party (KTPI), Willy Soemita

Member of: ECLA, FAO, GATT, G-77, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $1.1 billion (1985); $2,920 per capita (1985); real growth rate 2.0% (1985); annual inflation rate 20-30% (1986)

Natural resources: forests, hydroelectric power potential, fish, shrimp, bauxite, iron ore, and other minerals

Agriculture: rice, bananas, palm oil, timber

Major industries: bauxite mining, alumina and aluminum production, lumbering, food processing

Electric power: 420,000 kW capacity; 1,610 million kWh produced, 4,230 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $314 million (f.o.b., 1985); alumina, bauxite, aluminum, rice, wood and wood products

Imports: $299 million (f.o.b., 1985); capital equipment, petroleum, iron and steel, cotton, flour, meat, dairy products

Major trade partners: exports—26% Netherlands, 17% US, 13% FRG; imports—30% US, 21% Trinidad and Tobago, 9% Netherlands (1983)

Aid: bilateral commitments, including Ex-Im—US (FY70-83), $2.5 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-84), $1.4 billion

Budget: revenues, $270.9 million; expenditures, $469.0 million (1985)

Monetary conversion rate: 1.78 Suriname guilders=US$1 (August 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 166 km total; 86 km 1.000-meter gauge, government owned, and 80 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; all single track

Highways: 8,300 km total; 500 km paved; 5,400 km bauxite gravel, crushed stone, or improved earth; 2,400 km sand or clay

Inland waterways: 1,200 km; most important means of transport; oceangoing vessels with drafts ranging from 4.2 m to 7 m can navigate many of the principal waterways while native canoes navigate upper reaches

Ports: 1 major (Paramaribo), 6 minor

Civil air: 2 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 45 total, 40 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: international facilities good; domestic radio-relay system; 27,500 telephones (6.3 per 100 popl.); 4 AM, 7 FM, and 1 shortwave stations; 6 TV stations; 2 Atlantic satellite stations

Defense Forces

Branches: National Army (including Infantry Battalion, Military Police Brigade, Navy, Air Force)

Military manpower: males 15-49, 100,278; 59,971 fit for military service

Military budget: 1983, $41.8 million; 8.2% of central government budget

Swaziland

Geography

Total area: 17,360 km^2; land area: 17,200 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of New Jersey

Land boundaries: 435 km total

Climate: varies from tropical to near temperate

Terrain: mostly mountains and hills; some moderately sloping plains

Land use: 8% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 67% meadows and pastures; 6% forest and woodland; 19% other; includes 2% irrigated

Environment: overgrazing; soil degradation; soil erosion

Special notes: landlocked; almost an enclave of South Africa

People

Population: 715,160 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.75%

Nationality: noun—Swazi(s); adjective—Swazi

Ethnic divisions: 96% African, 3% European, 1% mulatto

Religion: 57% Christian, 43% indigenous beliefs

Language: English and siSwati (official); government business conducted in English

Infant mortality rate: 156/1,000 (1982)

Life expectancy: men 46.8, women 50.0

Literacy: 65%

Labor force: 195,000; over 60,000 engaged in subsistence agriculture; 55,000-60,000 wage earners, many only intermittently, with 36% agriculture and forestry, 20% community and social services, 14% manufacturing, 9% construction, 21% other; 12,000 employed in South Africa (1982)

Organized labor: about 15% of wage earners are unionized

Government

Official name: Kingdom of Swaziland

Type: monarchy; independent member of Commonwealth since September 1968

Capital: Mbabane (administrative); Lobamba (legislative capital)

Administrative divisions: 4 administrative districts

Legal system: based on South African Roman-Dutch law in statutory courts, Swazi traditional law and custom in traditional courts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Somhlolo (Independence) Day, 6 September

Branches: constitution was repealed and Parliament dissolved by King Sobhuza II (deceased August 1982) in April 1973; new bicameral Parliament (Senate, House of Assembly) formally opened in January 1979; 80-member electoral college chose 40 members of lower house and 10 members of upper house; additional 10 members for each house chosen by King; executive authority vested in the King or Queen (with the advice of the Supreme Council of State), whose assent is required before parliamentary acts become law; King's authority exercised through Prime Minister and Cabinet who must be members of Parliament; judiciary is part of Ministry of Justice but otherwise independent of executive and legislative branches; cases from subordinate courts can be appealed to the High Court and the Court of Appeal

Government leaders: MSWATI III, King (since April 1986); Ntombi THWALA, Queen (and co-Monarch), Sotsha Ernest DLAMINI, Prime Minister (since October 1986)

Suffrage: universal for adults

Communists: no Communist party

Member of: AfDB, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAU, Southern African Customs Union, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

Economy

GNP: about $478 million, $730 per capita; real growth 11% (1984)

Natural resources: asbestos, coal, clay, tin, diamonds, hydroelelectric power, forests

Agriculture: maize, cotton, rice, sugar, and citrus fruits

Major industry: mining, pulping

Electric power: 46,000 kW capacity; 120 million kWh produced, 170 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $174 million (f.o.b., 1985); sugar, asbestos, wood and forest products, citrus, and canned fruit

Imports: $322 million (f.o.b., 1985); motor vehicles, chemicals, petroleum products, and foodstuffs

Major trade partners: South Africa, UK, US; member of South African Customs Union

Aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-84), $369 million; US (FY70-85), $90 million

Budget: revenues, $204 million; current expenditures, $149 million (1984/85 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: the Swazi lilangeni exchanges at par with the South African rand; 2.2 emalangeni=US$1 (29 January 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: 515 km 1.067-meter gauge, single track

Highways: 2,853 km total; 510 km paved, 1,230 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil, and 1,113 km improved earth

Civil air: 1 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 25 total, 25 usable; 1 with permanent-surfaced runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: system consists of carrier-equipped open-wire lines and low capacity radio-relay links; 15,400 telephones (2.3 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, 6 FM, 11 TV stations; Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station

Defense Forces

Branches: Umbutfo Swaziland Defense Force, Royal Swaziland Police Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 151,000; 87,000 fit for military service

Sweden

Geography

Total area: 449,960 km^2; land area: 411,620 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of California

Land boundaries: 2,196 km total

Coastline: 3,218 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; maritime dispute with USSR

Climate: temperate in south with cold, cloudy winters and cool partly cloudy summers; subarctic in north

Terrain: mostly flat or gently rolling lowlands; mountains in west

Land use: 7% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 2% meadows and pastures; 64% forest and woodland; 27% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: water pollution; acid rain

Special notes: strategic location along Danish Straits linking Baltic and North Seas

People

Population: 8,383,026 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.15%

Nationality: noun—Swede(s); adjective—Swedish

Ethnic divisions: homogeneous white population; small Lappish minority; est. 12% foreign born or first generation immigrants (Finns, Yugoslavs, Danes, Norwegians, Greeks)

Religion: 93.5% Evangelical Lutheran, 1.0% Roman Catholic, 5.5% other

Language: Swedish, small Lapp- and Finnish-speaking minorities; immigrants speak native languages

Infant mortality rate: 7/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 75, women 81

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 4.41 million (1984); 32.8% private services; 30.0% government services; 22.0% mining and manufacturing; 5.9% construction; 5.0% agriculture, forestry, and fishing; 0.9% electricity, gas, and waterworks; 2.8% unemployed (1985 average)

Organized labor: 90% of labor force (1985 est.)

Government

Official name: Kingdom of Sweden

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Stockholm

Administrative divisions: 24 counties, 284 municipalities (townships)

Legal system: civil law system influenced by customary law; a new constitution was adopted in 1975; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: no national holiday; King's birthday, 30 April, celebrated as such by Swedish embassies

Branches: legislative authority rests with unicameral parliament (Riksdag); executive power vested in Cabinet, responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 6 superior courts, 108 lower courts

Government leaders: CARL XVI Gustaf, King (since September 1973); Ingvar CARLSSON, Prime Minister (since March 1986)

Suffrage: universal but not compulsory over age 18; after three years of legal residence immigrants may vote in county and municipal but not national elections

Elections: every three years; next scheduled for September 1988

Political parties and leaders: Moderate (conservative), Carl Bildt; Center, Olaf Johansson; Liberal People's Party, Bengt Westerberg; Social Democratic, Ingvar Carlsson; Left Party-Communist (VPK), Lars Werner; Swedish Communist Party (SKP), Roland Pettersson; Communist Workers' Party, Rolf Hagel

Voting strength: (1985 election) 45.0% Social Democratic, 21.3% Moderate Coalition, 12.5% Center (includes votes for Christian Democratic Alliance), 14.3% Liberal, 5.4% Communist, 1.5% other

Communists: VPK and SKP; VPK, the major Communist party, is reported to have roughly 17,800 members; in the 1985 election, the VPK attracted 293,543 votes; in addition, there are 4 other active Communist parties, including the SKP, for which membership figures are not available; in the 1985 elections, these parties obtained an additional 16,000 votes

Member of: ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EC (Free Trade Agreement), EFTA, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, INTELSAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IPU, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, Nordic Council, OECD, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy

GDP: $99 billion, $11,850 per capita; 50.8% private consumption, 27.8% government consumption, 13.1% private investment; 5.9% public investment; −0.2% change in stock building; 0.2% net exports of goods and services; growth rate, 2.2%; average exchange rate 8.61 kronors=US$1 (1985)

Natural resources: zinc, iron, lead, copper, silver, gold, forests, hydroelectric power

Agriculture: animal husbandry predominates, with milk and dairy products accounting for 37% of farm income; main crops—grains, sugar beets, potatoes; 100% self-sufficient in grains and potatoes, 85% self-sufficient in sugar beets

Fishing: catch 285,000 metric tons (1984); exports $74 million, imports $195.0 million (1985)

Major industries: iron and steel, precision equipment (bearings, radio and telephone parts, armaments), wood pulp and paper products, processed foods, motor vehicles

Shortages: coal, petroleum, textile fibers, potash, salt, oils and fats, tropical products

Crude steel: 4.8 million metric tons produced (1985), 575 kg per capita

Electric power: 39,016,000 kW capacity; 150,500 million kWh produced, 18,010 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $30.5 billion (f.o.b., 1985); machinery, motor vehicles, paper products, pulp and wood, iron and steel products, chemicals, petroleum and petroleum products

Imports: $28.5 billion (c.i.f., 1985); machinery, petroleum and petroleum products, chemicals, motor vehicles, foodstuffs, iron and steel, clothing

Major trade partners: exports—EC 47.0% (FRG 11.4%, UK 9.9%, Denmark 8.3%), US 11.7%, Norway 10.5%; imports—EC 53.9% (FRG 17.9%, UK 14.1%, Denmark 6.8%), US 8.4%, less developed countries 7.6%

Aid: donor—ODA and OOF economic aid commitments (1970-84), $6 billion

Budget: (1985/86) revenues $35.87 billion, expenditures $42.3 billion, deficit $7.7 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 7.0 kronors=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: 12,520 km total; Swedish State Railways (SJ)—11,180 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 6,960 km electrified and 1,152 km double track; 182 km 0.891-meter gauge; 117 km rail ferry service; privately owned railways—511 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 332 km electrified; 371 km 0.891-meter gauge electrified

Highways: 97,400 km (51,899 km paved, 20,659 km gravel, 24,842 km unimproved earth)

Inland waterways: 2,052 km navigable for small steamers and barges

Pipelines: 84 km natural gas

Ports: 17 major and 30 minor

Civil air: 65 major transports

Airfields: 265 total, 261 usable; 137 with permanent-surface runways; 10 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 89 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

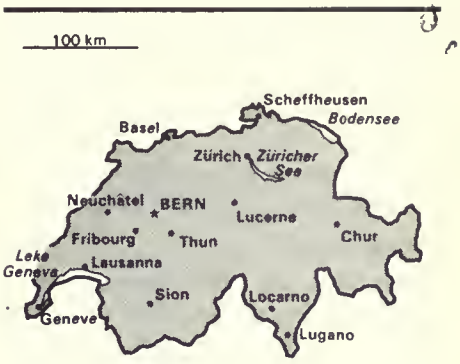
Telecommunications: excellent domestic and international facilities; 7.8 million telephones (89.0 per 100 popl.); 5 AM, 361 FM, 877 TV stations; 5 submarine coaxial cables, 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite antennas, 1 Eutelsat antenna

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Swedish Army, Royal Swedish Air Force, Royal Swedish Navy

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,095,000; 1,840,000 fit for military service; 57,000 reach military age (19) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 June 1987, $3.45 billion; 7.9% of central government budget



See regional map V

Geography

Total area: 41,290 km^2; land area: 39,770 km^2

Comparative area: about twice the size of New Jersey

Land boundaries: 1,884 km total

Climate: temperate, but varies with altitude; cold, cloudy, rainy/snowy winters; cool to warm, cloudy, humid summers with occasional showers

Terrain: mostly mountains (Alps in south, Jura in northwest) with central plateau of rolling hills and plains

Land use: 10% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 40% meadows and pastures; 26% forest and woodland; 23% other; includes 1% irrigated

Environment: dominated by Alps

Special notes: landlocked; crossroads of northern and southern Europe

People

Population: 6,572,739 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.32%

Nationality: noun—Swiss (sing. & pl.); adjective—Swiss

Ethnic divisions: total population—65% German, 18% French, 10% Italian, 1% Romansch, 5% other; Swiss nationals—74% German, 20% French, 4% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other

Religion: 49% Catholic, 48% Protestant, 0.3% Jewish

Language: total population—65% German, 18% French, 12% Italian, 1% Romansch, 4% other; Swiss nationals—74% German, 20% French, 4% Italian, 1% Romansch, 1% other

Infant mortality rate: 9/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: men 70.3, women 76.2

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 3.05 million, about 706,000 foreign workers, mostly Italian; 42% services, 39% industry and crafts, 11% government, 7% agriculture and forestry, 1% other; 0.9% unemployed (1985)

Organized labor: 20% of labor force

Government

Official name: Swiss Confederation

Type: federal republic

Capital: Bern

Administrative divisions: 23 cantons (3 divided into half cantons)

Legal system: civil law system influenced by customary law; constitution adopted 1874, amended since; judicial review of legislative acts, except with respect to federal decrees of general obligatory character; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: National Day, 1 August

Branches: bicameral parliament (National Council, Council of States) has legislative authority; federal council (Bundesrat) has executive authority; justice left chiefly to cantons

Government leaders: Pierre AUBERT, President (1987—presidency rotates annually); Otto STICH, Vice President (term runs concurrently with that of President)

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: held every four years; next elections scheduled for 1987

Political parties and leaders: Social Democratic Party (SPS), Helmuth Hubacher, chairman; Radical Democratic Party (FDP), Bruno Hunziker, president; Christian Democratic People's Party (CVP), Flavio Cotti, president; Swiss People's Party (SVP), Adolf Ogi, president; Workers' Party (PdA), Armand Magnin, secretary general; National Action Party (NA), Hans Zwicky, chairman; Independents' Party (LdU), Dr. Franz Jaeger, president; Republican Movement (Rep), Dr. James Schworzenboch, Franz Baumgartner, leaders; Liberal Party (LPS), Gilbert Coutau, president; Evangelical People's Party (EVP), Max Dřik, president; Progressive Organizations of Switzerland (POCH), Georg Degen, secretary; Federation of Ecology Parties (GP), Laurent Rebeaud, president; Autonomous Socialist Party (PSA), Werner Carobbio, secretary

Voting strength: (1983 election) 23.4% FDP, 22.8% SPS, 20.5% CVP, 11.1% SVP, 3.5% NA, 2.9% GP

Communists: about 5,000 members

Member of: ADB, Council of Europe, DAC, EFTA, ELDO (observer), ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, ILO, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, OECD, UNESCO, UPU, World Confederation of Labor, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO; permanent observer status at the UN

Economy

GNP: $97.1 billion, $14,030 per capita; 58% consumption, 22% investment, 13% government, 0% net foreign balance; real growth rate 3.2% (1985); annual average exchange rate 2.46 Swiss francs (SF)=US$1 (1985)

Natural resources: hydroelectric power (potential), timber, salt

Agriculture: dairy farming predominates; less than 50% self-sufficient; food shortages—fish, refined sugar, fats and oils (other than butter), grains, eggs, fruits, vegetables, meat

Major industries: machinery, chemicals, watches, textiles, precision instruments

Shortages: practically all important raw materials except hydroelectric energy

Electric power: 17,690,000 kW capacity; 57,330 million kWh produced, 8,870 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $27.4 billion (f.o.b., 1985); machinery and equipment, chemicals, precision instruments, metal products, textiles, foodstuffs

Imports: $30.7 billion (c.i.f., 1985); machinery and transportation equipment, metals and metal products, foodstuffs, chemicals, textile fibers and yarns

Major trade partners: 59% EC, 21% other developed, 17% less developed countries, 3% Communist

Aid: donor—ODA and OOF economic aid committed (1970-84), $1.6 billion

Budget: receipts, $8.50 billion; expenditures, $8.7 billion; deficit, $0.20 billion (1985)

Monetary conversion rate: 1.69 Swiss francs (SF)=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 5,174 km total, of which 2,971 km are government owned (SBB), and 2,203 km are nongovernment owned; the SBB network consists of 2,897 km 1.435-meter standard gauge and 74 km 1.000-meter narrow gauge track; 1,432 km double track, 99% electrified; the nongovernment network consists of 710 km 1.435-meter standard gauge, 1,418 km 1.000-meter gauge, and 75 km 0.790-meter gauge track, 100% electrified

Highways: 62,145 km total (all paved), of which 18,620 km are canton and 1,057 km are national highways (740 km autobahn); 42,468 km are communal roads

Pipelines: 314 km crude oil; 1,438 km natural gas

Inland waterways: 65 km; Rhine River (Basel to Rheinfelden, Schaffhausen to Bodensee); 12 navigable lakes

Ports: 1 major (Basel), 2 minor (all inland)

Civil air: 89 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 73 total, 71 usable; 42 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 16 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Syria

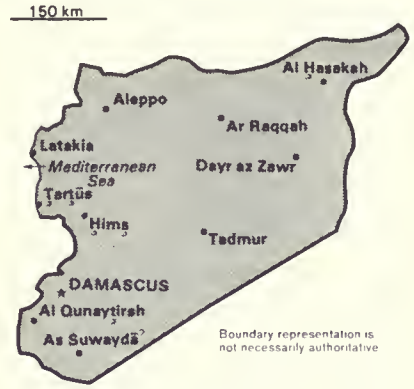
Telecommunications: excellent domestic, international, and broadcast services; 5.44 million telephones (78.9 per 100 popl.); 7 AM, 265 FM, 1,340 TV stations; 1 satellite station with 2 Atlantic Ocean and 1 Indian Ocean antennas

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,736,000; 1,502,000 fit for military service; 47,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: proposed for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, $2.0 billion; 21.3% of proposed central government budget



See regional map VI

Geography

Total area: 185,180 km^2; land area: 184,050 km^2 (including 1,295 km^2 of Israeli-occupied territory)

Comparative area: about the size of North Dakota

Land boundaries: 2,196 km total (excludes 2,156 km occupied area)

Coastline: 193 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Territorial sea: 35 nm

Boundary disputes: separated from Israel by 1949 Armistice Line; Golan Heights is Israeli occupied; Hatay question with Turkey; periodic disputes with Iraq over Euphrates water rights; potential dispute over water development plans by Turkey for the Tigris and Euphrates rivers

Climate: mostly dry desert with hot, dry, sunny summers (June to August) and mild, rainy winters (December to February) along coast

Terrain: primarily semiarid and desert plain; narrow coastal plain; mountains in west

Land use: 28% arable land; 3% permanent crops; 46 meadows and pastures; 3% forest and woodland; 20% other; includes 3% irrigated

Environment: deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

Special notes: none

People

Population: 11,147,763 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.69%

Nationality: noun—Syrian(s); adjective—Syrian

Ethnic divisions: 90.3% Arab; 9.7% Kurds, Armenians, and other

Religion: 74% Sunni Muslim; 16% Alawite, Druze, and other Muslim sects; 10% Christian (various sects)

Language: Arabic (official), Kurdish, Armenian, Aramaic, Circassian; French and English widely understood

Infant mortality rate: 57/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: men 64.9, women 67.6

Literacy: 47%

Labor force: 2.4 million; 36% miscellaneous services, 32% agriculture, 32% industry (including construction); majority unskilled; shortage of skilled labor

Organized labor: 5% of labor force

Government

Official name: Syrian Arab Republic

Type: republic; under leftwing military regime since March 1963

Capital: Damascus

Administrative divisions: 13 provinces and city of Damascus

Legal system: based on Islamic law and civil law system; special religious courts; constitution promulgated in 1973; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 17 April

Branches: executive powers vested in President and Council of Ministers; power rests in unicameral legislative (People's Council); seat of power is the Ba'th Party Regional (Syrian) Command

Government leader: Lt. Gen. Hafiz al-ASSAD, President (since February 1971)

Suffrage: universal at age 18

Elections: People's Council election held November 1983; presidential election held February 1985

Political parties and leaders: ruling party is the Arab Socialist Resurrectionist (Ba'th) Party; the Progressive National Front is dominated by Ba'thists but includes independents and members of the Syrian Arab Socialist Party (ASP), Arab Socialist Union (ASU), Socialist Unionist Movement, and Syrian Communist Party (SCP)

Communists: mostly sympathizers, numbering about 5,000

Other political or pressure groups: non-Ba'th parties have little effective political influence; Communist Party ineffective; greatest threat to Assad regime lies in factionalism in the military; conservative religious leaders; Muslim Brotherhood

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

GDP: $21.46 billion (1985), $2,040 per capita; real GDP growth rate −3% (1984)

Natural resources: crude oil, phosphates, chrome and manganese ores, asphalt, iron ore, rock salt, marble, gypsum

Agriculture: cotton, wheat, barley, tobacco; sheep and goat raising; self-sufficient in most foods in years of good weather

Major industries: textiles, food processing, beverages, tobacco; petroleum—210,000 b/d production (1986), 229,000 b/d refining capacity

Electric power: 2,296,000 kW capacity; 8,050 million kWh produced, 740 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $1.6 billion (f.o.b., 1985); petroleum, textiles and textile products, tobacco, fruits and vegetables, cotton

Imports: $3.6 billion (f.o.b., 1985); petroleum, machinery and metal products, textiles, fuels, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: exports—Romania, Italy, France, USSR; imports—Iran, FRG, Italy, Libya

Budget: 1985—revenues $6.3 billion (excluding aid payments); expenditures $10.9 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 3.925 Syrian pounds=US$1 (official rate, February 1986); several other rates are sanctioned by the government, including a promotional rate for specific transactions and others guided by supply and demand

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 1,543 km total; 1,281 km standard gauge, 262 km 1.050-meter narrow gauge

Highways: 16,939 km total; 12,051 km paved, 2,625 km gravel or crushed stone, 2,263 km improved earth

Inland waterways: 672 km; of little importance

Pipelines: 1,304 km crude oil; 515 km refined products

Ports: 2 major (Ṭarṭūs, Latakia), 1 petroleum terminal (Bāniyās), 2 minor

Civil air: 26 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 99 total, 94 usable; 27 with permanent-surface runways; 21 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 5 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system currently undergoing significant improvement; 512,600 telephones (4.7 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, no FM, 40 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT station; 1 Intersputnik satellite station under construction; 1 submarine cable; coaxial cable and radio-relay to Iraq, Jordan, Turkey, and Lebanon (inactive)

Defense Forces

Branches: Syrian Arab Army, Syrian Arab Air Force, Syrian Arab Navy

Military manpower: males 15-49, 2,398,000; 1,341,000 fit for military service; 132,000 reach military age (19) annually

Tanzania

Geography

Total area: 945,090 km^2; land area: 886,040 km^2

Comparative area: about twice the size of California

Land boundaries: 3,883 km total

Coastline: 1,424 km

Maritime claim:
Territorial sea: 50 nm

Boundary disputes: none; maritime dispute with Malawi

Climate: varies from tropical along coast to temperate in highlands

Terrain: plains along coast; central plateau; highlands in north, south

Land use: 5% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 40% meadows and pastures; 47% forest and woodland; 7% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: lack of water and tsetse fly limit agriculture; recent droughts affecting marginal agriculture; Kilimanjaro is highest point in Africa

Special notes: none

People

Population: 23,502,472 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.28%

Nationality: noun—Tanzanian(s); adjective—Tanzanian

Ethnic divisions: mainland—99% native African consisting of well over 100 tribes; 1% Asian, European, and Arab; Zanzibar—almost all Arab

Religion: mainland—33% Christian, 33% Muslim, 33% indigenous beliefs; Zanzibar—almost all Muslim

Language: Swahili and English (official); English primary language of commerce, administration, and higher education; Swahili widely understood and generally used for communication between ethnic groups; first language of most people is one of the local languages; primary education is generally in Swahili

Infant mortality rate: 103/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 52

Literacy: 79%

Labor force: 208,680 in paid employment (1983); 90% agriculture, 10% industry and commerce

Organized labor: 15% of labor force

Government

Official name: United Republic of Tanzania

Type: republic

Capital: Dar es Salaam

Administrative divisions: 25 regions—20 on mainland, 5 on Zanzibar

Legal system: based on English common law; permanent constitution adopted 1977 (Zanzibar has its own constitution but remains subject to provisions of the union constitution); judicial review of legislative acts limited to matters of interpretation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Union Day, 26 April; Independence Day, 9 December

Branches: President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has full executive authority on the mainland; National Assembly dominated by the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (Revolutionary Party); National Assembly consists of 233 members, 72 from Zanzibar, of whom 10 are directly elected, 65 appointed from the mainland, and 96 directly elected from the mainland (these numbers are slated to be changed when amendments to the Constitution are approved)

Government leaders: Ali Hassan MWINYI, President (since November 1985); Joseph Sinde WARIOBA, Prime Minister (since November 1985)

Suffrage: universal adult over age 18

Political party and leader: Chama Cha Mapinduzi (Revolutionary Party), only political party, dominated by Nyerere; has considerable power over domestic policies and the enforcement of them

Voting strength: (October 1985 national elections) close to 7 million registered voters; Mwinyi received 92.2% of over 5 million votes cast

Communists: a few Communist sympathizers, especially on Zanzibar

Member of: AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $4.2 billion (1984), $210 per capita; real growth rate, 0.8% (1984 est.)

Natural resources: hydroelectric power potential, large unexploited iron and coal, gemstone and gold mines, natural gas, nickel

Agriculture: cotton, coffee, sisal on mainland; cloves and coconuts on Zanzibar

Major industries: primarily agricultural processing (sugar, beer, cigarettes, sisal twine), diamond mine, oil refinery, shoes, cement, textiles, wood products

Electric power: 379,000 kW capacity; 830 million kWh produced, 37 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $255 million (f.o.b., 1985); coffee, cotton, sisal, cashew nuts, meat, cloves, tobacco, tea, coconut products

Imports: $1.0 billion (c.i.f., 1985); manufactured goods, machinery and transport equipment, cotton piece goods, crude oil, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: exports—FRG, UK, US; imports—FRG, UK, US, Iran

External debt: $2.8 billion (1983); debt service ratio 68.1% (1984—not including IMF)

Budget: (1984/85) revenues, $891.8 million; current expenditures, $1.017 billion; development expenditures, $359.5 million

Monetary conversion rate: 45 Tanzanian shillings=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: 3,555 km total; 960 km 1.067-meter gauge; 2,595 km 1.000-meter gauge, 6.4 km double track, 962 km Tazara (Tan-Zam) Railroad 1.067-meter gauge in Tanzania; 115 km 1.000-meter gauge planned by end of decade

Highways: total 81,900 km, 3,600 km paved; 5,600 km gravel or crushed stone; remainder improved and unimproved earth

Pipelines: 982 km crude oil

Inland waterways: several thousand km navigable on Lakes Tanganyika, Victoria, and Nyasa; principal inland ports are Mwanza on Lake Victoria and Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika

Ports: 3 major (Dar es Salaam, Mtwara, Tanga)

Civil air: 7 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 100 total, 92 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 45 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system of open wire, radio relay, and troposcatter; 103,800 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, no FM, 2 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Tanzanian People's Defense Force includes Army, Navy, and Air Force; paramilitary Police.Field Force Unit; Militia

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,813,000; 2,772,000 fit for military service

Thailand

Geography

Total area: 514,000 km^2; land area: 511,770 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Texas

Land boundaries: 4,868 km total

Coastline: 3,219 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical; rainy, warm, cloudy southwest monsoon (mid-May to October); dry, cool northeast monsoon (November to mid-March); southern isthmus always hot and humid

Terrain: central plain; eastern plateau (Khorat); mountains elsewhere

Land use: 34% arable land; 4% permanent crops; 1% meadows and pastures; 30% forest and woodland; 31% other; includes 7% irrigated

Environment: air and water pollution; land subsidence in Bangkok area

Special notes: controls only land route from Asia to Malaysia and Singapore

People

Population: 53,645,823 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 1.78%

Nationality: noun—Thai (sing. and pl.); adjective—Thai

Ethnic divisions: 75% Thai, 14% Chinese, 11% other

Religion: 95.5% Buddhist, 4% Muslim, 0.5% other

Language: Thai; English is the secondary language of the elite; ethnic and regional dialects

Infant mortality rate: 51.4/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: men 59.5, women 65.1

Literacy: 82%

Labor force: 26 million (1984); 73% agriculture, 11% industry and commerce, 10% services, 6% government; 8% unemployment rate

Government

Official name: Kingdom of Thailand

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: Bangkok

Administrative divisions: 72 centrally controlled provinces

Legal system: based on civil law system, with influences of common law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: King's Birthday, 5 December

Branches: King is head of state with nominal powers; bicameral legislature (National Assembly—Senate appointed by King, elected House of Representatives); judiciary relatively independent except in important political subversion cases

Government leaders: BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ, King (since June 1946); Gen. (Ret.) PREM TINSULANONDA, Prime Minister (since March 1980)

Suffrage: universal at age 20

Elections: last held July 1986

Political parties: Social Action Party, Thai Nation Party, Thai People's Party, Thai Citizens Party, Democrat Party, United Democratic Party, United Democracy Party, Community Action Party, People's Party, Progressive Party; other small parties represented in parliament

Voting strength: (July 1986 parliamentary election) total number of seats—347; Democrat Party 100 seats, Thai Nation 63 seats, Social Action 51 seats, United Democratic 38 seats, Thai Citizens 24 seats, National Democracy 3 seats, minor parties 68 seats

Communists: strength of illegal Communist Party is probably less than 1,000; Communist insurgents throughout Thailand total an estimated 1,000

Member of: ADB, ANRPC, ASEAN, ASPAC, Association of Tin Producing Countries, Colombo Plan, GATT, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITC, ITU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $37.2 billion (1985), $720 per capita; 4.0% real growth in 1985

Natural resources: tin, rubber, natural gas, tungsten, tantalum, timber, fisheries products

Agriculture: main crops—rice, sugar, corn, rubber, manioc; an illegal producer of opium poppy and cannabis for the international drug trade

Fishing: catch 2.2 million metric tons (1984); major fishery export, shrimp, 24,041 metric tons, about $126 million (1985)

Major industries: textiles and garments, agricultural processing, beverages, tobacco, cement, other light manufacturing; tin and tungsten ore mining; world's second largest tungsten producer and third largest tin producer

Shortages: fuel sources, including coal and petroleum; scrap iron; and fertilizer

Electric power: 6,400,000 kW capacity; 24,060 million kWh produced, 460 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $7.1 billion (f.o.b., 1985); textiles and garments, rice, tapioca, rubber, integrated circuits, corn, gems, sugar, tin, canned and frozen seafood, fruit

Imports: $9.2 billion (c.i.f., 1985); machinery and transport equipment, fuels and lubricants, base metals, chemicals, and fertilizer

Major trade partners: exports—US, Japan, the Netherlands, Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong; imports—Japan, US, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Malaysia, FRG; about 1% or less trade with Communist countries

Budget: (FY85) estimate of expenditures, $7.8 billion; revenues $6.0 billion; deficit $1.8 billion

Togo

Monetary conversion rate: 26.27 baht=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 October-30 September

Communications

Railroads: 3,940 km 1.000-meter gauge, 99 km double track

Highways: 44,534 km total; 28,016 km paved, 5,132 km earth surface, 11,386 km under development

Inland waterways: 3,999 km principal waterways; 3,701 km with navigable depths of 0.9 m or more throughout the year; numerous minor waterways navigable by shallow-draft native craft

Pipelines: natural gas, 350 km; refined products, 67 km

Ports: 2 major, 16 minor

Civil air: 30 (plus 2 leased) major transport aircraft

Airfields: 131 total, 104 usable; 57 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 13 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 26 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: service to general public adequate; bulk of service to government activities provided by multichannel cable and radio-relay network; satellite ground station; domestic satellite system being developed; 623,368 telephones; over 200 AM, about 100 FM, 11 TV transmitters in government-controlled networks

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Thai Army, Royal Thai Navy (includes Royal Thai Marine Corps), Royal Thai Air Force; paramilitary forces include Border Patrol Police, Thahan Phran (irregular soldiers), Village Defense Forces

Military manpower: males 15-49, 14,557,000; 8,912,000 fit for military service; 630,000 reach military age (18) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 30 September 1987, $1.6 billion (est.); 18.1% of central government budget

Geography

Total area: 56,790 km^2; land area: 54,390 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of West Virginia

Land boundaries: 1,646 km total

Coastline: 56 km

Maritime claims:
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 30 nm

Climate: tropical; hot, humid in south; semiarid in north

Terrain: gently rolling savanna in north; central hills; southern plateau; low coastal plain with extensive lagoons and marshes

Land use: 25% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 4% meadows and pastures; 28% forest and woodland; 42% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: hot, dry harmattan wind can reduce visibility in north during winter; recent droughts affecting agriculture; deforestation

Special notes: none

People

Population: 3,228,635 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.25%

Nationality: noun—Togolese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Togolese

Ethnic divisions: 37 tribes; largest and most important are Ewe, Mina, and Kabyè; under 1% European and Syrian-Lebanese

Religion: about 70% indigenous beliefs, 20% Christian, 10% Muslim

Language: French, both official and language of commerce; major African languages are Ewe and Mina in the south and Dagomba and Kabyè in the north

Infant mortality rate: 114/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 47

Literacy: 18%

Labor force: 78% agriculture, 22% industry; about 88,600 wage earners, evenly divided between public and private sectors

Organized labor: one national union, the National Federation of Togolese Workers

Government

Official name: Republic of Togo

Type: republic; one-party presidential regime

Capital: Lomé

Administrative divisions: 21 prefectures

Legal system: French-based court system with a court of appeals

National holiday: Independence Day, 27 April

Branches: strong executive President; unicameral legislature (National Assembly); separate judiciary, including State Security Court, established in 1970; a new constitution was endorsed by referendum in 1979 that provided for an elective presidential system and a 67-member National Assembly

Government leader: Gen. Gnassingbé EYADEMA, President (since 1967)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: to be held every seven years; last held in December 1986; General Eyadéma, the sole candidate, was elected by almost 100% of votes cast

Political party: single party formed by President Eyadéma in September 1969, Rally of the Togolese People (RPT); structure and staffing of party closely controlled by government

Communists: no Communist Party; possibly some sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, CEAO (observer), EAMA, ECA, ECOWAS, ENTENTE, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTERPOL, ITU, Lomé Convention, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $790 million (1983 est.), about $280 (1983 est.) per capita; 3.2% real growth in 1982

Natural resources: phosphates, limestone, marble

Agriculture: main cash crops—coffee, cocoa, cotton; major food crops—yams, cassava, corn, beans, rice, millet, sorghum, fish

Fishing: catch 14,556 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: phosphate mining, agricultural processing, cement, handicrafts, textiles, beverages

Electric power: 116,000 kW capacity; 203 million kWh produced, 65 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $191 million (f.o.b., 1984); phosphates, cocoa, coffee, palm kernels

Imports: $233 million (f.o.b., 1984); consumer goods, fuels, machinery, tobacco, foodstuffs

Major trade partners: mostly France and other EC countries

Budget: (1984 proj.), revenues, $184.4 million; current expenditures, $219 million; development expenditures, $89 million

Monetary conversion rate: 331.24 Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) francs=US$1 (average to midyear 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 570 km 1.000-meter gauge, single track

Highways: 7,000 km total; 1,600 km paved, 2,700 km improved earth, remainder unimproved earth

Inland waterways: section of Mono River and about 50 km of coastal lagoons and tidal creeks

Ports: 1 major (Lomé), 1 minor

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 11 total, 11 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways 2,440-3,659 m

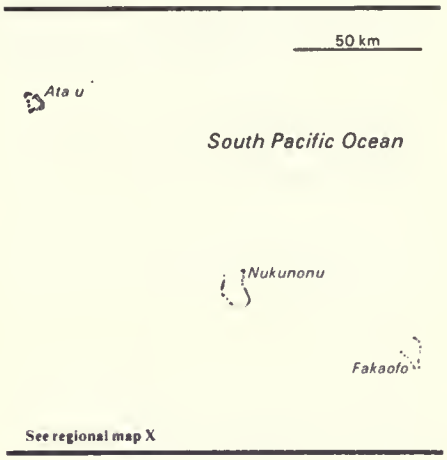
Telecommunications: fair system based on network of open-wire lines supplemented by radio-relay routes; 12,000 telephones (0.4 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, no FM, 4 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station and 1 SYMPHONIE station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, paramilitary Gendarmerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 714,000; 376,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Tokelau



Geography

Total area: 10 km^2; land area: 10 km^2

Comparative area: about one-eighteenth the size of Washington, D. C.

Coastline: 101 km

Maritime claims:
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical; moderated by trade winds (April to November)

Terrain: coral atolls enclosing large lagoons

Land use: 0% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 0% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 100% other

Environment: lies in Pacific typhoon belt

Special notes: none

People

Population: 1,713 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 1.95%

Nationality: noun—Tokelauan(s); adjective—Tokelauan

Ethnic divisions: all Polynesian, with cultural ties to Western Samoa

Religion: 70% Congregational Christian Church, 30% Roman Catholic—on Atafu, all Congregational Christian Church of Samoa; on Nukunonu, all Roman Catholic; on Fakaofo, both denominations

Language: Tokelauan (a Polynesian language) and English

Literacy: probably high

Tonga

Government

Official name: Tokelau

Type: New Zealand Associated Territory; Tokelauans are British subjects and New Zealand citizens; administered under the Tokelau Islands Act of 1948 as amended in 1970

Capital: no capital—each atoll has its own administrative center

Branches: the Minister of Foreign Affairs of New Zealand is empowered to appoint an Administrator to the region; the powers of the Administrator are delegated to the Official Secretary at the Office of Tokelau Affairs, Apia, Western Samoa

Administrative divisions: each village has a Council of Elders (Taupulega) made up of heads of family groups together with the commissioner (faipule) and the mayor (pulenuku); the commissioner administers the law and presides over the court

Legal system: British and local statutes

National holiday: 6 February (Waitangi Day)

Government leaders: H. H. FRANCIS, Administrator (since February 1985); A. H. MACEY, Official Secretary, Office of Tokelau Affairs (since February 1985)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: elections for a commissioner and a mayor from each atoll held at three-year intervals

Communists: probably none

Economy

GDP: $1 million, $670 per capita (1983)

Natural resources: negligible

Agriculture: coconuts, copra; basic subsistence crops—pulaka, breadfruit, pawpaw, bananas; pigs, poultry

Fishing: ocean and lagoon fish and shellfish for local consumption

Major industries: copra production, wood work, plaited craft goods, stamps, coins

Electric power: 200 kW capacity; .30 million kWh produced, 200 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $98,000 (1983); stamps, handicrafts

Imports: $323,400 (1983); foodstuffs, machinery, fuel

Major trade partner: New Zealand

Budget: (1983/4) expenditures, $1,358,105; revenue, $208,419; New Zealand subsidy, $1,149,686

Monetary conversion rate: New Zealand currency and the Tokelau souvenir coin are legal tender—NZ$1.93=US$1 (November 1986); Western Samoan currency is also used

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: none

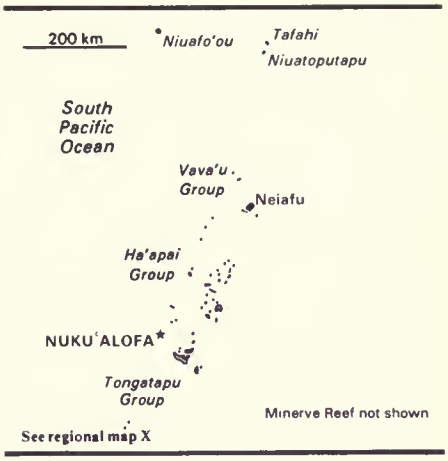
Ports: no natural harbor; offshore anchorages

Airfields: none; lagoon landings by amphibious aircraft from Western Samoa

Telecommunications: telephone service links islands to each other and to Western Samoa (1985)

Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of New Zealand



Geography

Total area: 700 km^2; land area: 670 km^2

Comparative area: about four times the size of Washington, D. C.

Coastline: 419 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical; modified by trade winds; warm season (December to May), cool season (May to December)

Terrain: most have limestone base formed from uplifted coral formation; others have limestone overlaying volcanic base

Land use: 25% arable land; 55% permanent crops; 6% meadows and pastures; 12% forest and woodland; 2% other

Environment: archipelago of 170 islands (36 inhabited); subject to cyclones (October to April); deforestation

Special notes: none

People

Population: 98,689 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.76%

Nationality: noun—Tongan(s); adjective—Tongan

Ethnic divisions: Polynesian; about 300 Europeans

Religion: Christian; Free Wesleyan Church claims over 30,000 adherents

Language: Tongan, English

Infant mortality rate: 6.4/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 58

Literacy: 90-95%; compulsory education for children ages 6-14

Labor force: 70% engaged in agriculture; 600 engaged in mining

Government

Official name: Kingdom of Tonga

Type: constitutional monarchy within the Commonwealth

Capital: Nuku'alofa

Administrative divisions: three island groups (Tongatapu, Ha'apai, Vava'u)

Legal system: based on English law

Branches: executive—King, Cabinet, and Privy Council; unicameral legislature—Legislative Assembly composed of seven nobles elected by their peers, seven elected representatives of the people, eight Ministers of the Crown; the King appoints one of the seven nobles to be the speaker; judiciary—Supreme Court, Magistrate's Court, Land Court

Government leaders: Taufa'ahau TUPOU IV, King (since December 1965); Prince Fatafehi TU'IPELEHAKE), Premier (since December 1965)

Suffrage: all literate, tax-paying males and all literate females over 21

Elections: supposed to be held every three years; last held in April 1978

Communists: none known

Member of: ADB, Commonwealth, FAO, ESCAP, GATT (de facto), IFAD, ITU, South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation, SPF, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

Economy

GDP: $100 million, $1,030 per capita (1985)

Natural resources: fish

Agriculture: largely dominated by coconut and banana production; vanilla beans, taro, yams, sweet potatoes, breadfruit, fruits and vegetables

Major industry: tourism

Electric power: 5,000 kW capacity; 8 million kWh produced, 80 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $7.33 million (1985 est.); coconut oil, vanilla, copra, bananas, taro, vanilla beans, fruits and vegetables

Imports: $41.36 million (1985 est.); textiles, food, consumers products, machinery, petroleum, building supplies

Major trade partners: exports—36% Australia, 34% New Zealand, 14% US; imports 38% New Zealand, 31% Australia, 6% Japan, 5% Fiji (1979)

Aid: $6.2 million; Australia and other Western donors (1985 est.)

Budget: (1985 est.) revenues, 22.0 million pa'anga; expenditures, 19.1 million pa'anga

Monetary conversion rate: .8463 pa'anga=US$1 (December 1985)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 198 km sealed road (Tongatapu); 74 km (Vava'u); 94 km unsealed roads usable only in dry weather

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 2 minor (Nuku'alofa, Neiafu)

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 4 total, 4 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 3,529 telephones (3.3 per 100 popl.); 66,000 radio sets; no TV sets; 1 AM station; 1 satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Branches: Land Force, Maritime Force

Geography

Total area: 5,130 km^2; land area: 5,130 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Delaware

Coastline: 362 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical; rainy season (June to December)

Terrain: mostly plains with some hills and low mountains

Land use: 14% arable land; 17% permanent crops; 2% meadows and pastures; 44% forest and woodland; 23% other; includes 4% irrigated

Environment: outside usual path of hurricanes and other tropical storms

Special notes: southernmost of Southern Antilles; only 11 km from Venezuela

People

Population: 1,250,839 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.36%

Nationality: noun—Trinidadian(s), Tobagan(s); adjective—Trinidadian, Tobagan

Ethnic divisions: 43% black, 40% East Indian, 14% mixed, 1% white, 1% Chinese, 1% other

Religion: 36.2% Roman Catholic, 23.0% Hindu, 13.1% Protestant, 6.0% Muslim, 21.7% unknown

Language: English (official), Hindi, French, Spanish

Infant mortality rate: 20/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: men 67, women 72

Literacy: 89%

Labor force: about 463,900 (est. 1985); 18.1% construction and utilities; 14.8% manufacturing, mining, and quarrying; 10.9% agriculture; 47.9% other services (1985); 15.4% unemployment (June 1985)

Organized labor: 40% of labor force (1984)

Government

Official name: Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

Type: parliamentary democracy

Capital: Port-of-Spain

Administrative divisions: 8 counties (29 wards, Tobago is 30th)

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution came into effect 1976; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 31 August

Branches: bicameral legislature (36-member elected House of Representatives and 31-member appointed Senate); executive is Cabinet led by the Prime Minister; judiciary is headed by the Chief Justice and includes a Court of Appeal, High Court, and lower courts

Government leaders: Arthur Napoleon Raymond ROBINSON, Prime Minister (since December 1986); Noor HASSANALI, President (since February 1987)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: elections to be held at intervals of not more than five years; last election held 15 December 1986

Political parties and leaders: National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR), A.N.R. Robinson; People's National Movement (PNM), Patrick Manning (interim leader); Organization for National Reconstruction (ONR), Karl Hudson-Phillips

Voting strength: (1986 election) 62% of registered voters cast ballots; House of Representatives—NAR, 33 seats; PNM, 3

Communists: People's Popular Movement (PPM), Michael Als; February 18 Movement (F/18), James Millette

Other political pressure groups: National Joint Action Committee (NJAC), radical antigovernment black-identity organization; Trinidad and Tobago Peace Council, leftist organization affiliated with the World Peace Council; Trinidad and Tobago Chamber of Industry and Commerce; Trinidad and Tobago Labor Congress, moderate labor federation; Council of Progressive Trade Unions, radical labor federation

Member of: CARICOM, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IBRD, International Coffee Agreement, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $7.8 billion (1986 est.), $6,390 per capita; real growth rate (1986 est.), −3.5%; inflation rate 7.0% (1985)

Natural resources: oil, gas, petroleum, asphalt

Agriculture: sugar, cocoa, coffee, rice, citrus, bananas; largely dependent upon imports of food

Fishing: catch 4,461 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: petroleum, chemicals, tourism, food processing, cement

Electric power: 1,171,000 kW capacity; 2,720 million kWh produced, 2,260 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $2.0 billion (f.o.b., 1985); petroleum and petroleum products, ammonia, fertilizer, chemicals, sugar, cocoa, coffee, citrus; includes exports of oil under processing agreement

Imports: $1.4 billion (f.o.b., 1985); crude petroleum (33%), machinery, fabricated metals, transportation equipment, manufactured goods, food, chemicals; includes imports under processing agreement

Major trade partners: (1984 est.) exports—US 56%, CARICOM 10%, UK 8%; imports—US 37%, UK 10%, CARICOM 7%

Aid: bilateral commitments, US, including Ex-Im (FY70-85), $370 million; (1970-84) other Western countries, ODA and OOF, $369 million

Budget: (1985 est.) consolidated central government revenues, $2.6 billion; expenditures, $3.0 billion (current, $2.4 billion; capital, $438 million)

Monetary conversion rate: 3.60 Trinidad and Tobago dollars=US$1 (August 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: minimal agricultural system near San Fernando

Highways: 8,000 km total; 4,000 km paved, 1,000 km improved earth, 3,000 km unimproved earth

Pipelines: 1,032 km crude oil; 19 km refined products; 904 km natural gas

Ports: 1 major (Port-of-Spain), 8 minor

Civil air: 14 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 6 total, 5 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 3 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: excellent international service via tropospheric scatter links to Barbados and Guyana; good local service; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station; 109,000 telephones (9.6 per 100 popl.); 2 AM, 4 FM, 5 TV stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Trinidad and Tobago Defense Force, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

Military manpower: males 15-49, 322,434; 234,451 fit for military service

Tunisia

Geography

Total area: 163,610 km^2; land area: 155,360 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Missouri

Land boundaries: 1,408 km total

Coastline: 1,148 km

Maritime claim:
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; maritime dispute with Libya

Climate: temperate in north with mild, rainy winters and hot, dry summers; hot, dry desert in south year round

Terrain: mountains in north; hot, dry central plain; semiarid south merges into Sahara Desert

Land use: 20% arable land; 10% permanent crops; 19% meadows and pastures; 4% forest and woodland; 47% other; includes 1% irrigated

Environment: deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

Special notes: strategic location in central Mediterranean; only 144 km from Italy across the Strait of Sicily; borders Libya on east

People

Population: 7,561,641 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.33%

Nationality: noun—Tunisian(s); adjective—Tunisian

Ethnic divisions: 98% Arab, 1% European, less than 1% Jewish

Religion: 98% Muslim, 1% Christian, less than 1% Jewish

Language: Arabic (official); Arabic and French (commerce)

Infant mortality rate: 83/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 60, women 63

Literacy: about 62%

Labor force: 1.9 million, 32% agriculture; 15%-25% unemployed; shortage of skilled labor

Organized labor: about 360,000 members claimed, roughly 20% of labor force; General Union of Tunisian Workers (UGTT), quasi-independent of Destourian Socialist Party

Government

Official name: Republic of Tunisia

Type: republic

Capital: Tūnis

Administrative divisions: 23 governorates

Legal system: based on French civil law system and Islamic law; constitution (patterned on Turkish and US constitutions) adopted 1959; some judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court in joint session

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 June

Branches: executive dominant; unicameral legislative (National Assembly) largely advisory; judicial, patterned on French and Koranic systems

Government leaders: Habib BOURGUIBA, President (Prime Minister since 1956, President since 1957, President for Life since November 1974); Rachid SFAR, Prime Minister (since July 1986)

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: national election held every five years; last election held 2 November 1986

Political parties and leaders: Destourian Socialist Party is official ruling party; two small parties—Movement of Social Democrats and Movement of Popular Unity—legalized in 1983; Communist Party legalized in 1981

Voting strength: 1986 election non-competitive; over 95% Destourian Socialist Party, 3.2% Social Democrats, under 1% Movement of Popular Unity, under 1% Communist Party

Communists: a small number of nominal Communists, mostly students

Member of: AfDB, Arab League, AlOEC, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, NAM, OAPEC, OAU, OIC, Regional Cooperation for Development, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $9.0 billion, $1,250 per capita (1985 est.); 63% private consumption, 16.5% government consumption, 30.5% gross fixed capital formation; real growth rate, 4.6% (1985)

Natural resources: oil, phosphates, iron, ore, lead, zinc

Agriculture: not food self-sufficient; main crops—cereals (barley and wheat), olives, grapes, citrus fruits, and vegetables

Major sectors: agriculture, manufacturing, mining (phosphate), energy (petroleum, natural gas), services (transport, telecommunications, tourism, government)

Electric power: 1,502,000 kW capacity; 3,820 million kWh produced, 510 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $1.6 billion (f.o.b., 1985); 40% hydrocarbons, 18% agricultural, 18% phosphates and chemicals

Imports: $2.9 billion (c.i.f., 1985); 57% industrial goods, 13% hydrocarbons, 12% food, 18% other

Major trade partners: France, Italy, FRG, US

Tourism and foreign worker remittances: $780 million (1985)

Budget: (1985 est.) total revenues, $3.04 billion; operating budget, $2.5 billion; capital budget, $1.2 billion

Turkey

Monetary conversion rate: 1.14 Tunisian dinars (TD)=US$1 (7 May 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 2,089 km total; 503 1.435-meter km standard gauge; 1,586 km 1.000-meter gauge, 18 km 1.000-meter gauge double track

Highways: 17,700 km total; 9,100 km bituminous; 8,600 km improved and unimproved earth

Pipelines: 797 km crude oil; 86 km refined products; 742 km natural gas

Ports: 5 major, 14 minor; 2 petroleum, oils, and lubricants terminal

Civil air: 15 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 31 total, 29 usable; 13 with permanent-surface runways; 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m; 8 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: the system is above the African average; facilities consist of open-wire lines, multiconductor cable, and radio relay; key centers are Şafāqis, Sūsah, Bizerte, and Tūnis; 233,000 telephones (3.1 per 100 popl.); 18 AM, 4 FM, 14 TV stations; 4 submarine cables; ARABSAT satellite back-up control station; coaxial cable to Algeria; radio-relay to Algeria, Libya, and Italy

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,800,000; 1,036,000 fit for military service; 83,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $303.5 million; 10.6% of central government budget

See regional map VI

Geography

Total area: 780,580 km^2; land area: 770,760 km^2

Comparative area: about twice the size of California

Land boundaries: 2,574 km total

Coastline: 7,200 km

Maritime claims:
Extended economic zone: 200 nm in Black Sea only
Territorial sea: 6 nm (12 nm in Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea)

Boundary disputes: none; complex maritime and air (but not territorial) disputes with Greece in Aegean Sea; Cyprus question with Greece; Hatay question with Syria; potential dispute with downstream riparians (Syria and Iraq) over water development plans for the Tigris and Euphrates rivers

Climate: temperate; hot, dry summers with mild, wet winters; harsher in interior

Terrain: mostly mountains; narrow coastal plain; central plateau (Anatolia)

Land use: 30% arable land; 4% permanent crops; 12% meadows and pastures; 26% forest and woodland; 28% other; includes 3% irrigated

Environment: subject to severe earthquakes, especially along major river valleys in west; air pollution; desertification

Special notes: strategic location controlling Turkish Straits (Bosporus, Sea of Marmara, Dardanelles) that link Black and Aegean Seas; Turkey and Norway only NATO members having a boundary with USSR

People

Population: 52,987,778 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.23%

Nationality: noun—Turk(s); adjective—Turkish

Ethnic divisions: 85% Turkish, 12% Kurd, 3% other

Religion: 98% Muslim (mostly Sunni), 2% other (mostly Christian and Jewish)

Language: Turkish (official), Kurdish, Arabic

Infant mortality rate: 15.3/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 57

Literacy: 70%

Labor force: 18.5 million (1986); 58.3% agriculture, 28.7% service, 13.0% industry and energy; about 1 million Turks work abroad (1986); effective unemployment rate estimated to be over 20% (1986)

Organized labor: 10-15% of labor force

Government

Official name: Republic of Turkey

Type: republican parliamentary democracy

Capital: Ankara

Administrative divisions: 67 provinces

Legal system: derived from various continental legal systems; constitution adopted in November 1982; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Republic Day, 29 October

Branches: executive—President empowered to call new elections, promulgate laws (elected for a seven-year term); unicameral legislature (400-member Grand National Assembly); independent judiciary

Government leaders: Gen. Kenan EVREN, President (since 1982); Turgut ÖZAL, Prime Minister (since 1983)

Suffrage: universal over age 21

Elections: according to the 1982 Constitution, elections to the Grand National Assembly to be held every five years; most recent election 6 November 1983; by-election held 28 September 1986

Political parties and leaders: military leaders banned all traditional parties from taking part in the parliamentary election of November 1983 and banned many prominent party leaders from taking part in politics for five to 10 years; three new parties allowed to take part in the election—Motherland Party (ANAP), Turgut Özal; Populist Party (PP), Necdet Calp; Nationalist Democracy Party (NDP), Ülk Söylemezoglu; additional parties permitted to take part in local elections in March 1984—Social Democratcy Party (SODEP), Erdal İnön; Correct Way Party (CWP), Husamettin Cinderuk; SODEP and PP merged in 1985 to form the Social Democratic Populist Party (SHP) now headed by Erdal İnön; Democratic Left Party (DLP) founded in 1985 under Rahsan Ecevit

Voting strength: (1983 election) Grand National Assembly—Motherland Party, 211 seats; Populist Party, 117 seats; Nationalist Democracy Party, 71 seats; as of March 1987, Grand National Assembly—Motherland Party, 251 seats; Social Democratic Populist Party, 65 seats; Correct Way Party, 35 seats; Democratic Left Party, 24 seats; independents, 24 seats; vacant, 2 seats

Communists: strength and support negligible

Member of: ASSIMER, Council of Europe, EC (associate member), ECOSOC, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, ITC, ITU, NATO, OECD, OIC, Economic Cooperation Organization, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

GNP: $52.9 billion, $1,020 per capita; 7.8% real growth, 6.3% average annual real growth (1984-86); inflation rate 33.7% (1986)

Natural resources: antimony, coal, chromium, mercury, copper, borate, oil

Agriculture: main products—cotton, tobacco, cereals, sugar beets, fruits, nuts, and livestock products; self-sufficient in food in average years; a legal producer of opium poppy for the pharmaceutical trade

Major industries: textiles, food processing, mining (coal, chromite, copper, boron minerals), steel, petroleum, construction

Crude steel: 3.5 million tons produced, 70 kg per capita (1984)

Electric power: 9,765,000 kW capacity; 38,490 million kWh produced (1986), 740 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $7,958 million (f.o.b., 1985); cotton, tobacco, fruits, nuts, metals, livestock products, textiles, clothing, cement, leather, glass, ceramics

Imports: $11,344 million (c.i.f., 1985); crude oil, machinery, transport equipment, metals, pharmaceuticals, dyes, plastics, rubber, mineral fuels, fertilizers, chemicals

Major trade partners: (1986) exports—18.2% FRG, 11.7% Iran, 10.7% Iraq, 6.6% Italy, 5.4% US; imports—15.9% FRG, 10.6% US, 8.4% Iraq, 7.7% Italy, 5.6% Japan

Budget: (FY86) revenues, $9.08 billion; expenditures, $10.7 billion; deficit, $1.6 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 747.07 Turkish liras=US$1 (December 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 8,193 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; 204 km double track; 109 km electrified (1985)

Highways: 49,615 km total; 26,915 km bituminous; 16,500 km gravel or crushed stone; 4,000 km improved earth; 2,200 km unimproved earth (1985)

Inland waterways: about 1,200 km

Pipelines: 1,738 km crude oil; 2,321 km refined products

Ports: 4 major, 10 secondary, 18 minor

Civil air: 30 major transport aircraft (1985)

Airfields: 122 total, 106 usable; 62 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,659 m, 27 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 26 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair domestic and international systems; trunk radio-relay network; 2.8 million telephones (5.5 per 100 popl.); 17 AM, 49 FM, 356 TV stations; 2 satellite ground station antennas, 1 submarine telephone cable

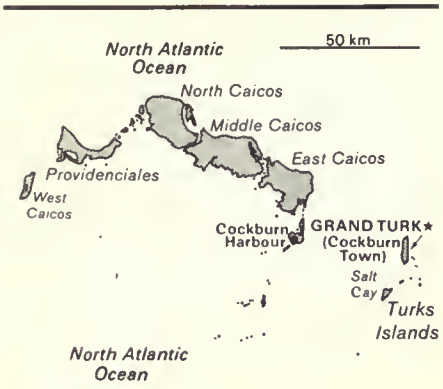
Defense Forces

Branches: Land Forces, Navy, Air Force, Gendarmerie

Military manpower: males 15-49, 13,296,000; 8,136,000 fit for military service; 582,000 reach military age (20) annually

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, $2.9 billion; 17.3% of central government budget

Turks and Caicos Islands



See regional map III

Geography

Total area: 430 km^2; land area: 430 km^2

Comparative area: about two and one-half times the size of Washington, D. C.

Coastline: about 300 km

Maritime claims:
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 3 nm

Climate: tropical; marine; moderated by trade winds; sunny and relatively dry

Terrain: low, flat limestone; extensive marshes and mangrove swamps

Land use: 2% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 0% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 98% other

Environment: 30 islands (8 inhabited); subject to frequent hurricanes

Special notes: none

People

Population: 9,052 (1987), average annual growth rate 2.66

Ethnic division: majority of African descent

Religion: Anglican, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Methodist, Church of God, Seventh-Day Adventist

Language: English (official)

Infant mortality rate: 24.4/1,000 (1981/82)

Literacy: about 99%

Labor force: some subsistence agriculture; majority engaged in fishing and tourist industries

Organized labor: St. George's Industrial Trade Union (Cockburn Harbour), 250 members

Government

Official name: Turks and Caicos Islands

Type: British dependent territory

Capital: Grand Turk (Cockburn Town)

Administrative divisions: 3 districts

Legal system: based on laws of England and Wales with a small number adopted from Jamaica and The Bahamas; constitution introduced in 1976

National holiday: Commonwealth Day, 31 May

Branches: executive, bicameral legislature (Executive Council, 14-member Legislative Council), judicial (Supreme Court)

Government leader: Michael BRADLEY, Governor (since 1987)

Suffrage: universal adult at age 18

Elections: last held in May 1984 for 11 Legislative Council seats

Political parties and leaders: People's Democratic Movement (PDM), Clement Howell; Progressive National Party (PNP), Nathaniel Francis

Voting strength: PDM, 3 seats, PNP, 8 seats

Communists: none

Economy

GDP: $15 million, per capita GDP $2,020 (1980)

Natural resources: spiny lobster, conch

Agriculture: corn, beans

Fishing: catch 1,050 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: fishing, tourism

Electric power: 1,500 kW capacity; 6 million kWh produced, 810 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $2.5 million (1982); crawfish, dried and fresh conch, conch shells

Imports: $20.9 million (1982); foodstuffs, drink, tobacco, clothing

Major trade partners: US (lobster, conch, tourism) and UK

Budget: revenues, $5.9 million; expenditures, $7.2 million (1981/82)

Monetary conversion rate: uses the US dollar

Fiscal year: calendar

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 121 km, including 24 km tarmac

Ports: 4 major (Grand Turk, Salt Cay, Providenciales, Cockburn Harbour)

Civil air: Air Turks and Caicos (passenger service) and Turks Air Ltd. (cargo service)

Airfields: 7 total, 7 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

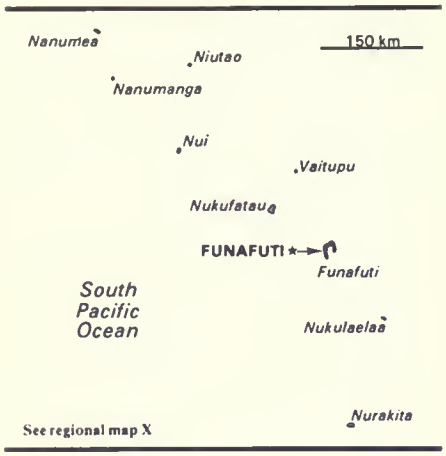
Telecommunications: fair cable and radio services; 1,400 telephones (16.9 per 100 popl.); 1 AM station; 2 submarine cables; 1 satellite ground station; several TV stations

Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of the United Kingdom

Branches: police

Tuvalu



Geography

Total area: 26 km^2; land area: 26 km^2

Comparative area: about one-seventh the size of Washington, D. C.

Coastline: 24 km

Maritime claims:
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical; moderated by easterly trade winds (March to November); westerly gales and heavy rain (November to March)

Terrain: very low lying and narrow coral atolls

Land use: 0% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 0% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 100% other

Environment: severe tropical storms are rare

Special notes: none

People

Population: 8,329 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 1.73%

Nationality: noun—Tuvaluans(s); adjective—Tuvaluan

Ethnic divisions: 96% Polynesian

Religion: Christian, predominantly Protestant

Language: Tuvaluan, English

Infant mortality rate: 42/1,000 (1979)

Life expectancy: men 57, women 60

Literacy: less than 50%

Government

Official name: Tuvalu

Type: independent state, special member of the Commonwealth

Capital: Funafuti

Administrative divisions: 8 island councils on the permanently inhabited islands

Branches: executive—Prime Minister and Cabinet; unicameral legislature—12-member House of Parliament; judicial—High Court, 8 island courts with limited jurisdication

Government leaders: Dr. Tomasi PUAPUA, Prime Minister (since September 1981); Tupua LEUPENA, Governor General (since 1 March 1986)

Elections: last general election September 1985, next scheduled for September 1989

Political parties: none

Member of: ESCAP (associate member), GATT (de facto), SPF, SPC, UPU

Economy

GNP: $4 million (1984), $500 per capita

Agriculture: limited; coconut palms, copra

Major industry: copra

Electric power: 2,600 kW capacity; 3 million kWh produced, 380 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $1.0 million (1983 est.)

Imports: $2.8 million (1983); food and mineral fuels

Major trade partners: UK, Australia

Aid: $4.2 million (1983); Western (non-US) countries, ODA (1970-79), $22 million

Budget: (1983 est.) revenues, $2.59 million; expenditures, $3.6 million

Monetary conversion rate: 1.54 Australian dollars=US$1 (November 1986)

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 8 km gravel

Inland waterways: none

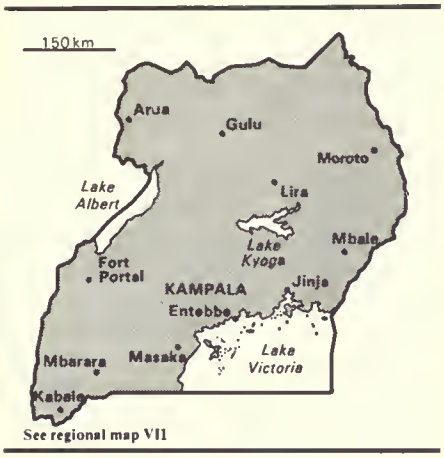
Ports: 2 minor (Funafuti, Nukufetau)

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 1 total, 1 usable with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 1 AM station; about 300 radiotelephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 4,000 radio receivers; 108 telephones (1.3 per 100 popl.)

Uganda



Geography

Total area: 236,040 km^2; land area: 199,710 km^2

Comparative area: slightly smaller than Oregon

Land boundaries: 2,680 km total

Climate: tropical; generally rainy with two dry seasons (December to February, June to August); semiarid in northeast

Terrain: mostly plateau with rim of mountains

Land use: 23% arable land; 9% permanent crops; 25% meadows and pastures; 30% forest and woodland; 13% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: straddles Equator; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion

Special notes: landlocked

People

Population: 15,908,896 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.70%

Nationality: noun—Ugandan(s); adjective—Ugandan

Ethnic divisions: 99% African, 1% European, Asian, Arab

Religion: 33% Roman Catholic, 33% Protestant, 16% Muslim, rest indigenous beliefs

Language: English (official); Luganda and Swahili widely used; other Bantu and Nilotic languages

Infant mortality rate: 92/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: men 48, women 50

Literacy: 52%

Labor force: estimated 4.5 million; about 250,000 in paid labor; remainder in subsistence activities

Organized labor: 125,000 union members

Government

Official name: Republic of Uganda

Type: republic

Capital: Kampala

Administrative divisions: 10 provinces and 34 districts

Legal system: government plans to restore system based on English common law and customary law and reinstitute a normal judicial system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 9 October

Branches: present government, which assumed power in January 1986, consists of a National Resistance Council headed by the President; the constitution has been suspended and the unicameral legislature (National Assembly) has been dissolved

Government leader: Yoweri Kaguta MUSEVENI, Head of State and Chairman of the National Resistance Council (since January 1986)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: none scheduled

Political parties: Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM), Ugandan People's Congress (UPC), Democratic Party (DP), Conservative Party (CP); all are proscribed from conducting public political activities

Other political parties or pressure groups: Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA), Uganda Freedom Movement (UFM), Federal Democratic Movement of Uganda (FEDEMU), Uganda National Rescue Front (UNRF), Uganda People's Democratic Movement (UPDM)

Communists: possibly a few sympathizers

Member of: AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ISO, ITU, NAM, OAU, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $5.9 billion; $220 per capita (1983 est.)

Natural resources: copper, cobalt, limestone

Agriculture: cash crops—coffee (150,000 metric tons produced (1984/85 est.), cotton, tobacco, tea, sugar, fish, livestock

Major industries: agricultural processing (coffee, plywood, beer)

Electric power: 164,000 kW capacity; 287 million kWh produced, 18 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $352 million (f.o.b., 1985/86 est.); coffee (over 90%), cotton, tea

Imports: $325 million (c.i.f., 1985/86 est.); petroleum products, machinery, cotton piece goods, metals, transport equipment, food

Major trade partners: exports—27% US, 14% UK, 9% Spain; imports—39% Kenya, 17% UK, 7% Japan (1985)

Budget: in percent of GDP—tax revenues 11.6%, grants 1.6%, expenditures, 15.5% (FY85/86)

Monetary conversion rate: 400 Uganda shillings=US$1 (December 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: 1,300 km, 1.000-meter gauge single track

Highways: 30,500 km total; 3,500 km paved; 7,000 km crushed stone, gravel, and laterite; remainder earth roads and tracks

Inland waterways: Lake Victoria, Lake Albert, Lake Kyoga, Lake George, Lake Edward; Victoria Nile, Albert Nile; principal inland water ports are at Jinja and Port Bell, both on Lake Victoria

Civil air: 4 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 39 total, 34 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: fair system with radio-relay and radio communications stations in use; 61,600 telephones (0.5 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, no FM, 9 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station

Defense Forces

Branches: National Resistance Army (NRA)

Military manpower: males 15-49, about 3,393,000; about 1,831,000 fit for military service

United Arab Emirates

See regional map VI

Geography

Total area: 83,600 km^2; land area: 83,600 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Maine

Land boundaries: 1,094 km total

Coastline: 1,448 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: defined by bilateral boundaries or equidistant line
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 3 nm

Boundary disputes: Qatar; no defined boundary with Saudi Arabia; no defined boundary with most of Oman, Administrative Line in far north; claims three islands occupied by Iran in Strait of Hormuz

Climate: hot, dry desert; cooler in eastern mountains

Terrain: flat, barren coastal plain merging into rolling sand dunes of vast desert wasteland; mountains in east

Land use: NEGL% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 2% meadows and pastures; NEGL% forest and woodland; 98% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: frequent dust and sand storms; lack of natural fresh water resources being overcome by desalination plants; desertification

Special notes: strategic location along southern approaches to Strait of Hormuz, a vital transit point for world crude oil

People

Population: 1,846,373 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 7.47%

Nationality: noun—Emirian(s), adjective—Emirian

Ethnic divisions: 19% Emirian, 23% other Arab, 50% South Asian (fluctuating), 8% other expatriates (includes Westerners and East Asians); fewer than 20% of the population are UAE citizens (1982)

Religion: 96% Muslim (16% Shi'a); 4% Christian, Hindu, and other

Language: Arabic (official); Farsi and English widely spoken in major cities; Hindi, Urdu

Infant mortality rate: 44/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 68, women 73

Literacy: 68%

Labor force: 580,000 (1985 est.); 85% industry and commerce, 5% agriculture, 5% services, 5% government; 80% of labor force is foreign

Government

Official name: United Arab Emirates

Member states: Abu Dhabi, 'Ajmān, Dubayy, Al Fujayrah, Ra's al Khaymah, Ash Shāriqah, Umm al Qaywayn

Type: federation; constitution signed December 1971, which delegated specified powers to the UAE central government and reserved other powers to member shaykhdoms

Capital: Abu Dhabi

Legal system: secular codes are being introduced by the UAE Government and in several member shaykhdoms; Islamic law remains influential

National holiday: 2 December

Branches: executive—Supreme Council of Rulers (seven members), from which a President and Vice President are elected; Prime Minister and Council of Ministers; unicameral legislature—Federal National Council; judicial—Union Supreme Court

Government leaders: Shaykh Zayid bin Sultan Al NUHAYYAN of Abu Dhabi, President (since December 1971); Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id Al MAKTUM of Dubayy, Vice President (since 1971) and Prime Minister (since April 1979)

Suffrage: none

Elections: none

Political or pressure groups: none; a few small clandestine groups are active

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), GCC, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OAPEC, OIC, OPEC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $24.0 billion, $18,900 per capita; real growth - 3.0% (1986 est.)

Natural resources: oil and natural gas; oil production 1.38 million b/d (1986)

Agriculture: food imported; some dates, alfalfa, vegetables, fruit, tobacco raised

Electric power: 5,158,000 kW capacity; 16,440 million kWh produced, 12,400 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $9.8 billion (f.o.b., 1986); $8.3 billion in crude oil, $1.45 billion consisting mostly of gas, reexports, dried fish, dates

Imports: $6.6 billion (f.o.b., 1986); food, consumer and capital goods

Major trade partners: Japan, EC, US

Budget: current expenditures, $3.5 billion; development, $0.14 billion; revenue, $3.1 billion (1985)

Monetary conversion rate: 3.67 UAE dirhams=US$1 (October 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 2,000 km total; 1,800 km bituminous, 200 km gravel and graded earth

Pipelines: 830 km crude oil; 870 km natural gas, including natural gas liquids

Ports: 7 major, 25 minor

Civil air: 5 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 39 total, 31 usable; 17 with permanent-surface runways; 5 with runways over 3,659 m, 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 6 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: adequate system of radio-relay and coaxial cable; key centers are Abu Dhabi and Dubayy; 319,000 telephones (24.1 per 100 popl.); 8 AM, 3 FM, 12 TV stations; 1 Atlantic and 2 Indian Ocean INTELSAT stations; 1 ARABSAT satellite station; submarine cable to Qatar and Bahrain; planned submarine cables to India and Pakistan; tropospheric scatter to Bahrain; radio-relay to Saudi Arabia

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Central Military Command, Federal Police Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 793,000; 441,000 fit for military service

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 December 1985, $1.385 billion; 42% of central government budget

Geography

Total area: 244,820 km^2; land area: 241,590 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Oregon

Land boundary: 360 km with Ireland

Coastline: 12,429 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 3 nm

Boundary disputes: none; maritime dispute with Ireland; Northern Ireland question with Ireland; Gibraltar question with Spain; Argentina claims Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas); Mauritius claims island of Diego Garcia in British Indian Ocean Territory; colony of Hong Kong will become a Special Administrative Region of China in 1997; Rockall continental shelf dispute involving Denmark, Iceland, Ireland; territorial claim in Antarctica (British Antarctic Territory)

Climate: temperate; moderated by prevailing southwest winds over Gulf Stream; more than one-half of days are overcast

Terrain: mostly rugged hills and low mountains; level to rolling plains in east and southeast

Land use: 29% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 48% meadows and pastures; 9% forest and woodland; 14% other; includes 1% irrigated

Environment: pollution control measures improving air, water quality; because of heavily indented coastline, no location is more than 125 km from tidal waters

Special notes: lies near vital North Atlantic sea lanes; only 35 km from France

People

Population: 56,845,195 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.15%

Nationality: noun—Briton(s), British (collective pl.); adjective—British

Ethnic divisions: 81.5% English, 9.6% Scottish, 2.4% Irish, 1.9% Welsh, 1.8% Ulster, 2.8% West Indian, Indian, Pakistani, and other

Religion: 27.0 million Anglican, 5.3 million Roman Catholic, 2.0 million Presbyterian, 760,000 Methodist, 450,000 Jewish (registered)

Language: English, Welsh (about 26% of population of Wales), Scottish form of Gaelic (about 60,000 in Scotland)

Infant mortality rate: 10.1/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 71

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: (1986) 27.94 million; 24.5% manufacturing and construction, 49.8% services, 9.8% self-employed, 13.0% government, 1.1% agriculture; 11.4% unemployed (November 1986)

Organized labor: 42% of labor force

Government

Official name: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Type: constitutional monarchy

Capital: London

Administrative divisions: 54 counties in England and Wales, 12 regions in Scotland and islands area, 26 districts in Northern Ireland

Dependent areas: Anguilla, Bermuda, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Hong Kong, Jersey, Isle of Man, Montserrat, Pitcairn Islands, St. Helena, Turks and Caicos Islands

Legal system: common law tradition with early Roman and modern continental influences; no judicial review of Acts of Parliament; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Birthday of the Queen, 16 June

Branches: legislative authority resides in Parliament (House of Lords, House of Commons); executive authority lies with collectively responsible Cabinet led by Prime Minister; House of Lords is supreme judicial authority and highest court of appeal

Government leaders: ELIZABETH II, Queen (since 1952); Margaret THATCHER, Prime Minister (since 1979)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: at discretion of Prime Minister but must be held before expiration of a five-year electoral mandate; last election held 9 June 1983

Political parties and leaders: Conservative, Margaret Thatcher; Labor, Neil Kinnock; Social Democratic, David Owen; Communist, Gordon McLennan; Scottish National, Donald Stewart; Plaid Cymru, Dafydd Wigley; Official Unionist, James Molyneaux; Democratic Unionist, Ian Paisley; Social Democratic and Labor, John Hume; Provisional Sinn Fein, Gerry Adams; Alliance, John Cushnahan; Liberal, David Steel

Voting strength: (1983 election) House of Commons—Conservative, 392 seats (42.4%); Labor, 210 seats (27.6%); Social Democratic-Liberal Alliance, 26 seats (19 Liberal, 7 SDP) (25.4%); Scottish National Party, 2 seats; Plaid Cymru (Welsh Nationalist), 2 seats; Ulster (Official) Unionist (Northern Ireland), 10 seats; Ulster Democratic Unionist (Northern Ireland), 3 seats; Ulster Popular Unionist (Northern Ireland), 1 seat; Social Democratic and Labor (Northern Ireland), 1 seat; Sinn Fein (Northern Ireland), 1 seat

Communists: 15,961

Other political or pressure groups: Trades Union Congress, Confederation of British Industry, National Farmers' Union, Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

Member of: ADB, CENTO, Colombo Plan, Council of Europe, DAC, EC, ELDO, ESCAP, ESRO, FAO, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOOC, IPU, IRC, ISO, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OECD, UN, UPU, WEU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy

GNP: $443.2 billion (1985), $7,860 per capita; 59.8% consumption, 17.0% investment, 21.1% government; 0.3% stockbuilding, 1.8% net foreign balance, real growth 3.4% (1985)

Natural resources: coal, oil, gas (North Sea), tin, limestone, iron, salt, clay, chalk, gypsum, lead, silica

Agriculture: wheat, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, livestock, dairy products; 62.1% self-sufficient (1983); dependent on imports for more than half of consumption of refined sugar, butter, oils and fats, bacon and ham

Fishing: catch 746,000 metric tons (1985); imports $774 million, exports $377 million (1985)

Major industries: machinery and transport equipment, metals, food processing, paper and paper products, textiles, chemicals, clothing

Crude steel: 15.8 million metric tons produced (1985); 280 kg per capita (1985); 23.6 million tons capacity (1984)

Electric power: 95,213,000 kW capacity; 312.700 million kWh produced, 5,540 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $101.0 billion (f.o.b., 1985); manufactured goods, machinery, fuels, chemicals, semifinished goods, transport equipment

Imports: $109.1 billion (c.i.f., 1985); manufactured goods, machinery, semifinished goods, foodstuffs, consumer goods

Major trade partners: exports—46.2% EC (11.4% FRG, 9.9% France, 9.4% Netherlands), 14.8% US, 2.3% Communist countries; imports—46.2% EC (14.9% FRG, 7.8% France, 7.7% Netherlands), 11.9% US, 2.4% Communist countries (1985)

Aid: donor—ODA and OOF commitments (1970-84) $15.4 billion

Budget: national and local government revenues (FY86 est.), $222.3 billion; expenditures, $232.2 billion; deficit $9.9 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 0.674 pound sterling=US$1 (December 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 April-31 March

Communications

Railroads: Great Britain—16,800 km total; British Railways (BR) operates 16,800 km 1.435-meter standard gauge (3,802 km electrified and 12,591 km double or multiple track); several additional small standard-gauge and narrow-gauge lines are privately owned and operated; Northern Ireland Railways (NIR) operates 332 km 1.600-meter gauge, 190 km double track

Highways: United Kingdom, 362,982 km total; Great Britain, 339,483 km paved (including 2,573 km limited-access divided highway); Northern Ireland, 23,499 km (22,907 paved, 592 km gravel)

Inland waterways: 3,219 km publicly owned; 605 km major commercial routes

Pipelines: 933 km crude oil, almost all insignificant; 2,993 km refined products; 12,800 km natural gas

Ports: 9 major, 15 secondary, 190 minor

Civil air: 618 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 499 total, 332 usable; 243 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 36 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 133 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: modern, efficient domestic and international system; 29.5 million telephones (52.5 per 100 popl.); excellent countrywide broadcast systems with 216 AM, 478 FM, 3,065 TV stations; 36 coaxial submarine cables; 4 satellite ground stations with a total of 14 antennas

Defense Forces

Branches: Royal Army, Royal Navy, Royal Air Force, Royal Marines

Military manpower: males 15-49, 14,315,000; 12,117,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Military budget: for fiscal year ending 31 March 1986, $28.4 billion; about 20.1% of central government budget

See regional map 11

Note: this section was compiled from information in the public domain and does not represent Intelligence Community estimates

Geography

Total area: 9,372,610 km^2; land area: 9,166,600 km^2

Comparative area: about four-tenths the size of USSR; about one-third the size of Africa; about one-half the size of South America (or slightly larger than Brazil); slightly smaller than China; about two and one-half times the size of Western Europe

Land boundaries: 12,000 km total

Coastline: 19,924 km

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 12 nm
Continental shelf: 200 meters
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 3 nm

Boundary disputes: none; maritime dispute with Canada; Guantanamo (US Naval Base) leased from Cuba; Haiti claims Navassa Island (US possession); has made no territorial claim in Antarctica (but has reserved the right to do so) and does not recognize the claims of any other nation

Climate: mostly temperate, but varies from tropical (Hawaii) to arctic (Alaska); arid to semiarid with occasional warm, dry chinook wind in west

Terrain: vast central plain, mountains in west, hills and low mountains in east; rugged mountains and broad river valleys

in Alaska; rugged, volcanic topography in Hawaii

Land use: 20% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 26% meadows and pastures; 29% forest and woodland; 25% other; includes 2% irrigated

Environment: pollution control measures improving air and water quality; acid rain; agricultural fertilizer and pesticide pollution; management of sparse natural water resources in west; desertification; tsunamis, volcanoes, and earthquake activity around Pacific Basin

Special notes: world's fourth largest country (after USSR, Canada, and China)

People

Population: 243,084,000 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.92%

Ethnic divisions: 83.1% white; 11.6% black; 6.448% Spanish origin; 0.622% American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; 0.357% Chinese; 0.343% Filipino; 0.31% Japanese, 0.1595% other Asian; 0.156% Korean; 0.115% Vietnamese (1980)

Religion: total membership in religious bodies 140.170 million; Protestant 76.8 million, Roman Catholic 52.7 million, Jewish 5.7 million, other religions 5.0 million; 60% of the population have a religious affiliation (1982)

Language: predominantly English; sizable Spanish-speaking minority

Infant mortality rate: 10.6/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: men 71.6, women 76.3

Literacy: 99%

Labor force: 117.17 million (includes the armed forces and the unemployed)—annual averages of monthly data; unemployment rate 7.2% (1985); 7.1% unemployed as a share of total civilian labor force (1985)

Organized labor: 17.3 million members; 18% of civilian labor force (1985)

Government

Official name: United States of America

Type: federal republic; strong democratic tradition

Capital: Washington, D. C.

Administrative divisions: 50 states and the District of Columbia

Dependent areas: American Samoa, Baker Island, Guam, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Islands, Navassa Island, Palmyra Atoll, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Wake Island. Since 18 July 1947, the US has administered the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, but recently entered into a new political relationship with three of the four political units. The Northern Mariana Islands is a Commonwealth associated with the US (effective 3 November 1986). Palau concluded a Compact of Free Association with the US that was approved by the US Congress but to date the Compact process has not been completed in Palau, which continues to be administered by the US as the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The Federated States of Micronesia signed a Compact of Free Association with the US (effective 3 November 1986). The Republic of the Marshall Islands signed a Compact of Free Association with the US (effective 21 October 1986). Maps and data on the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands will be included in the next edition.

Legal system: based on English common law; dual system of courts, state and federal; constitution adopted 1789; judicial review of legislative acts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: Independence Day, 4 July

Branches: executive (President), bicameral legislature (House of Representatives and Senate), and judicial (Supreme Court); branches, in principle, independent and maintain balance of power

Government leaders: Ronald REAGAN, President (since January 1981); George BUSH, Vice President (since January 1981)

Suffrage: all citizens over age 18; not compulsory

Elections: presidential, every four years (next November 1988); all members of the House of Representatives, every two years; one-third of members of the Senate, every two years

Political parties and leaders: Republican Party, Frank J. Fahrenkopf, Jr., national chairman, Maureen Reagan, cochairman; Democratic Party, Paul G. Kirk, Jr., national committee chairman; several other groups or parties of minor political significance

Voting strength: 53.3% voter participation (1984 presidential election); Republican Party (Ronald Reagan), 59% of the popular vote (525 electoral votes); Democratic Party (Walter Mondale), 41% of the popular vote (13 electoral votes)

Communists: Communist Party (claimed 15,000-20,000 members), Gus Hall, general secretary; Socialist Workers Party (claimed 1,800 members), Jack Barnes, national secretary (1983)

Member of: ADB, ANZUS, Bank of International Settlements, CCC, CENTO, Colombo Plan, DAC, FAO, ESCAP, GATT, Group of Ten, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICEM, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITC, ITU, IWC—International Whaling Commission, IWC—International Wheat Council, NATO, OAS, OECD, PAHO, SPC, UN, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO

Economy

GNP: $3,988.5 billion (1985); $2,186.5 billion (65%) personal consumption, $501.0 billion (14.9%) private investment, $701.8 billion (20.9%) government, - $25.9 billion (−.1%) net exports; $16,710 per capita; 2.3 % real growth (1985)

Natural resources: coal, copper, lead, molybdenum, phosphates, uranium, bauxite, gold, iron, mercury, nickel, potash, silver, tungsten, zinc

Agriculture: food grains, feed crops, oilbearing crops, cattle, dairy products

Fishing: catch 4,143 thousand metric tons (1983); 5.5 kg per capita consumption (1981); imports $4.173 billion (1981); exports $1.156 billion, (1981); est. value, $2.388 billion (1981)

Crude steel: 80.1 million metric tons produced, 335 kg per capita (1985)

Natural gas: 16.5 trillion cubic feet produced (1985)

Electric power: 717,643,000 kW capacity; 2,733,630 billion kWh produced, 11,350 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $213,144 billion (f.o.b., 1985); machinery, chemicals, transport equipment, agricultural products

Imports: $361,627 billion (c.i.f., 1985); crude and partly refined petroleum, machinery, transport equipment (mainly new automobiles)

Major trade partners: exports—$4,030 million Canada, $1,925.7 million Japan, $1,015.7 million Mexico, $842.8 million UK, $651.4 million FRG (1985); imports—$6,153.8 million Canada, $6,451.8 million Japan, $1,479.4 million Mexico, $1,300.1 million UK, $1,807.5 million FRG (1985)

Aid: including Ex-Im (FY80-85), $54.2 billion

Military transfers: (FY80-85) $27.4 billion

Budget: (1986) receipts, $769.1 billion; outlays, $989.8 billion; deficit, $220.7 billion

Fiscal year: 1 October-30 September

Communications

Railroads: 270,312 km

Highways: 6,365,590 km, including 88,641 km expressways

Inland waterways: est. 41,009 km of navigable inland channels, exclusive of the Great Lakes

Freight carried: rail—1,637.0 million metric tons, 1,345.6 billion metric ton/km (1984); highways—987.53 billion metric ton/km (1984); inland water freight (excluding Great Lakes traffic)—582.81 million metric tons, 358.29 billion metric ton/km (1984); air—11,495 million metric ton/km (1984)

Pipelines: petroleum, 883.3 billion metric ton/km, 1,049.6 million metric tons carried (1984)

Ports: 44 handling 10.9 million metric tons or more per year

Civil air: 2,960 commercial multiengine transport aircraft, including 2,724 jet, 185 turboprop, 51 piston (1984)

Airfields: 15,422 in operation (1981)

Telecommunications: 182,558,000 telephones (791 telephones per 1,000 popl.); 4,892 AM, 3,915 FM, 1,285 noncommercial FM stations (10,092 total); 796 commercial, 300 noncommercial (public broadcasting), 6,200 commercial cable TV broadcast stations (7,296 total); 495 million radio and 150 million TV receivers (1982)

Defense Forces

Branches: Department of the Army, Department of the Navy (including Marine Corps), US Coast Guard, Department of the Air Force

Military manpower: 2,135,900 total; 780,800, army; 594,500, air force; 761,400, navy (includes 196,600 marines) (1984)

Military budget: $289.1 billion; 29.2% of central government budget (1986)

Geography

Total area: 176,220 km^2; land area: 173,620 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of the State of Washington

Land boundaries: 1,352 km total

Coastline: 660 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Territorial sea: 200 nm (overflight and navigation permitted beyond 12 nm)

Boundary disputes: Argentina, Brazil

Climate: warm temperate; freezing temperatures almost unknown

Terrain: mostly rolling plains and low hills; fertile coastal lowland

Land use: 8% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 78% meadows and pastures; 4% forest and woodland; 10% other; includes 1% irrigated

Environment: subject to seasonally high winds, droughts, floods

Special notes: none

People

Population: 2,964,052 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.39%

Nationality: noun—Uruguayan(s); adjective—Uruguayan

Ethnic divisions: 88% white, 8% mestizo, 4% black

Religion: 66% Roman Catholic (less than half adult population attends church regularly), 2% Protestant, 2% Jewish, 30% nonprofessing or other

Language: Spanish

Infant mortality rate: 32/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 67.1, women 73.7

Literacy: 94.3%

Labor force: about 1.28 million (1981); 25% government; 19% manufacturing; 11% agriculture; 12% commerce; 12% utilities, construction, transport, and communications; 21% other services; unemployment 11% (1986 est.)

Organized labor: Interunion Workers' Assembly/National Workers' Confederation (PIT/CNT) Labor Federation

Government

Official name: Oriental Republic of Uruguay

Type: republic

Capital: Montevideo

Administrative divisions: 19 departments with limited autonomy

Legal system: based on Spanish civil law system; most recent constitution implemented 1967; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 25 August

Branches: executive, headed by President; bicameral National Congress (Senate and House of Deputies); national judiciary headed by Court of Justice

Government leaders: Julio M. SANGUINETTI, President (since March 1985); Enrique E. TARIGO, Vice President (since March 1985)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: last November 1984; elections held every five years

Political parties and leaders: National (Blanco) Party, Wilson Ferreira; Colorado Party, Julio Sanguinetti, Enrique Tarigo, Jorge Pacheco Areco; Broad Front Coalition, Liber Seregni; Communist Party (legalized in March 1985), Rodney Arismendi; Civic Union, Humberto Ciganda; Government of the People (List 99), Hugo Batalla

Voting strength: (1984 elections) 41% Colorado, 35% Blanco, 22% Broad Front, 2% Civic Union

Communists: 30,000

Other political or pressure groups: National Liberation Movement (MLN)—Tupamaros, leftist revolutionary terrorist group, granted amnesty in 1985

Member of: FAO, G-77, GATT, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IRC, ITU, LAIA, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG

Economy

GDP: $5.2 billion, $1,760 per capita (1986); 89% consumption, 13% gross investment, −2.0% foreign; real growth rate 1986, 3.0%

Natural resources: soil, hydroelectric power (potential), minor minerals

Agriculture: large areas devoted to extensive livestock grazing; main crops—wheat, rice, corn, sorghum; self-sufficient in most basic foodstuffs

Major industries: meat processing, wool and hides, rice, textiles, footwear, leather apparel, tires, cement, fishing, petroleum refining

Electric power: 1,379,000 kW capacity; 3,730 million kWh produced, 1,260 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $960 million (f.o.b., 1986); meat, textiles, wool, hides, leather products, fish, rice, furs

Imports: $708 million (f.o.b., 1986 est.); fuels and lubricants (37%), metals, machinery, transportation equipment, industrial chemicals

Major trade partners: exports—20% Brazil; 15% US, imports—39% LAIA (13% Brazil, 11% Argentina), 15% EC, 7% US (1986 est.)

Aid: US authorized, including Ex-Im (FY70-84), $78 million; other Western countries, ODA and OOF (1970-84) $175 million; Communist countries (1970-85), $65 million

Military transfers: US authorized (FY70-85) $39 million

Budget: (1986 est.) revenues, $709 million; expenditures, $901 million

Monetary conversion rate: 173.36 new pesos=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 3,000 km, all 1.435-meter standard gauge and government owned

Highways: 49,900 km total; 6,700 km paved, 3,000 km gravel, 40,200 km earth

Inland waterways: 1,600 km; used by coastal and shallow-draft river craft

Ports: 1 major (Montevideo), 9 minor

Civil air: 14 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 97 total, 94 usable; 16 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 14 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: most modern facilities concentrated in Montevideo; new nationwide radio-relay network 337,000 telephones (11.3 per 100 popl.); 98 AM, 9 shortwave, 21 TV stations; 2 Atlantic Ocean satellite stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 689,000; 561,000 fit for military service; no conscription

Vanuatu

Geography

Total area: 14,760 km^2; land area: 14,760 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Connecticut

Coastline: 2,528 km

Maritime claims: (measured from claimed archipelagic baselines)

Contiguous zone: 24 nm
Continental shelf: edge of continental margin or 200 nm
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical; moderated by southeast trade winds

Terrain: mostly mountains of volcanic origin; narrow coastal plains

Land use: 1% arable land; 5% permanent crops; 2% meadows and pastures; 1% forest and woodland; 91% other

Environment: subject to cyclones (January to April); volcanism causes minor earthquakes; over 80 islands

Special notes: none

People

Population: 149,652 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.36%

Nationality: noun—Vanuatuan(s); adjective—Vanuatuan

Ethnic divisions: 90% indigenous Melanesian; 8% French; remainder Vietnamese, Chinese, and various Pacific Islanders

Religion: most at least nominally Christian

Language: English and French (official); pidgin (known as Bislama or Bichelama)

Life expectancy: 55

Literacy: probably 10-20%

Government

Official name: Republic of Vanuatu

Type: republic, formerly Anglo-French condominium of New Hebrides, independent 30 July 1980

Capital: Port-Vila

Administrative divisions: four administrative districts

Legal system: unified system being created from former dual French and British systems

Branch: unicameral legislature (39-member Parliament), elected November 1983

Government leader: Father Walter Hadye LINI, Prime Minister (since 1980)

Political parties and leaders: National Party (Vanuaaku Pati), Walter Lini, chairman

Member of: ADB, Commonwealth, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IMF, ITU, NAM, SPF, UN, WHO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $79 million, $600 per capita (1984); GDP decline of 2.0% (1986 est.)

Natural resources: manganese, hardwood forests, cattle

Agriculture: export crops of copra, cocoa, coffee, some livestock and fish production; subsistence crops of copra, taro, yams

Fishing: catch, 2,470 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: fish-freezing, canneries, tourism

Electric power: 10,000 kW capacity; 20 million kWh produced, 150 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $18.1 million (1985); 24% copra, 59% frozen fish, meat

Imports: $52.3 million (1985); 18% food

Aid: Australia (1970-84), $43.0 million

Monetary conversion rate: 118.57 vatu=US$1; 1.55 Australian dollars=US$1 (6 February 1986)

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 1,027 km total; at least 240 km sealed or all-weather roads

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 3 minor (Port-Vila, Luganville, Palikoulo)

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

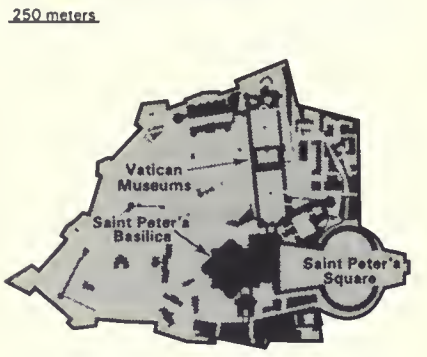
Airfields: 31 total, 27 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 2 AM stations; 3,000 telephones (2.2 per 100 popl.); 1 satellite ground station

Defense Forces

Personnel: no military forces maintained; however, a paramilitary force is responsible for internal and external security

Vatican City



See regional map V

Geography

Total area: 0.438 km^2; land area: 0.438 km^2

Comparative area: about one-four hundredth the size of Washington, D. C.

Land boundary: 3 km with Italy

Climate: temperate; mild, rainy winters (September to mid-May) with hot, dry summers (May to September)

Terrain: low hill

Land use: 0% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 0% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 100% other

Environment: urban

Special notes: landlocked; enclave of Rome, Italy; world's smallest state

People

Population: 738 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.14%

Ethnic divisions: primarily Italians but also many other nationalities

Religion: Roman Catholic

Language: Italian, Latin, and various other languages

Literacy: 100%

Labor force: about 1,500; Vatican City employees divided into three categories—executives, office workers, and salaried employees

Government

Official name: State of the Vatican City

Type: monarchical-sacerdotal state

Capital: Vatican City

Administrative divisions: outside the Vatican, 13 buildings in Rome and Castel Gandolfo (the Pope's summer residence) enjoy extraterritorial rights

Legal system: Canon laws of 1929 serve some functions of a constitution

National holiday: 22 October (installation day of Pope John Paul II)

Branches: the Pope possesses full executive, legislative, and judicial powers; he delegates these powers to the President of the Pontifical Commission, who is subject to pontifical appointment and recall; the administrative structure of the Roman Catholic Church is known as the Roman Curia; its most important temporal components include the Secretariat of State and Council for Public Affairs (which handles Vatican diplomacy) and the Prefecture of Economic Affairs; the College of Cardinals act as chief papal advisers

Government leader: JOHN PAUL II, Supreme Pontiff (Karol WOJTYŁLA, elected Pope 16 October 1978)

Suffrage: limited to cardinals less than 80 years old

Elections: Supreme Pontiff elected for life by College of Cardinals

Communists: none known

Other political or pressure groups: none (exclusive of influence exercised by other church officers in universal Roman Catholic Church)

Member: IAEA, INTELSAT, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, UPU, WIPO, WTO; permanent observer status at FAO, OAS, UN, and UNESCO

Economy

The Vatican City, seat of the Holy See, is supported financially by contributions (known as Peter's pence) from Roman Catholics throughout the world; some income derived from sale of Vatican postage stamps and tourist mementos, fees for admission to museums, and sale of publications; industrial activity consists solely of printing and production of a small amount of mosaics and staff uniforms; worldwide banking and financial activities; the Institute for Religious Works (IOR) carries out fiscal operations and invests and transfers funds of Roman Catholic religious communities throughout the world; the Administration of the Patrimony of the Holy See manages the Holy See's capital assets

Electric power: 3,000 kW capacity (1986)—power supplied by Italy

Monetary conversion rate: the Vatican issues its own coinage, which is interchangeable with the Italian lira; 1,337.0 lira=US$1 (January 1987)

Communications

Highways: none (city streets)

Telecommunications: 2 AM and 2 FM stations; 2,000-line automatic telephone exchange

Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of Italy; Swiss Papal Guards are posted at entrances to the Vatican City

Venezuela

Geography

Total area: 912,050 km^2; land area: 882,050 km^2

Comparative area: about twice the size of California

Land boundaries: 4,181 km total

Coastline: 2,800 km

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 15 nm
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: claims Essequibo area of Guyana; maritime dispute with Colombia

Climate: tropical; hot, humid; more moderate in highlands

Terrain: Andes mountains and Maracaibo lowlands in northwest; central plains (llanos); Guyana highlands in southeast

Land use: 3% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 20% meadows and pastures; 39% forest and woodland; 37% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: Angel Falls is world's highest waterfall

Special notes: on major sea and air routes linking North and South America

People

Population: 18,291,134 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.66%

Nationality: noun—Venezuelan(s); adjective—Venezuelan

Ethnic divisions: 67% mestizo, 21% white, 10% black, 2% Indian

Religion: 96% nominally Roman Catholic, 2% Protestant

Language: Spanish (official); Indian dialects spoken by about 200,000 Amerindians in the remote interior

Infant mortality rate: 36.2/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: men 64.0, women 69.0

Literacy: 85.6%

Labor force: 5.8 million (1985); 56% services, 28% industry, 16% agriculture (1980); 10.5% unemployment (December 1986)

Organized labor: 32% of labor force

Government

Official name: Republic of Venezuela

Type: republic

Capital: Caracas

Administrative divisions: 20 states, 1 federal district, 2 federal territories

Legal system: based on Napoleonic code; constitution promulgated 1961; judicial review of legislative acts in Cassation Court only; dual court system, state and federal; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 5 July

Branches: executive (President), bicameral legislature (National Congress—Senate, Chamber of Deputies), judiciary

Government leader: Jaime LUSINCHI, President (since February 1984)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18, though rarely enforced

Elections: every five years by secret ballot; last held December 1983; next national election for President and bicameral legislature scheduled for December 1988

Political parties and leaders: Social Christian Party (COPEI), Eduardo Fernandez (secretary general); Democratic Action (AD), Gonzalo Barrios; Movement Toward Socialism (MAS), Pompeyo Márquez (president), Freddy Muñoz (secretary general)

Voting strength: (1983 election) 56.8% AD, 34.5% COPEI, 4.17% MAS, 4.53% others

Communists: 10,000 members (est.)

Other political or pressure groups: FEDECAMARAS, a conservative business group

Member of: Andean Pact, AIOEC, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, IRC, ITU, IWC—International Wheat Council, LAIA, OAS, OPEC, PAHO, SELA, WFTU, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $57 billion (1986 est.), $3,200 per capita (1986 est.); 58% private consumption, 13% public consumption, 16% gross investment (1986); real growth rate 3% (1986); 11.5% inflation rate (1986)

Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, gold, bauxite, other minerals, hydroelectric power

Agriculture: cereals, fruits, sugar, coffee, rice; an illegal producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

Fishing: catch 301,372 metric tons (1985); exports $31.9 million (1985), imports $30.0 million (1982)

Major industries: petroleum, iron-ore mining, construction, food processing, textiles, steel, aluminum, motor vehicles

Crude steel: 2.8 million metric tons produced (1985), 160 kg per capita

Electric power: 17,000,000 kW capacity; 50,240 million kWh produced, 2,820 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $12.3 billion (f.o.b.1985) petroleum (84%)

Imports: $8.2 billion (c.i.f., 1985)

Major trade partners: imports—50% US, 6% Italy, 5% Japan, 5% FRG, 4.5% France, 4% Brazil, 3% UK; exports—41% US, 17% Netherlands Antilles, 7% FRG, 5% Canada, 4% Italy (1985)

Budget: revenues, $12.2 billion; expenditures, $16.6 billion (1987 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: (official) 7.5 bolívares=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 439 km total; 260 km 1.435-meter standard gauge all single track, government owned; 179 km 1.435-meter gauge, privately owned

Highways: 77,785 km total; 22,780 km paved, 24,720 km gravel, 14,450 km earth roads, and 15,835 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 7,100 km; Río Orinoco and Lago de Maracaibo accept oceangoing vessels

Pipelines: 6,370 km crude oil; 480 km refined products; 3,690 km natural gas

Ports: 6 major, 17 minor

Civil air: 58 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 278 total, 253 usable; 108 with permanent-surface runways; 7 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 86 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: modern expanding; 1.44 million telephones (9.5 per 100 popl.); 178 AM, 42 shortwave, 62 TV stations; 3 submarine coaxial cables; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station with 2 antennas, 3 domestic satellite stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Ground Forces, Naval Forces (Marines, Coast Guard), Air Forces, Armed Forces of Cooperation (National Guard)

Military manpower: males 15-49, 4,633,000; 3,371,000 fit for military service; 199,000 reach military age (18) annually

Geography

Total area: 329,560 km^2; land area: 325,360

Comparative area: about the size of New Mexico

Land boundaries: 4,562 km total

Coastline: 3,444 km (excluding islands)

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 24 nm
Continental shelf: edge of continental margin or 200 nm
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: Cambodia (three areas); occupies Cambodia; sporadic border clashes with China; involved in complex dispute over Spratly Islands with China, Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan, and possibly Brunei; maritime dispute with China; dispute with China over Paracel Islands

Climate: tropical in south; monsoonal in north with hot, rainy season (mid-May to mid-September) and warm, dry season (mid-October to mid-March)

Terrain: low, flat delta in south and north; central highlands; hilly, mountainous in far north and northwest

Land use: 22% arable land; 2% permanent crops; 1% meadows and pastures; 40% forest and woodland; 35% other; includes 5% irrigated

Environment: occasional typhoons (May to January) with extensive flooding

Special notes: none

People

Population: 63,585,121 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.49%

Nationality: noun—Vietnamese (sing. and pl.); adjective—Vietnamese

Ethnic divisions: 85-90% predominantly Vietnamese; 3% Chinese; ethnic minorities include Muong, Thai, Meo, Khmer, Man, Cham; other mountain tribes

Religion: Buddhist, Confucian, Taoist, Roman Catholic, indigenous beliefs, Islamic, Protestant

Language: Vietnamese (official), French, Chinese, English, Khmer, tribal languages (Mon-Khmer and Malayo-Polynesian)

Infant mortality rate: 53/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 62, women 66

Literacy: 78%

Labor force: 31.20 million, not including military

Government

Official name: Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Type: Communist state

Capital: Hanoi

Administrative divisions: 40 provinces, under central government control

Legal system: based on Communist legal theory and French civil law system

National holiday: 2 September

Branches: unicameral legislature (National Assembly); highest authority of the land is technically the Council of State, whose chairman serves as the country's President; Council of Ministers oversees implementation of party policies—chairman is equivalent of premier

Government leader: Nguyen Van LINH, Secretary General of the Communist Party (since December 1986)

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: pro forma elections held for national and local assemblies; last election for National Assembly held on 25 April 1976

Political party and leader: Vietnam Communist Party (VCP), Nguyen Van Linh

Communists: probably more than 1 million

Member of: ADB, CEMA, Colombo Plan, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, IRC, ITU, Mekong Committee, NAM, UN, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $18.1 billion, $300 per capita (1984) at official exchange rates of 12.1 dong=US$1

Natural resources: phosphates, coal, manganese, bauxite, apatite, chromate, possible offshore oil deposits, forests

Agriculture: main crops—rice, rubber, fruits and vegetables; some corn, manioc, sugarcane; major food imports—wheat, corn, dairy products

Fishing: catch 539,000 metric tons (1984)

Major industries: food processing, textiles, machinebuilding, mining, cement, chemical fertilizer, glass, tires, oil

Shortages: foodgrains, petroleum, capital goods and machinery, fertilizer

Electric power: 1,914,000 kW capacity; 5,400 million kWh produced, 90 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $763 million (1984); agricultural and handicraft products, coal, minerals, ores

Imports: $1,823 million (1984); petroleum, steel products, railroad equipment, chemicals, medicines, raw cotton, fertilizer, grain

Major trade partners: exports—USSR, East European countries, Japan, other Asian markets; imports—USSR, East Europe, Japan

Monetary conversion rate: official rate 80 dong=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 2,943 km total; 2,371 1.000-meter gauge, 130 km standard gauge, 230 km dual gauge, 212 km unoperable

Highways: about 85,000 km total; 9,400 km bituminous, 48,700 km gravel or improved earth, 26,900 km unimproved earth

Pipelines: 150 km, refined products

Inland waterways: about 17,702 km navigable; more than 5,149 km navigable at all times by vessels up to 1.8-m draft

Ports: 9 major, 23 minor

Civil air: controlled by military

Airfields: 217 total, 128 usable; 46 with permanent-surface runways; 12 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 28 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

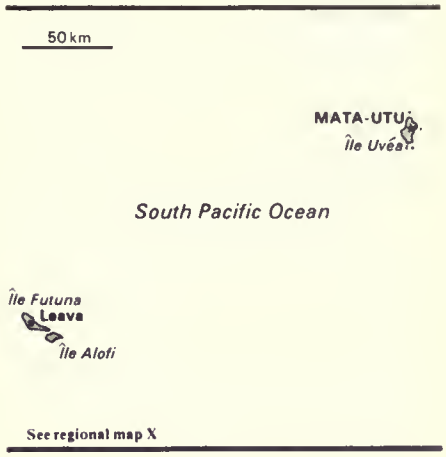
Telecommunications: 16 AM, 1 FM, 2 TV stations; 2,300,000 TV sets; 6,000,000 receiver sets; at least 2 satellite ground stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 15,026,000; 9,582,000 fit for military service; 735,000 reach military age (17) annually

Military budget: no expenditure estimates are available; military aid from the USSR has been so extensive that actual allocation of Vietnam's domestic resources to defense has not been indicative of total military effort



Geography

Total area: 200 km^2; land area: 200 km^2

Comparative area: slightly larger than Washington, D.C.

Coastline: 129 km

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical; hot, rainy season (November to April); cool, dry season (May to October)

Terrain: volcanic origin; low hills

Land use: 5% arable land; 20% permanent crops; 0% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 75% other

Environment: both island groups have fringing reefs

Special notes: none

People

Population: 14,593 (July 1987) average annual growth rate 2.35%

Nationality: noun—Wallisian(s), Futunan(s), or Wallis and Futuna Islanders; adjective—Wallisian, Futunan, or Wallis and Futuna Islander

Ethnic divisions: almost entirely Polynesian

Religion: largely Roman Catholic

Government

Official name: Territory of the Wallis and Futuna Islands

Type: overseas territory of France

Capital: Mata-Utu

Administrative divisions: three districts

Branches: territorial assembly of 20 members; popular election of one deputy to National Assembly in Paris and one senator

Government leaders: Jacques LE HENAFF, Administrator; and Jean MONTPEZAT, High Commissioner

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: every five years

Economy

GDP: Colonial Francs Pacifique (CFP) 1,100 million (est. 1985)

Agriculture: dominated by coconut production, with subsistence crops of yams, taro, bananas

Electric power: 1,000 kW capacity; 1 million kWh produced, 70 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: negligible

Imports: $3.4 million (1977); largely foodstuffs and some equipment associated with development programs

Aid: (1978) France, European Development Fund, $2.6 million

Monetary conversion rate: 138.23 Colonial Francs Pacifique (CFP)=US$1 (December 1985)

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 100 km on Île Uvéa (Uvea Island), 16 km sealed; 20 km earth surface on Île Futuna (Futuna Island)

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 2 minor

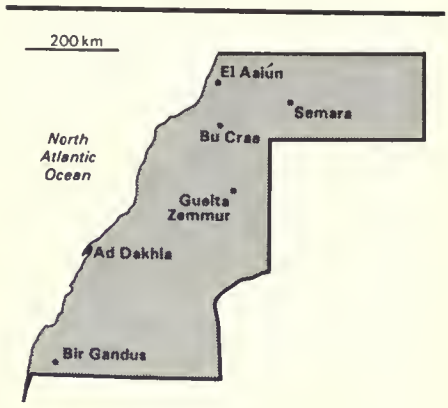
Airfields: 2 total; 2 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 225 telephones (1.6 per 100 popl.); 1 AM station

Defense Forces

Defense is the responsibility of France

Western Sahara



See regional map VII

Geography

Total area: 266,000 km^2; land area: 266,000 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Utah

Land boundaries: 2,086 km total

Coastline: 1,110 km

Maritime claims: contingent upon resolution of sovereignty issue

Boundary disputes: none; claimed and administered by Morocco, but sovereignty is unresolved

Climate: hot, dry desert; rain is rare; cold offshore currents produce fog and heavy dew

Terrain: mostly low, flat desert with large areas of rocky or sandy surfaces rising to small mountains in south and northeast

Land use: NEGL% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 19% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 81% other

Environment: hot, dry, dust/sand-laden sirocco wind can occur during winter and spring; widespread harmattan haze exists 60% of time, often severely restricting visibility; sparse water and arable land

Special notes: none

People

Population: 93,859 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 1.78%

Nationality: noun—Saharan(s), Moroccan(s); adjective—Saharan, Moroccan

Ethnic divisions: Arab and Berber

Religion: Muslim

Language: Hassaniya Arabic, Moroccan Arabic

Literacy: about 20% among Moroccans, 5% among Saharans

Labor force: 12,000; 50% animal husbandry and subsistence farming

Government

Official name: Western Sahara

Type: legal status of territory and question of sovereignty unresolved; territory contested by Morocco, an insurgent group (Popular Front for the Liberation of the Saguia el Hamra), and Polisario (Rio de Oro); territory partitioned between Morocco and Mauritania in April 1976, with Morocco acquiring northern two-thirds; Mauritania, under pressure from Polisario guerrillas, abandoned all claims to its portion in August 1979; Morocco moved to occupy that sector shortly thereafter and has since asserted administrative control; the Polisario's government in exile was seated as an OAU member in 1984; guerrilla activities continue to the present

Government leader: Mohamed ABDELAZIZ, President, Sahara Democratic Arab Republic (since October 1982), and secretary general, Polisario (since August 1976)

Economy

Natural resources: phosphates, iron ore

Agriculture: practically none; some barley is grown in nondrought years; fruit and vegetables in the few oases; food imports are essential; camels, sheep, and goats are kept by the nomadic natives; cash economy exists largely for the garrison forces

Major industries: phosphate, fishing, and handicrafts

Shortages: water

Electric power: 60,000 kW capacity; 78 million kWh produced, 850 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: up to $5 million in phosphates, all other exports valued at under $3 million (1982)

Imports: up to $30 million (1982); fuel for fishing fleet, foodstuffs

Western Samoa

Major trade partners: Morocco claims administrative control over Western Sahara and controls all trade with the country; Western Sahara trade figures are included in overall Moroccan accounts

Aid: previously received small amounts from Spain; Morocco is now the major source of support

Monetary conversion rate: uses Moroccan dirham; 10.06 dirham=US$1 (1984)

Communications

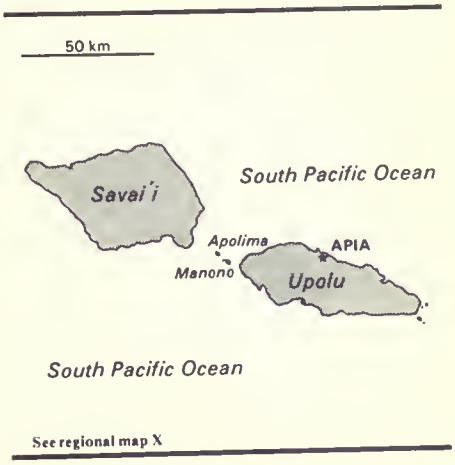
Railroads: none

Highways: 6,100 km total; 1,350 km surfaced, 4,750 km improved and unimproved earth roads and tracks

Ports: 2 secondary (El Aaiún, Ad Dakhla)

Airfields: 16 total, 15 usable; 3 with permanent-surface runways, 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 6 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 1 AM, 0 FM, and 1 TV stations



See regional map X

Geography

Total area: 2,860 km^2; land area: 2,850 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Rhode Island

Coastline: 403 km

Maritime claims:
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Climate: tropical; rainy season (October to March), dry season May to October)

Terrain: narrow coastal plain with volcanic, rocky, rugged mountains in interior

Land use: 19% arable land; 24% permanent crops; NEGL% meadows and pastures; 47% forest and woodland; 10% other

Environment: subject to occasional typhoons; active volcanism

Special notes: none

People

Population: 175,084 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.20%

Nationality: noun—Western Samoan(s); adjective—Western Samoa

Ethnic divisions: Samoan; about 12,000 Euronesians (persons of European and Polynesian blood), 700 Europeans

Religion: 99.7% Christian (about half of population associated with the London Missionary Society; includes Congregational, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Latter Day Saints, Seventh-Day Adventist)

Language: Samoan (Polynesian), English

Infant mortality rate: 36/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: 63

Literacy: 90%

Labor force: about 37,000 (1983); about 22,000 employed in agriculture

Government

Official name: Independent State of Western Samoa

Type: constitutional monarchy under native chief

Capital: Apia

Administrative divisions: 11 districts

Legal system: based on English common law and local customs; constitution came into effect upon independence in 1962; judicial review of legislative acts with respect to fundamental rights of the citizen; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 1 January

Branches: Head of State and Executive Council; unicameral legislature (47-member Legislative Assembly); Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Land and Titles Court, village courts

Government leaders: MALIETOA Tanumafili II, Head of State (since 1962); Va'ai KOLONE, Prime Minister (since December 1985)

Suffrage: 45 members of Legislative Assembly are elected by holders of matai (heads of family) titles (about 12,000 persons); two members are elected by universal adult suffrage of persons lacking traditional family ties

Elections: held triennially; last held in February 1982

Political parties and leaders: no clearly defined structure

Communists: unknown

Member of: ADB, Commonwealth, ESCAP, FAO, G-77, IBRD, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IMF, South Pacific Commission, SPF, UN, UNESCO, WHO

Western Samoa *(continued)*

Economy

GDP: $86.8 million, $532 per capita (1985)

Natural resources: hardwood forests, fish

Agriculture: cocoa, bananas, copra; staple foods include coconuts, bananas, taro, yams

Major industries: timber, tourism, light industry

Electric power: 62,000 kW capacity; 79 million kWh produced, 480 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $16 million (f.o.b., 1985); copra 43.3%, cocoa 32.3%, timber 2.0%, mineral fuel, bananas

Imports: $63 million (c.i.f., 1985); food 30%, manufactured goods 25%, machinery

Major trade partners: exports—31% FRG, 26% New Zealand, 12% US, 2% Australia; imports—30% US, 28% New Zealand, 10% Australia, 6% UK (1981)

Aid: US (FY70-85), $13 million; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-84), $195 million

Budget: (1982 est.) revenues, $36.9 million; expenditures, $37.6 million; development expenditure, $34.9 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2.256 WS tala=US$1 (November 1986)

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 2,042 km total; 375 km sealed; remainder mostly gravel, crushed stone, or earth

Inland waterways: none

Ports: 1 principal (Apia), 1 minor

Civil air: 3 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 4 total, 4 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with 2,440-3,659 m

Telecommunications: 7,500 telephones (4.5 per 100 popl.); 70,000 radio receivers; 1 AM station; 1 satellite station

Defense Forces

Military manpower: males 15-49, 45,000; 23,000 fit for military service

Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen)

Geography

Total area: 195,000 km^2; land area: 195,000 km^2

Comparative area: slightly smaller than South Dakota

Land boundaries: 1,528 km total

Coastline: 523 km

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 18 nm
Continental shelf: 200 meters
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: international boundary/indefinite boundary/no defined boundary with PDRY; international boundary/no defined boundary with Saudi Arabia

Climate: desert; hot and humid along coast; temperate in central mountains; harsh desert in east

Terrain: narrow coastal plain (Tihama); western mountains; flat dissected plain in center sloping into desert interior of Arabian Peninsula

Land use: 14% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 36% meadows and pastures; 8% forest and woodland; 42% other; includes 1% irrigated

Environment: subject to sand and dust storms in summer; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

Special notes: controls northern approaches to Bab el Mandeb linking Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, one of world's most active shipping lanes

People

Population: 6,533,265 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.93%

Nationality: noun—Yemeni(s); adjective—Yemeni

Ethnic divisions: 90% Arab, 10% Afro-Arab (mixed)

Religion: 100% Muslim (Sunni and Shi'a)

Language: Arabic

Infant mortality rate: 152/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 37.3, women 38.7

Literacy: 15% (est.)

Labor force: about 30% expatriate laborers; remainder almost entirely agriculture and herding

Government

Official name: Yemen Arab Republic

Type: republic; military regime assumed power in June 1974

Capital: Sanaa

Administrative divisions: 11 provinces

Legal system: based on Turkish law, Islamic law, and local customary law; first constitution promulgated December 1970, suspended June 1974; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Proclamation of the Republic, 26 September

Branches: President, Prime Minister, Cabinet; People's Constituent Assembly

Government leaders: Col. 'Ali 'Abdallah SALIH, President (since 1978); 'Abd al-'Aziz 'ABD AL-GHANI, Prime Minister (since 1983)

Communists: small number

Political parties or pressure groups: no legal political parties; in 1983 President Salih started the General People's Congress, which is designed to function as the country's sole political party; conservative tribal groups, Muslim Brotherhood, and leftist factions—pro-Iraqi Ba'thists, Nasirists, National Democratic Front (NDF) supported by South Yemen—exert political influence

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, ITU, NAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of (South Yemen)

Economy

GDP: $3.1 billion, $520 per capita (1984)

Natural resources: petroleum, rock salt, marble; small deposits of coal, nickel, and copper

Agriculture: sorghum and millet, qat (a mild narcotic), cotton, coffee, fruits and vegetables, livestock

Major industries: small scale production of cotton textiles and leather goods; food processing; handicrafts; fishing; small aluminum products factory; cement

Electric power: 254,000 kW capacity; 556 million kWh produced, 240 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $9.5 million (f.o.b., 1985); qat, cotton, coffee, hides, vegetables

Imports: $1.2 billion (f.o.b., 1985); textiles and other manufactured consumer goods, petroleum products, sugar, grain, flour, other foodstuffs, and cement (one of the worst export/import ratios in the world)

Major trade partners: exports (1985)—41% US, 14% PDRY, 12% Japan; imports (1985)—10% Italy, 9% Saudi Arabia, 9% Japan, 8% UK

Budget: (1985 est.) total receipts, $942 million; current expenditures, $946 million; development expenditures, $580 million

Monetary conversion rate: 7.44 rials=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 4,000 km total; 1, 775 km bituminous; 500 km crushed stone and gravel; 1,725 km earth, sand, and light gravel

Ports: 1 major (Al Ḥudaydah), 3 minor

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 20 total, 14 usable; 4 with permanent-surface runways; 7 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 4 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: system poor but improving; new radio-relay and cable networks; 50,000 telephones (0.8 per 100 popl.); 3 AM, no FM, 5 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean, 1 Atlantic Ocean, and 1 ARABSAT satellite station; tropospheric scatter to South Yemen

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, Police

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,183,000; 672,000 fit for military service; about 83,000 reach military age (18) annually

See regional map VI

Geography

Total area: 332,970 km^2; land area: 332,970 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Nevada

Land boundaries: 1,802 km total

Coastline: 1,383 km

Maritime claims:
Contiguous zone: 24 nm
Continental shelf: edge of continental margin or 200 nm
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: international boundary/indefinite boundary/no defined boundary with YAR; Administrative Line with Oman; no defined boundary with Saudi Arabia

Climate: desert; extraordinarily hot and dry

Terrain: mostly upland desert plains; narrow, flat, sandy coastal plain backed by flat-topped hills and rugged mountains

Land use: 1% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 27% meadows and pastures; 7% forest and woodland; 65% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: scarcity of natural fresh water resources; overgrazing; soil erosion; desertification

Special notes: controls southern approaches to Bab el Mandeb linking Red Sea to Gulf of Aden, one of world's most active shipping lanes

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of (South Yemen) *(continued)*

People

Population: 2,351,131 (July 1987); average annual growth rate 3.07%

Nationality: noun—Yemeni(s); adjective—Yemeni

Ethnic divisions: almost all Arabs; a few Indians, Somalis, and Europeans

Religion: Sunni Muslim, some Christian and Hindu

Language: Arabic

Infant mortality rate: 114/1,000 (1980)

Life expectancy: men 40.6, women 42.4

Literacy: 25%

Government

Official name: People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

Type: republic

Capital: Aden

Administrative divisions: six governorates

Legal system: based on Islamic law (for personal matters) and English common law (for commercial matters); highest judicial organ, Federal High Court, interprets constitution and determines disputes between states

National holiday: 14 October

Branches: unicameral legislature (People's Assembly); Supreme Cabinet

Government leaders: Haydar Abu Bakr al-'ATTAS, Chairman, Presidium, Supreme People's Council (since February 1986); 'Ali Salim al-BID, Secretary General, Yemeni Socialist Party (since February 1986); Yasin Sa'id NU'MAN, Chairman, Council of Ministers (since February 1986)

Suffrage: all citizens age 18 and over

Elections: elections for legislative body and Supreme People's Council are called for in the constitution, but none have been held

Political parties and leaders: Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP), the only legal party, is a coalition of National Front, Ba'th, and Communist Parties

Communists: no information

Member of: Arab League, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Islamic Development Bank, IFAD, ILO, IMF, IMO, ITU, NAM, OIC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $1.1 billion (1985 est.), $500 per capita

Natural resources: fish, oil, minerals (gold, copper, lead)

Agriculture: cotton is main cash crop; cereals, dates, qat (a mild narcotic), coffee, and livestock are raised, and there is a growing fishing industry; large amount of food must be imported (particularly for Aden); cotton, hides, skins, dried and salted fish are exported

Major industries: petroleum refinery at Little Aden operates on imported crude

Electric power: 254,000 kW capacity; 556 million kWh produced, 240 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $316 million (f.o.b. 1985 est.)

Imports: $762 million (f.o.b., 1985 est.)

Major trade partners: 1985 imports mainly from USSR 14%, Australia 9%, UK 7%; exports mainly to Japan 36%, North Yemen 23%, Singapore 10%

Budget: (1985 est.) total receipts $433 million, current expenditures $495 million, development expenditures $327 million

Monetary conversion rate: 0.3454 dinar=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 5,600 km total; 1,700 km bituminous treated, 630 km crushed stone and gravel, 3,270 km motorable track

Pipelines: refined products, 32 km

Ports: 1 major (Aden), 5 minor

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 41 total, 30 usable; 5 with permanent-surface runways; 11 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 11 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: small system of open-wire, radio-relay, multiconductor cable, and radio communications stations; only center Aden; estimated 15,000 telephones (0.7 per 100 popl.); 1 AM, no FM, 5 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean INTELSAT, 1 Intersputnik, and 1 ARABSAT satellite station; tropospheric scatter to North Yemen

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, People's Militia, People's Police

Military manpower: males 15-49, 491,000; 277,000 fit for military service

Yugoslavia

See regional map V

Geography

Total area: 255,800 km^2; land area: 255,400 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Wyoming

Land boundaries: 3,001 km total

Coastline: 3,935 km (including 2,414 km offshore islands)

Maritime claims:
Continental shelf: 200 meters or to depth of exploitation
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; Kosovo question with Albania; Macedonia question with Bulgaria and Greece; Trieste question with Italy

Climate: temperate; hot, relatively dry summers with mild, rainy winters along coast; warm summer with cold winters inland

Terrain: mostly mountains with large areas of karst topography; plain in north

Land use: 28% arable land; 3% permanent crops; 25% meadows and pastures; 36% forest and woodland; 8% other; includes 1% irrigated

Environment: subject to frequent and very destructive earthquakes

Special notes: controls the most important land routes from central and western Europe to Aegean Sea and Turkish Straits

People

Population: 23,430,830 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 0.66%

Nationality: noun—Yugoslav(s); adjective—Yugoslav

Ethnic divisions: 36.3% Serb, 19.7% Croat, 8.9% Muslim, 7.8% Slovene, 7.7% Albanian, 5.9% Macedonian, 5.4% Yugoslav, 2.5% Montenegrin, 1.9% Hungarian, 3.9% other (1981 census)

Religion: 50% Eastern Orthodox, 30% Roman Catholic, 10% Muslim, 1% Protestant, 9% other

Language: Serbo-Croatian, Slovene, Macedonian (all official); Albanian, Hungarian

Infant mortality rate: 30/1,000 (1982)

Life expectancy: men 68, women 73

Literacy: 90.5%

Labor force: 10.1 million (1983); 25% agriculture, 29% mining and manufacturing; about 5% of labor force are guest workers in Western Europe; unemployment about 10.0% of domestic labor force, including private agriculture (August 1986)

Government

Official name: Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Type: Communist state, federal republic in form

Capital: Belgrade

Administrative divisions: six republics

Legal system: mixture of civil law system and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1974; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: 29 November (Day of the Republic)

Branches: bicameral legislature (Federal Assembly—Federal Chamber, Chamber of Republics and Provinces); executive includes cabinet (Federal Executive Council) and the federal administration; judiciary; the State Presidency is a collective, rotating policymaking body composed of a representative from each republic and province, Sinan Hasni presides as President of the Republic until May 1987, when he will be replaced by the representative from Macedonia, Lazar Mojsov

Government leader: Branko MIKULIC, President of the Federal Executive Council (since 1986); nonrenewable four-year term expires May 1990

Suffrage: universal over age 18

Elections: Federal Assembly elected every four years by a complicated, indirect system of voting

Political parties and leaders: League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) only; leaders are 23 members of party Presidium selected proportionally from republics, provinces, and Yugoslav People's Army, with the president rotating on an annual basis and the secretary rotating every two years; president until June 1987 is Milanko Renovica from Bosnia-Hercegovina

Communists: 2,167,860 party members (December 1985)

Other political or pressure groups: Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia (SAWPY), the major mass front organization; Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia (CTUY), League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia (SUBNOR)

Member of: ASSIMER, CEMA (observer but participates in certain commissions), FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, IDA, IDB—Inter-American Development Bank, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, INTERPOL, IPU, ITC, ITU, NAM, OECD (participant in some activities), UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GNP: $129.4 billion, $5,600 per capita; real growth rate 0.2% (1985)

Natural resources: coal, copper, bauxite, timber, iron, antimony, chromium, lead, zinc, asbestos, mercury, crude oil, nickel, uranium

Agriculture: diversified agriculture with many small private holdings and large agricultural combines; main crops—corn, wheat, tobacco, sugar beets, and sunflowers; occasionally a net exporter of corn, tobacco, foodstuffs, live animals

Fishing: catch 75,057 metric tons (1985)

Major industries: metallurgy, machinery and equipment, oil refining, chemicals, textiles, wood processing, food processing, electric power

Crude steel: 4.5 million metric tons produced (1985), 195 kg per capita

Electric power: 20,113,000 kW capacity; 79,000 million kWh produced, 3,380 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $10.6 billion (f.o.b., 1985); 49% raw materials and semimanufactures, 31% consumer goods, 20% equipment

Imports: $12.2 billion (c.i.f., 1985); 81% raw materials and semimanufactures, 14% equipment, 4% consumer goods

Major trade partners: 59% non-Communist countries; 41% Communist countries, of which 24% USSR (1985)

Monetary conversion rate: 408.0 dinars=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 9,279 km total; (all 1.435-meter standard gauge) including 893 km double track, 3,462 km electrified (1984)

Highways: 116,602 km total; 65,222 km asphalt, concrete, stone block; 33,048 km macadam, asphalt treated, gravel, crushed stone; 18,332 km earth (1983)

Inland waterways: 2,600 km (1982)

Freight carried: rail—91.7 million metric tons, 28.7 billion metric tons/km; highway—229.3 million metric tons, 121.8 billion metric tons/km; waterway—21.0 million metric tons, 4.3 billion metric tons/km (excluding international transit traffic) (1984)

Pipelines: 1,373 km crude oil; 2,900 km natural gas; 150 km refined products

Ports: 9 major (most important: Rijeka, Split, Koper, Bar, and Ploče), 24 minor; principal inland water port is Belgrade

Airfields: 185 total, 183 usable; 51 with permanent-surface runways; 22 with runways 2,440 to 3,659 m, 22 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: 199 AM, 87 FM stations; 11 main TV centers and about 50 TV stations; 3,915,113 TV sets; 4,456,213 receiver sets; 2 satellite ground stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Yugoslav People's Army—Ground Forces, Naval Forces, Air and Air Defense Forces, Frontier Guard, Territorial Defense Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 6,029,000; 4,890,000 fit for military service; 184,000 reach military age (19) annually

Military budget: announced for fiscal year ending 31 December 1986, 889.0 billion dinars; about 5.2% of national income

Zaire

Geography

Total area: 2,345,410 km^2; land area: 2,267,600 km^2

Comparative area: about one-fourth the size of US

Land boundaries: 9,902 km total

Coastline: 37 km

Maritime claims:
Exclusive fishing zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: sections with Congo and Zambia are indefinite

Climate: tropical; hot, humid in river basin; cooler, drier in southern highlands

Terrain: vast central basin is a low-lying plateau; mountains in east

Land use: 3% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 4% meadows and pastures; 78% forest and woodland; 15% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: straddles Equator; periodic droughts in south

Special notes: very narrow strip of land is only outlet to Atlantic Ocean

People

Population: 32,342,947 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.88%

Nationality: noun—Zairian(s); adjective—Zairian

Ethnic divisions: over 200 African ethnic groups, the majority are Bantu; four largest tribes—Mongo, Luba, Kongo (all Bantu), and the Mangbetu-Azande (Hamitic) make up about 45% of the population

Religion: 50% Roman Catholic, 20% Protestant, 10% Kimbanguist, 10% Muslim, 10% other syncretic sects and traditional beliefs

Language: French (official), English, Lingala, Swahili, Kingwana, Kikongo, Tshiluba

Infant mortality rate: 108/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: men 49, women 52 (1983)

Literacy: 55% males, 37% females

Labor force: about 15 million, but only about 13% in wage structure

Government

Official name: Republic of Zaire

Type: republic; constitution establishes strong presidential system

Capital: Kinshasa

Administrative divisions: eight regions and federal district of Kinshasa

Legal system: based on Belgian civil law system and tribal law; new constitution promulgated February 1978; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holidays: Independence Day, 30 June; Anniversary of the Regime, 24 November

Branches: President elected originally in 1970 for seven-year term; Marshal Mobutu reelected July 1984; limits on reelection removed by new constitution; unicameral legislature (310-member National Legislative Council elected for five-year term); the official party is the supreme political institution

Government leader: Marshal MOBUTU Sese Seko, President (since 1965)

Suffrage: universal and compulsory over age 18

Elections: elections for rural collectivities' urban zone councils, and the Legislative Council of the Popular Movement of the Revolution were held June-September 1982; presidential referendum/election held July 1984; presidential election/referendum scheduled for 1991

Political parties and leaders: Popular Movement of the Revolution (MPR), only legal party

Voting strength: Mobutu polled 99.6% of vote in the 1984 election

Communists: no Communist party

Member of: AfDB, APC, CIPEC, EAMA, EIB (associate), FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IPU, ITC, ITU, NAM, OAU, OCAM, UDEAC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $4.7 billion (1985), $150 per capita; 1.8% real growth (1986 est.)

Natural resources: cobalt, copper, cadmium, petroleum, industrial and gem diamonds, gold, silver, zinc, manganese, tin, germanium, uranium, radium, bauxite, iron, coal, hydroelectric power (potential)

Agriculture: main cash crops—coffee, palm oil, rubber, quinine; main food crops—manioc, bananas, root crops, corn; some provinces self-sufficient

Fishing: catch 102,000 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: mining, mineral processing, consumer products (including textiles, footwear, and cigarettes), processed foods and beverages, cement

Electric power: 2,412,000 kW capacity; 5,280 million kWh produced, 170 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $1.913 billion (f.o.b., 1985); $1.824 billion (1986 est.) copper (37%), cobalt, diamonds, petroleum, coffee

Imports: $1.383 billion (f.o.b., 1985 est.); $1.411 billion (1986 est.) consumer goods, foodstuffs, mining and other machinery, transport equipment, fuels

Major trade partners: Belgium, US, France, and West Germany

Budget: (1985) revenues, $827 million; total expenditures, $1,096 million

Monetary conversion rate: 65.94 zaires=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 5,254 km total; 3,968 km 1.067-meter gauge (851 km electrified); 125 km 1.000-meter gauge; 136 km 0.615-meter gauge; 1,025 km 0.600-meter gauge

Highways: 145,050 km total; 2,350 km bituminous, 46,230 km gravel and improved earth; remainder unimproved earth

Inland waterways: comprising the Congo, its tributaries, and unconnected lakes, the waterway system affords over 15,000 km of navigable routes

Pipelines: refined products, 390 km

Ports: 2 major (Matadi, Boma), 1 minor

Civil air: 49 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 335 total, 296 usable; 25 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 6 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 70 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: barely adequate wire and radio-relay service, 31,200 telephones (0.1 per 100 popl.); 10 AM, 3 FM, 17 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean satellite station and 13 domestic satellite stations

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy, Air Force, National Gendarmerie, Logistics Corps, Special Presidential Brigade

Military manpower: males 15-49, 7,141,000; 3,608,000 fit for military service

Zambia

Geography

Total area: 752,610 km^2; land area: 740,720 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Texas

Land boundaries: 6,003 km total

Boundary disputes: short section with Zaire is indefinite

Climate: tropical; modified by altitude; rainy season (October to April)

Terrain: mostly high plateau with some hills and mountains

Land use: 7% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 47% meadows and pastures; 27% forest and woodland; 19% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: deforestation; soil erosion; desertification

Special notes: landlocked

People

Population: 7,281,738 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.73%

Nationality: noun—Zambian(s); adjective—Zambian

Ethnic divisions: 98.7% African, 1.1% European, 0.2% other

Religion: 50-75% Christian, 1% Muslim and Hindu, remainder indigenous beliefs

Language: English (official); about 70 indigenous languages

Infant mortality rate: 140/1,000 (1984)

Life expectancy: 47

Literacy: 54%

Labor force: 2,455,000; 85% agriculture; 6% mining, manufacturing, and construction; 9% transport and services

Organized labor: about 238,000 wage earners are unionized

Government

Official name: Republic of Zambia

Type: one-party state

Capital: Lusaka

Administrative divisions: nine provinces

Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; new constitution adopted September 1973; judicial review of legislative acts in an ad hoc constitutional council; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

National holiday: Independence Day, 24 October

Branches: modified presidential system; unicameral legislature (National Assembly); judiciary

Government leaders: Dr. Kenneth David KAUNDA, President (since October 1964); Kebby MUSOKOTWANE, Prime Minister (April 1985)

Suffrage: universal adult at age 18

Elections: general election held 27 October 1983; next general election scheduled for 1988

Political parties and leaders: United National Independence Party (UNIP), Kenneth Kaunda; former opposition party banned in December 1972 when one-party state proclaimed

Voting strength: (1983 election) 63.5% of eligible voters participated; Kaunda, the only candidate for president, received a 93% yes vote; National Assembly seats were contested by members of UNIP

Communists: no Communist party

Member of: AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT (de facto), IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IEA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, INTERPOL, IPU, ITU, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Economy

GDP: $2.3 billion (1985), $340 per capita; real growth rate 3.4% (1985 est.)

Natural resources: copper, cobalt, zinc, lead, coal, emeralds, gold, silver, uranium, hydroelectric power

Agriculture: corn, tobacco, cotton; net importer of most major agricultural products

Major industries: copper mining and refinery, transport, construction, foodstuffs, beverages, chemicals, textiles, and fertilizer

Electric power: 1,900,000 kW capacity; 11,100 million kWh produced, 1,570 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $788 million (f.o.b., 1985); copper, zinc, cobalt, lead, tobacco

Imports: $513 million (c.i.f., 1985); machinery, transport equipment, foodstuffs, fuels, manufactures

Major trade partners: EC, Japan, South Africa, US

Budget: revenues $610 million; expenditures $733 million (1984 est.)

Monetary conversion rate: 13.5 Zambian kwachas=US$1 (December 1986)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: 1,204 km, all 1.067-meter gauge; 13 km double track

Highways: 36,370 km total; 6,500 km paved, 7,000 km crushed stone, gravel, or stabilized soil; 22,870 km improved and unimproved earth

Inland waterways: 2,250 km, including Zambezi River, Luapula River, Lake Tanganyika; Mpulungu is small port on Lake Tanganyika

Pipelines: 1,724 km crude oil

Civil air: 9 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 128 total, 114 usable; 12 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways over 3,659 m, 4 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 19 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

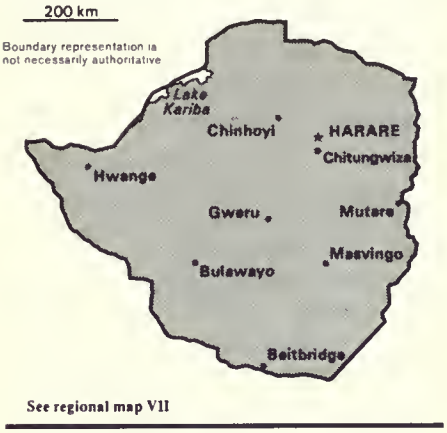
Zimbabwe

Telecommunications: facilities are among the best in Sub-Saharan Africa; high-capacity radio relay connects most larger towns and cities; 71,700 telephones (1.0 per 100 popl.); 9 AM, 2 FM, 10 TV stations; 1 Indian Ocean satellite station

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Air Force, paramilitary Police Mobile Force, Police Paramilitary

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,500,000; 786,000 fit for military service



See regional map VII

Geography

Total area: 390,580 km^2; land area: 386,670 km^2

Comparative area: slightly smaller than California

Land boundaries: 3,017 km total

Climate: tropical; moderated by altitude; rainy season (November to March)

Terrain: mostly high plateau with higher central plateau (high veld); mountains in east

Land use: 7% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 12% meadows and pastures; 62% forest and woodland; 19% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Environment: recurring droughts; floods and severe storms are rare; deforestation; soil erosion; air and water pollution; desertification

Special notes: landlocked

People

Population: 9,371,972 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.60%

Nationality: noun—Zimbabwean(s); adjective—Zimbabwean

Ethnic divisions: about 96% African (over 73% members of Shona-speaking subtribes, 19% speak Ndebele); about 3% white, 1% mixed and Asian

Religion: 50% syncretic (part Christian, part indigenous beliefs), 25% Christian, 24% indigenous beliefs, a few Muslim

Language: English (official); ChiShona and Si Ndebele

Infant mortality rate: 66/1,000 (1985)

Life expectancy: men 53.3, women 56.8

Literacy: 45-55%

Labor force: 1,985,000 (1985); 78% agriculture; 18% mining, manufacturing, construction; 4% transport and services

Organized labor: about one-third of European wage earners are unionized, but only a small minority of Africans

Government

Official name: Republic of Zimbabwe

Type: independent, British-style parliamentary democracy

Capital: Harare

Administrative divisions: 8 provinces

Legal system: Roman-Dutch

Branches: legislative authority resides in a Parliament consisting of a 100-member House of Assembly (with 20 seats reserved for whites) and a 40-member Senate (10 elected by white members of the House, 14 elected by the other members of the House; 10 chiefs, 5 from Mashonaland and 5 from Matabeleland, elected by members of the Council of Chiefs; 6 appointed by the President, on the advice of the Prime Minister); executive authority lies with a Cabinet led by the Prime Minister; the High Court is the superior judicial authority

Government leaders: Rev. Canaan Sodindo BANANA, President (since April 1980); Robert Gabriel MUGABE, Prime Minister (since April 1980)

Suffrage: universal over age 18; for at least seven years after independence (1980), white, mixed, and Asians vote on a separate roll for 20 seats in the House of Assembly

Elections: last held July 1985

Political parties and leaders: Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), Robert Mugabe; Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), Joshua Nkomo; Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe (CAZ), Ian Smith; Independent Zimbabwe Group (IZG), Bill Irving; Zimbabwe African National Union - Sithole (ZANU-S), Ndabaningi Sithole; others failed to win any seats in Parliament

Zimbabwe *(continued)*

Voting strength: (July 1985 elections) ZANU (also known as ZANU-PF), 64 seats; ZAPU, 15 seats; CAZ, 15 seats; IZG, 4 seats; ZANU-S, 1 seat; independents, 1

Communists: no Communist party

Member of: AfDB, Commonwealth, FAO, G-77, GATT, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, INTERPOL, ITO, NAM, OAU, SADCC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WFTU, WHO, WMO

Economy

GDP: $2.3 billion, $260 per capita; real growth 6.0% (1985)

Natural resources: coal, chrome, asbestos, gold, nickel, copper, iron ore, vanadium, lithium

Agriculture: tobacco, corn, tea, sugar, cotton; livestock

Major industries: mining, steel, textiles, chemicals, vehicles

Electric power: 1,600,000 kW capacity; 4,670 million kWh produced, 520 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $1.1 billion (f.o.b., 1985), including net gold sales and reexports; tobacco, asbestos, cotton, copper, tin, chrome, gold, nickel, meat, clothing, sugar, iron ore, silver

Imports: $930 million (f.o.b. 1985); machinery, petroleum products, wheat, transport equipment

Major trade partners: South Africa, UK

Aid: Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-84), $1.3 billion; US, including Ex-Im (1980-85), $327 million; Communist countries (1970-85), $118 million

Budget: (CY85) revenues, $1.42 billion; expenditures, $1.81 billion

Monetary conversion rate: 1.70 Zimbabwean dollars=US$1 (November 1986)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: 3,394 km 1.067-meter gauge; 42 km double track; 335 km electrified

Highways: 85,237 km total; 12,243 km paved, 28,090 km crushed stone, gravel, stabilized soil: 23,097 km improved earth; 21,807 km unimproved earth

Inland waterways: Lake Kariba is a potential line of communication

Pipelines: 8 km refined products

Civil air: 13 major transport aircraft

Airfields: 530 total, 472 usable; 22 with permanent-surface runways; 2 with runways over 3,659 m, 3 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 39 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: system was one of the best in Africa but now suffers from poor maintenance; consists of radio-relay links, open-wire lines, and radio communications stations; principal center Harare, secondary center Bulawayo; 247,000 telephones (2.7 per 100 popl.); 8 AM, 15 FM, 8 TV stations; 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT station

Defense Forces

Branches: Zimbabwe National Army, Air Force of Zimbabwe, Police Support Unit, People's Militia

Military manpower: males 15-49, 1,876,000; 1,157,000 fit for military service

Taiwan
(China listed in alphabetic order)

Geography

Total area: 35,980 km^2; land area: 35,980 km^2

Comparative area: about the size of Connecticut and New Hampshire combined

Coastline: 1,448 km

Maritime claims:
Extended economic zone: 200 nm
Territorial sea: 12 nm

Boundary disputes: none; involved in complex dispute over Spratly Islands with China, Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam, and possibly Brunei

Climate: tropical; marine; rainy season during southwest monsoon (June to September); cloudiness is persistent and extensive all year

Terrain: mostly mountains; flat to gently rolling plains in west

Land use: 24% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 5% meadows and pastures; 55% forest and woodland; 15% other; 14% irrigated

Environment: subject to earthquakes and typhoons

Special notes: none

People

Population: 19,768,035, excluding the population of Chin-men Tao (Quemoy), Ma-tsu Tao (Matsu), and foreigners (July 1987), average annual growth rate 1.24%

Nationality: noun—Chinese (sing., pl.); adjective—Chinese

Ethnic divisions: 85% Taiwanese, 14% mainland Chinese, 2% aborigine

Religion: 93% mixture of Buddhist, Confucian, and Taoist; 4.5% Christian; 2.5% other

Language: Mandarin Chinese (official); Taiwanese and Hakka dialects also used

Infant mortality rate: 11.01/1,000 (1983)

Life expectancy: men 69.9, women 74.9

Literacy: 94%

Labor force: 7,491,000 (1984); 41% industry and commerce, 32% services, 20% agriculture, 7% civil administration; 2.4% unemployment (1984)

Organized labor: (1983) 1.3 million or about 18.4% (government controlled)

Administration

Type: one-party presidential regime; the new political organizations bill (due to be passed in early 1987) will permit legal formation of new political parties

Capital: Taipei

Administrative divisions: 16 counties, 5 cities, 2 special municipalities (Taipei and Kao-hsiung)

Legal system: based on civil law system; constitution adopted 1946, though 1948 amendments set most of the constitution aside; martial law (declared in 1949) was lifted in early 1987; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday: 10 October

Branches: five independent branches (executive, legislative, judicial, plus traditional Chinese functions of examination and control), dominated by executive branch; President and Vice President elected by National Assembly

Government leaders: CHIANG Ching-kuo, President (since March 1978); YÜ Kuo-hua, Premier (since June 1984)

Suffrage: universal over age 20

Elections: national level—Legislative Yuan every three years; National Assembly and Control Yuan every six years; no general election held since 1948 election on mainland (partial elections for Taiwan province representatives in December 1969, 1972, 1975, 1980, 1983, 1984, 1985, and 1986); local level—provincial assembly, county and municipal executives every four years; county and municipal assemblies every four years

Political parties and leaders: Kuomintang, or National Party, led by Chairman Chiang Ching-kuo; Democratic Socialist Party and Young China Party controlled by Kuomintang; The Democratic Progressive Party (new opposition party) not formally recognized by Kuomintang

Voting strength: (1983 Legislative Yuan elections) 62 seats Kuomintang, 19 seats independents; 1981 local elections, with 63% turnout of eligible voters, Kuomintang received 71% of the popular vote, non-Kuomintang 29%

Member of: expelled from UN General Assembly and Security Council on 25 October 1971 and withdrew on same date from other charter-designated subsidiary organs; expelled from IMF/World Bank group April/May 1980; member of ADB and PECC, seeking to join GATT and/or MFA; attempting to retain membership in ICAC, ISO, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IWC—International Wheat Council, PCA; suspended from IAEA in 1972, but still allows IAEA controls over extensive atomic development

Economy

GNP: $60.0 billion (1985), $3,110 per capita; 8.0% real growth (1986)

Natural resources: small deposits of coal, natural gas, limestone, marble, and asbestos

Agriculture: rice, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, bananas, pineapples, citrus fruits; food shortages—wheat, corn, soybeans

Fishing: catch 930,582 metric tons (1983)

Major industries: textiles, clothing, chemicals, electronics, food processing, plywood, sugar milling, cement, shipbuilding

Electric power: 16,200,000 kW capacity; 54,000 million kWh produced, 2,760 kWh per capita (1986)

Exports: $30.4 billion (f.o.b., 1984 est.); 20.5% textiles, 18.8% electrical machinery, 9% general machinery and equipment, 9% telecommunications equipment, 7.4% basic metals and metal products, 5.4% foodstuffs, 2.5% plywood and wood products

Imports: $21.6 billion (c.i.f., 1984 est.); 25% machinery and equipment, 17.7% crude oil, 11.9% chemical and chemical products, 6.7% basic metals, 6.3% foodstuffs

Major trade partners: exports—49% US, 10% Japan; imports—29% Japan, 23% US, 8.6% Saudi Arabia (1983)

Aid: US authorizations, including Ex-Im (FY46-82), $4.6 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF (1970-84), $414 million

Budget: central government expenditure, $42.5 billion (FY83)

Monetary conversion rate: NT (New Taiwan) 40.39 dollars=US$1 (September 1985)

Fiscal year: 1 July-30 June

Communications

Railroads: about 1,075 km common carrier lines and over 3,800 km industrial lines; common carrier lines consist of the 1.067-meter gauge 708 km West Line and the 367 km East Line; a 98.25 km South Link Line connection is under construction; common carrier lines owned by the government and operated by the Railway Administration under Ministry of Communications; industrial lines owned and operated by government enterprises

Highways: network totals 18,800 km (15,800 km are bituminous or concrete surface); 2,500 km are crushed stone or gravel surface; and 500 km are graded earth

Pipelines: 615 km refined products, 97 km natural gas

Ports: 5 major (Kao-hsiung, Chi-lung, Hua-lien, Su-ao, and T'ai-tung), 4 minor (Tan-shui, T'ai-nan, Ta-p'eng, and Ma-kung)

Airfields: 41 total; 39 usable; 34 with permanent-surface runways; 3 with runways over 3,659 m, 17 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 8 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Taiwan
(China listed in alphabetic order) *(continued)*

Telecommunications: very good international and domestic service; 5.1 million telephones (1 per 3.5 popl.); about 100 radio broadcast stations with 270 AM and 12 FM transmitters; 12 TV stations and 6 repeaters; 8 million radio receivers and 3.6 million TV receivers; 2 INTELSAT ground stations; tropospheric scatter links to Hong Kong and the Philippines available but inactive; submarine cables to Okinawa (Japan), the Philippines, Guam, Singapore, and Hong Kong

Defense Forces

Branches: Army, Navy (including Marines), Air Force, Combined Services Force

Military manpower: males 15-49, 5,528,000; 4,337,000 fit for military service; about 186,000 currently reach military age (19) annually

Military budget: announced expenditures for national defense for fiscal year ending 30 June 1987, $4.2 billion; about 37.1% of central government budget; however, total military expenditures may be closer to $4.7 billion or about 50% of the central government budget

West Bank and Gaza Strip

Note: The war between Israel and the Arab states in June 1967 ended with Israel in control of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the Sinai, and the Golan Heights. As stated in the 1978 Camp David Accords and reaffirmed by the President's 1 September 1982 peace initiative, the final status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, their relationship with their neighbors, and a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan are to be negotiated among the concerned parties. Camp David further specifies that these negotiations will resolve the respective boundaries. Pending the completion of this process, it is US policy that the final status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip has yet to be determined. In the view of the United States, the term West Bank describes all of the area west of the Jordan River under Jordanian administration before the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. However, with respect to negotiations envisaged in the framework agreement, it is US policy that a distinction must be made between Jerusalem and the rest of the West Bank because of the city's special status and circumstances. Therefore, a negotiated solution for the final status of Jerusalem could be different in character from that of the rest of the West Bank.

Geography

Total area: West Bank—5,860 km^2 (includes West Bank, East Jerusalem, Latrun Salient, Jerusalem No Man's Land, and northwest quarter of the Dead Sea, but excludes Mt. Scopus) and Gaza Strip—380km^2; land area: West Bank—5,640 km^2 and Gaza Strip—380 km^2

Comparative area: West Bank—slightly larger than Delaware; Gaza Strip— about twice the size of Washington, D. C.

Land boundaries: West Bank—480 km total; Gaza Strip—72 km total

Coastline: West Bank—none (landlocked); Gaza Strip—40 km

Maritime claims: West Bank—none (landlocked); Gaza Strip—to be determined

Boundary disputes: West Bank—Israeli occupied with status to be determined; Gaza Strip—Israeli occupied with status to be determined

Climate: West Bank—temperate, temperature and precipitation vary with altitude, warm to hot summers, cool to mild winters; Gaza Strip— temperate, mild winters, dry and warm to hot summers

Terrain: West Bank—mostly rugged dissected upland, some vegetation in west, but barren in east; Gaza Strip—flat to rolling, sand and dune covered coastal plain

Land use: West Bank—27% arable land, 0% permanent crops, 32% meadows and pastures, 1% forest and woodland, 40% other; Gaza Strip—13% arable land, 32% permanent crops, 0% meadows and pastures, 0% forest and woodland, 55% other

Environment: West Bank—highlands are main recharge area for Israel's coastal aquifers; Gaza Strip—desertification

Special notes: West Bank—landlocked, Israeli settlements; Gaza Strip— Israeli settlements

People

Population: total, 1,529,235 (July 1987); average annual growth rate 2.57%; West Bank (including East Jerusalem)—969,386 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 2.27%; Gaza Strip—559,849 (July 1987), average annual growth rate 3.09%

Nationality: West Bank—to be determined; Gaza Strip—to be determined

Ethnic divisions: West Bank—88% Palestinian Arab and other, 12% Jewish (including expanded East Jerusalem), 4% Bedouin; Gaza Strip—99.8% Palestinian Arab and other, 0.2% Jewish

Religion: West Bank—80% Muslim (predominantly Sunni), 12% Jewish, 8% Christian and other; Gaza Strip—99% Muslim (predominantly Sunni), 0.8% Christian, 0.2% Jewish

Language: West Bank—Arabic, Israeli settlers speak Hebrew, English widely understood; Gaza Strip—Arabic, Israeli settlers speak Hebrew, English widely understood

Labor force: West Bank—(excluding Israeli Jewish settlers) 29.8% small industry, commerce, and business, 24.2% construction, 22.4% agriculture, and 23.6% service and other (1984); Gaza Strip—(excluding Israeli Jewish settlers) 32.0% small industry, commerce and business, 24.4% construction, 25.5% service and other, and 18.1% agriculture (1984)

Government

The West Bank and the Gaza Strip are currently governed by Israeli military authorities and their civil administrations. It is US policy that the final status of these areas will be determined by negotiations among the concerned parties. These negotiations will determine how this area is to be governed.

Economy

GNP: West Bank—$1.1 billion (1983); Gaza Strip—$550 million (1983)

Agriculture: olives, citrus, and other fruits, vegetables, beef, and dairy products

Major industries: the Israelis have established some small-scale modern industries in the settlements and industrial centers (3 in West Bank and 1 in Gaza Strip); generally small family businesses that produce cement, textiles, soap, olive wood carvings, and mother-of-pearl souvenirs

Electric power: the Israel Electric Corporation, Ltd., exported 285 million kWh during 1985 (exported is understood to mean power provided to occupied territories); West Bank—bulk of installed capacity contained in two diesel power plants: Jerusalem-Shoufat plant (22,000 kW), which is owned and operated by the East Jerusalem Electric Co., and Nablus plant (19,600 kW), which is owned and operated by the Nablus municipality; total estimated capacity for all West Bank power plants is 45,000 kW (1985); 59 million kWh produced (1985), 63 kWh per capita (1986); Gaza Strip—no known installed capacity; power probably obtained from Israel

Exports: West Bank—$184.5 million (1984); Gaza Strip—$114.9 million (1984)

Imports: West Bank—$406.8 million (1984); Gaza Strip—$279.4 million (1984)

Major trade partners: West Bank—Jordan and Israel; Gaza Strip—Egypt and Israel

Budget: within the occupied territories, each municipality has its own budget; the following data represent the sum of the revenues and expenditures of the municipalities in each area for fiscal year beginning 1 April 1984; West Bank—revenues, $26.7 million and expenditures, $27.1 million; Gaza Strip— revenues, $14.2 million and expenditures, $18.2 million

Monetary conversion rate: West Bank—units of currency used are Israeli new sheqalim (1.1788=US$1, 1985 average), Jordanian dinar (0.384=US$1, 1984 average) and US dollar; Gaza Strip—units of currency used are Israeli new sheqalim (1.1788=US$1, 1985 average), Egyptian pound (1.43=US$1, February 1984 average), and US dollar

Communications

Railroads: West Bank—none; Gaza Strip—one line, abandoned

Highways: West Bank—small, poorly developed indigenous road network, Israelis have improved major axial highways; Gaza Strip—small, poorly developed indigenous road network, Israelis have improved major axial highways

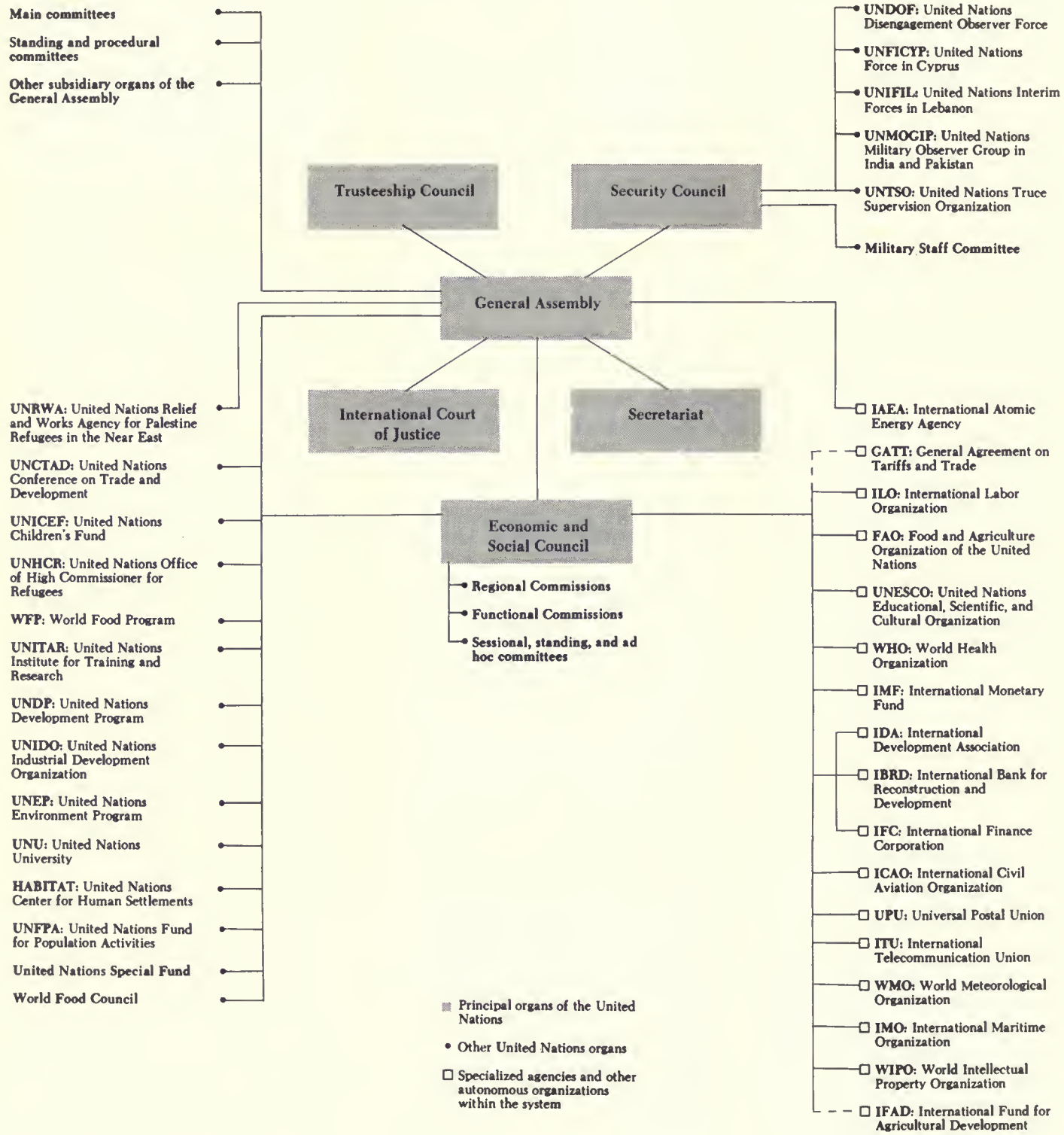
Ports: West Bank—none (landlocked); Gaza Strip—facilities for small boats to service Gaza

Airfields: West Bank—2 total, 2 usable with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m; Gaza Strip—1 total, 1 usable with permanent-surface runways

Telecommunications: West Bank—planned telephone system currently being upgraded, no local radio or TV stations; Gaza Strip—no local radio or TV stations

Appendix A

The United Nations System



Based on a chart from the *UN Chronicle*

Appendix B

International Organizations

A	AAPSO	Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization
	ADB	Asian Development Bank
	AfDB	African Development Bank
	AIOEC	Association of Iron Ore Exporting Countries
	ANRPC	Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries
	ANZUS	ANZUS Council; treaty signed by Australia, New Zealand, and the United States
	APC	African Peanut (Groundnut) Council
	. . .	Arab League (League of Arab States)
	ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
	ASPAC	Asian and Pacific Council
	ASSIMER	International Mercury Producers Association
B	BENELUX	Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg Economic Union
	BLEU	Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union
C	CACM	Central American Common Market
	CARICOM	Caribbean Common Market
	CARIFTA	Caribbean Free Trade Association
	CCC	Customs Cooperation Council
	CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
	CEAO	West African Economic Community
	CEMA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
	CENTO	Central Treaty Organization
	CIPEC	Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries
	. . .	Colombo Plan
	. . .	Council of Europe
D	DAC	Development Assistance Committee (OECD)
E	EAMA	African States associated with the EEC
	EC	European Communities
	ECA	Economic Commission for Africa (UN)
	ECE	Economic Commission for Europe (UN)
	ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America (UN)
	ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council (UN)
	ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
	ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia (UN)
	EFTA	European Free Trade Association
	EIB	European Investment Bank
	ELDO	European Space Vehicle Launcher Development Organization
	EMS	European Monetary System
	ENTENTE	Political-Economic Association of Ivory Coast, Benin, Niger, Burkina, and Togo
	ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN)
	ESRO	European Space Research Organization
F	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (UN)
G	G-77	Group of 77
	GA	General Assembly (UN)
	GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (UN)
	GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
I	IADB	Inter-American Defense Board
	IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency (UN)
	IATP	International Association of Tungsten Producers
	IBA	International Bauxite Association
	IBEC	International Bank for Economic Cooperation

	IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development ("World Bank," UN)
	ICAC	International Cotton Advisory Committee
	ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization (UN)
	ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
	ICCO	International Cocoa Organization
	ICEM	Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration
	ICES	International Cooperation in Ocean Exploration
	ICJ	International Court of Justice (UN)
	ICO	International Coffee Organization
	IDA	International Development Association (IBRD affiliate, UN)
	IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
	IDB	Islamic Development Bank
	IEA	International Energy Agency (associated with OECD)
	IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development (UN)
	IFC	International Finance Corporation (IBRD affiliate, UN)
	IHO	International Hydrographic Organization
	IIB	International Investment Bank
	ILO	International Labor Organization (UN)
	. . .	International Lead and Zinc Study Group
	IMF	International Monetary Fund (UN)
	IMO	International Maritime Organization (UN)
	INRO	International Natural Rubber Organization
	INTELSAT	International Telecommunications Satellite Organization
	IOOC	International Olive Oil Council
	IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
	IRC	International Rice Council
	ISO	International Sugar Organization
	ITC	International Tin Council
	ITU	International Telecommunication Union (UN)
	IWC	International Whaling Commission
	IWC	International Wheat Council
L	LAIA	Latin American Integration Association
N	NAM	Nonaligned Movement
	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
O	OAPEC	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
	OAS	Organization of American States
	OAU	Organization of African Unity
	OCAM	Afro-Malagasy and Mauritian Common Organization
	ODECA	Organization of Central American States
	OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
	OIC	Organization of the Islamic Conference
	OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
P	PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
S	SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
	SADCC	Southern African Development Coordination Committee
	SC	Security Council (UN)
	SELA	Latin American Economic System
	SPC	South Pacific Commission
	SPEC	South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation
	SPF	South Pacific Forum

T	TC	Trusteeship Council (UN)
	TDB	Trade and Development Board (UN)
U	UDEAC	Economic and Customs Union of Central Africa
	UEAC	Union of Central African States
	UNCTAD	UN Conference on Trade and Development
	UNDP	UN Development Program
	UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
	UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
	UNIDO	UN Industrial Development Organization
	UPEB	Union of Banana Exporting Countries
	UPU	Universal Postal Union (UN)
W	WEU	Western European Union
	WFC	World Food Council (UN)
	WFTU	World Federation of Trade Unions
	WHO	World Health Organization (UN)
	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization (UN)
	WMO	World Meteorological Organization (UN)
	WPC	World Peace Council
	WSG	International Wool Study Group
	WTO	World Tourism Organization

Appendix C

Country Membership in International Organizations

Country	International Organizations																
	ADB	ARAB LEAGUE	ASEAN	CACM	CARICOM	CEMA	EC	G-77	GCC	IDB[a]	IDB[b]	INTELSAT	LAIA	NAM	NATO	OAPEC	OAS
Afghanistan	•							•			•	•		•			
Albania						• [d]											
Algeria		•						•			•	•		•		•	
Andorra[c]																	
Angola								•				•		•			
Antigua and Barbuda					•			•									•
Argentina								•		•		•	•	•			•
Australia	•											•					
Austria	•									•		•					
Bahamas					•			•		•				•			•
Bahrain		•						•	•		•			•		•	
Bangladesh	•							•			•	•		•			
Barbados					•			•		•		•		•			•
Belgium	•						•			•		•			•		
Belize					•			•									
Benin								•						•			
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Chad								•			•	•		•			
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China, People's Republic of												•					
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Comoros								•			•			•			
Congo								•				•		•			
Cook Islands[c]	•																
Costa Rica				•				•		•		•					•
Cuba						•		•						•			• [f]
Cyprus								•				•		•			
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[a] Inter-American Development Bank

[b] Islamic Development Bank

[c] Not a member of UN

						United Nations Organizations															
OAU	OECD	OIC	OPEC	SELA	WFTU	FAO	GATT	IAEA	IBRD	ICAO	ICJ	IDA	IFAD	IFC	ILO	IMF	IMO	ITU	UNESCO	UPU	WHO	WMO
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[d] Ceased to participate in 1961

[e] Suspended

[f] Excluded since 1962

Country	International Organizations																
	ADB	ARAB LEAGUE	ASEAN	CACM	CARICOM	CEMA	EC	G-77	GCC	IDB[a]	IDB[b]	INTELSAT	LAIA	NAM	NATO	OAPEC	OAS
Fiji	•							•				•					
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French Guiana[c]																	
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Country	International Organizations																
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Malta								•						•			
Martinique[c]																	
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Mexico								•		•		•	•				•
Monaco[c]												•					
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Namibia[c]																	
Nauru[c]																	
Nepal	•							•						•			
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Netherlands Antilles[c]																	
New Caledonia[c]																	
New Zealand	•											•					
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Qatar		•						•	•		•	•		•		•	
Reunion[c]																	
Romania						•		•									
Rwanda								•						•			
St. Christopher and Nevis					•												•
St. Lucia					•			•						•			•
St. Vincent and the Grenadines					•			•									•
San Marino[c]																	
Sao Tome and Principe								•						•			
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Sierra Leone								•			•			•			
Singapore	•		•					•				•		•			
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South Africa												•					
Spain							•			•		•			•		
Sri Lanka	•							•				•		•			
Sudan		•						•			•	•		•			

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Country	International Organizations																
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Sweden	•									•		•					
Switzerland[c]	•									•		•					
Syria		•						•			•	•		•		•	
Tanzania								•				•		•			
Thailand	•		•									•					
Togo								•						•			
Tonga[c]	•																
Trinidad and Tobago					•			•		•		•		•			•
Tunisia		•						•			•	•		•		•	
Turkey											•	•			•		
Tuvalu [c]																	
Uganda								•			•	•		•			
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics						•											
United Arab Emirates		•						•	•		•	•		•		•	
United Kingdom	•						•			•		•			•		
United States	•									•		•			•		•
Uruguay								•		•		•	•				•
Vanuatu	•							•						•			
Vatican City[c]												•					
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Vietnam	•					•		•				•		•			
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Yemen Arab Republic		•						•			•	•		•			
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of		•						•			•			•			
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Zaire								•				•		•			
Zambia								•				•		•			
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Taiwan [c]	•																

						United Nations Organizations															
OAU	OECD	OIC	OPEC	SELA	WFTU	FAO	GATT	IAEA	IBRD	ICAO	ICJ	IDA	IFAD	IFC	ILO	IMF	IMO	ITU	UNESCO	UPU	WHO	WMO
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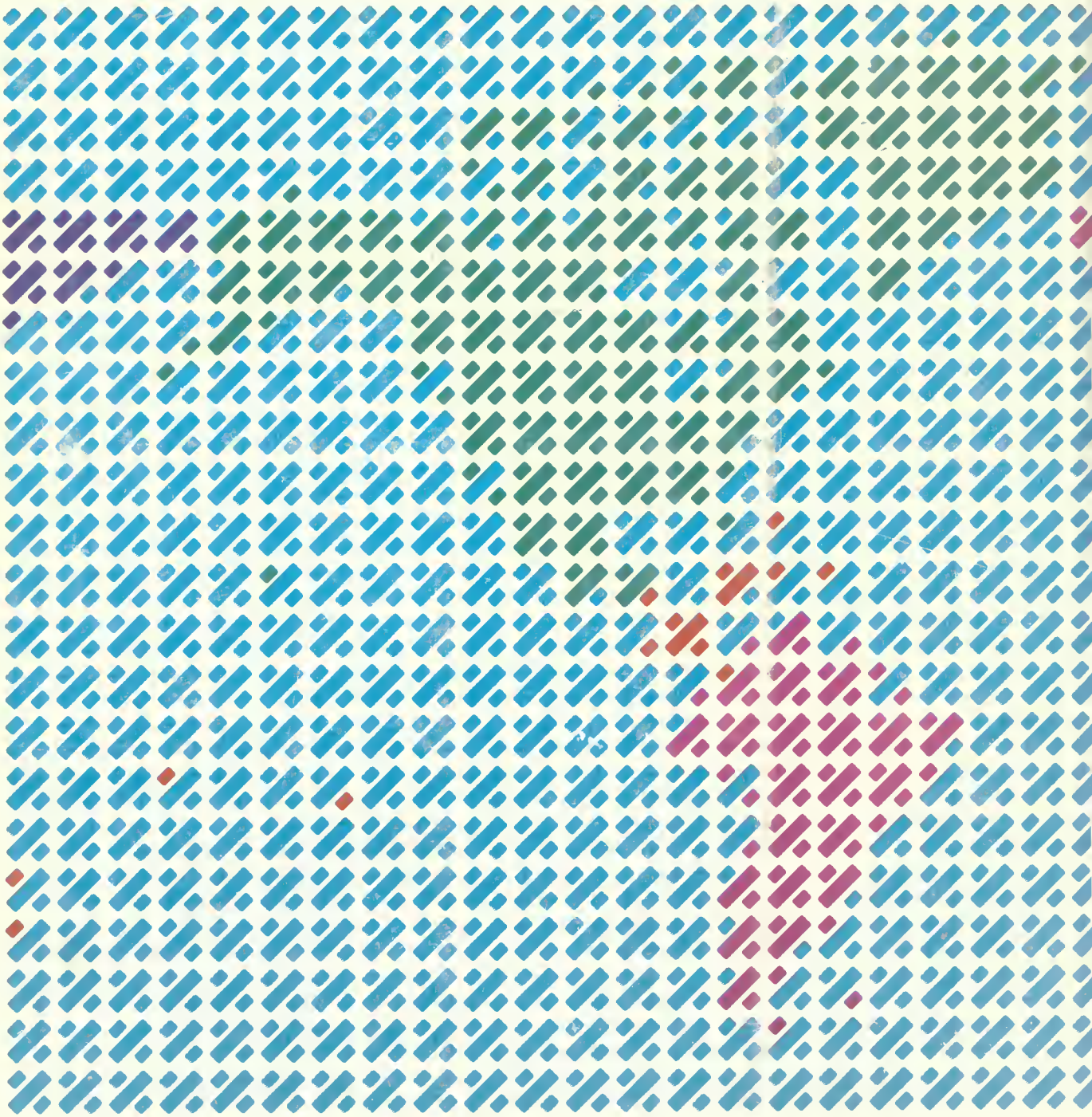
Appendix D

Mathematical Conversions

To Convert From	To	Multiply By
Acres	Hectares	0.4046856
Acres	Kilometers, square	0.004046856
Acres	Meters, square	4046.856
Centimeters	Meters	0.01
Centimeters, square	Meters, square	0.0001
Degrees, Fahrenheit	Degrees, Celsius	subtract 32 and multiply by 5/9
Feet	Centimeters	30.48
Feet	Meters	0.3048
Feet	Kilometers	0.0003048
Feet, cubic	Liters	28.316847
Feet, cubic	Meters, cubic	0.028316847
Feet, square	Centimeters, square	929.0304
Feet, square	Meters, square	0.09290304
Gallons, US liquid	Liters	3.785412
Gallons, US liquid	Meters, cubic	0.003785412
Grams	Ounces, troy	0.032151
Grams	Pounds, troy	0.002679
Hectares	Kilometers, square	0.01
Hectares	Meters, square	10,000
Inches	Centimeters	2.54
Inches	Meters	0.0254
Inches, cubic	Milliliters	16.387064
Inches, cubic	Liters	0.016387064
Inches, cubic	Meters, cubic	0.000016387064
Inches, square	Centimeters, square	6.4516
Inches, square	Meters, square	0.00064516
Kilograms	Ounces, troy	32.15075
Kilograms	Pounds, troy	2.679229
Kilograms	Tons, metric	0.001
Kilometers, square	Hectares	100
Liters	Milliliters	1000
Liters	Meters, cubic	0.001
Meters	Millimeters	1000
Meters	Centimeters	100
Meters	Kilometers	0.001
Meters, cubic	Liters	1000
Meters, cubic	Tons, register	0.353147
Miles, nautical	Kilometers	1.852
Miles, statute	Centimeters	160934.4
Miles, statute	Meters	1609.344
Miles, statute	Kilometers	1.609344
Miles, square	Hectares	258.9998
Miles, square	Kilometers, square	2.589998
Ounces, avoirdupois	Grams	28.349523
Ounces, avoirdupois	Kilograms	0.028349523
Ounces, troy	Pounds, troy	0.083333
Ounces, troy	Grams	31.10348
Pints, liquid	Milliliters	473.176473
Pints, liquid	Liters	0.473176473
Pounds, avoirdupois	Grams	453.59237
Pounds, avoirdupois	Kilograms	0.45359237
Pounds, avoirdupois	Quintals	0.00453592
Pounds, avoirdupois	Tons, metric	0.000453592
Pounds, troy	Ounces, troy	12
Pounds, troy	Grams	373.241722
Quarts, dry	Liters	1.101221
Quarts, dry	Dekaliters	0.1101221
Quarts, liquid	Milliliters	946.352946
Quarts, liquid	Liters	0.946352946
Quintals	Tons, metric	0.1
Tons, long	Kilograms	1016.047
Tons, long	Tons, metric	1.016047
Tons, metric	Quintals	10
Ton-miles, long	Ton-kilometers, metric	1.635169
Ton-miles, short	Ton-kilometers, metric	1.459972
Tons, register	Meters, cubic	2.831685
Tons, short	Kilograms	907.185
Tons, short	Tons, metric	0.907185
Yards	Centimeters	91.44
Yards	Meters	0.9144
Yards, cubic	Liters	764.5549
Yards, cubic	Meters, cubic	0.7645549
Yards, square	Meters, square	0.836127



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